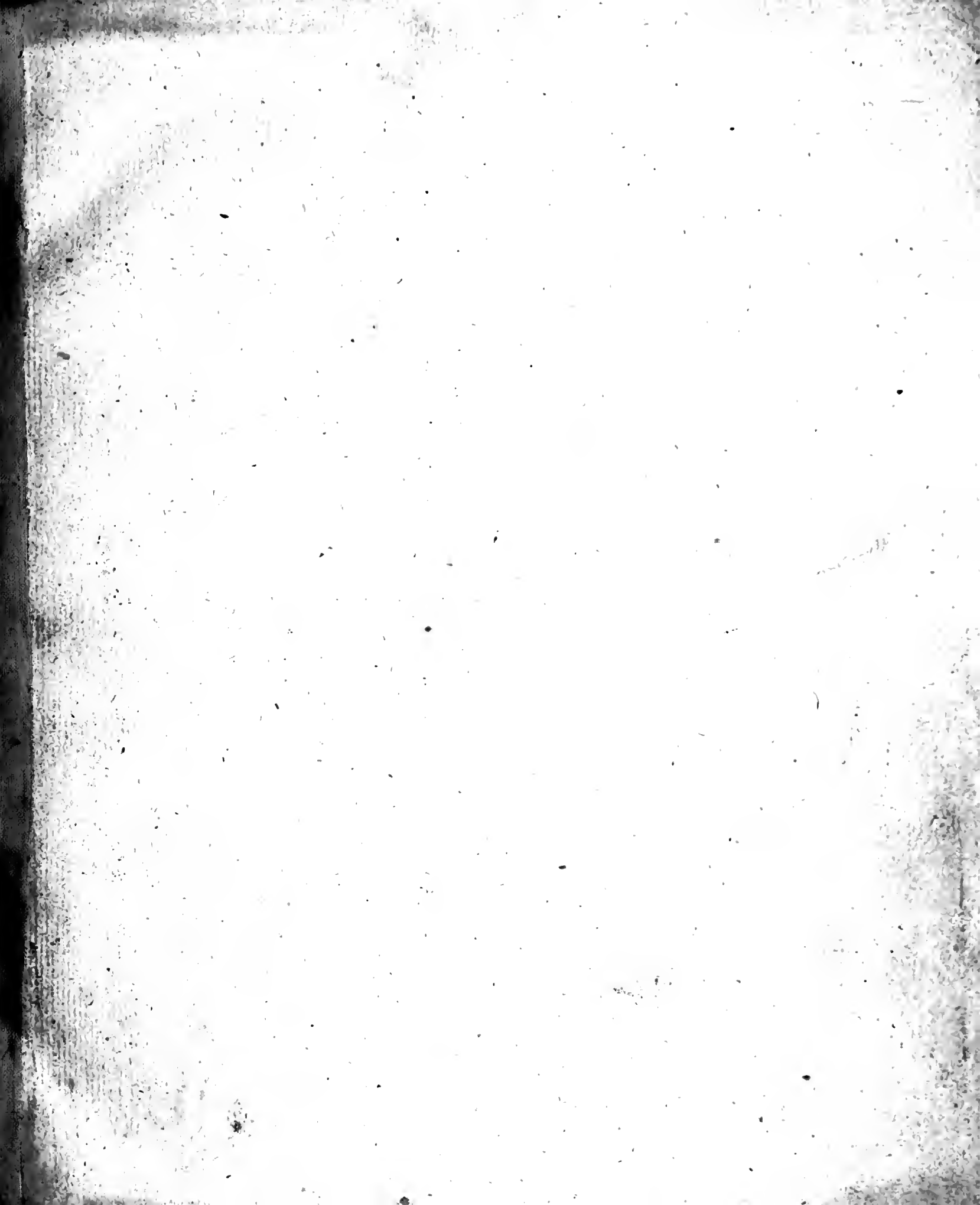


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AND
A N T I Q U I T I E S
OF THE
C O U N T Y
O F
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COLLECTED FROM
AUTHENTICK RECORDS,
AND AN
ACTUAL SURVEY MADE BY THE LATE MR. EDMUND RACK.

ADORNED WITH
A MAP OF THE COUNTY,
And ENGRAVINGS of ROMAN and other RELIQUES, TOWN-SEALS, BATHS,
CHURCHES, and GENTLEMEN'S SEATS.

BY THE
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and Vicar of CLANFIELD, in the County of Oxford.

Exutæ variant faciem per secula gentes. Manilius.

IN THREE VOLUMES.
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HIS MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

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May

May the Supreme Being long continue to this Country so good a Dispensator of his Benignity, and when it shall please Him to call you hence, may you succeed to that Eternal Crown of Glory, of which you have in this life so strenuously endeavoured to approve yourself worthy. This is the earnest prayer of

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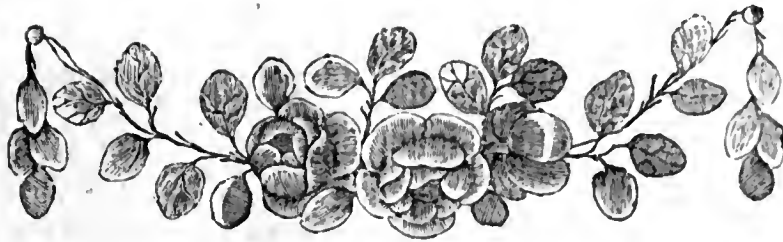
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P R E F A C E.

THE advantages which History affords to mankind, have furnished to persons of the greatest abilities so ample a field for eloquent discussion, that it is unnecessary to repeat what has been so powerfully recommended, and has met with universal acquiescence. But, although the use of History at large be manifest enough, it may not be useless to point out some benefits that may accrue to society from the cultivation of that particular species, which forms the subject of the work here offered to the consideration of the publick.

County History may be regarded as a branch, or rather perhaps as a portion of general history. Though limited from its nature in its object and its views, it receives proportionable advantages from the enlargement of its scale. All general history must partake of the nature of an abridgment; the transactions that compose the narrative are too numerous for particular recital; and it is the business of the historian to select such only as tend most to elucidate his subject. But events too unimportant, or of too local a nature, to find a place in a relation which has for its object the fate of states and kingdoms, may afford entertainment and instruction, when considered as illustrating a description comprehended within narrower limits. Both equally tend to improve our acquaintance with human nature. If the former be considered as the school of the politician and the moralist, the latter may be regarded as not less advantageous in improving our acquaintance with our country, and its inhabitants. If a knowledge of the former be necessary to direct the application of the national strength and powers, a knowledge of the latter is no less requisite, in order to determine of what nature those powers are, and by what means they may be preserved or augmented.

Nor must we overlook the effect of these local histories in promoting the love of our country, which, next to a due veneration for the Deity, and a regard for mankind in general, is the most valuable among national attainments.

ments. We cannot love that with which we are totally unacquainted; and our attachment to our country cannot fail of being increased, as the opportunities of information concerning it become more extended. The virtues and heroick actions of Britons, thus preserved and recorded, tend to cherish that honest national pride, which is one of the chief sources of emulation.

We are doubly jealous of our national distinction, when we find it adorned by characters which cast a lustre upon human nature. Even the particular description of those places which have been the scene of some notable achievement, or the habitation of some illustrious person, tends to excite feelings favourable to virtue and patriotism. We are told by the Roman historian,* that Fabius Maximus and Scipio Africanus were accustomed to declare, that when they looked upon the statues of their ancestors they found their minds excited in the highest degree to the emulation of their virtues. The genuine British character, of which we have many instances on record, is no less worthy of imitation than the ancient Roman; and the view, or even the description of the aged mansions, or the venerable effigies of our illustrious ancestors, may kindle sparks in our breasts equally favourable to virtue and to patriotism with those said to have been excited by the waxen memorials of the Roman nobility.

Sepulchral tombs and monuments seem to have a peculiar effect in this way; and the preservation and recording of them is in some measure worthy of publick regard with us, as it was among the nations of antiquity. I do not mean that the characters inscribed thereon should be implicitly credited; as flattery and falsehood have found their way to brass and marble, as well as to less durable materials. But such memorials may convey information of a less suspicious nature; they may, and often do ascertain a family descent, when other remembrances have perished; and may be appealed to as decisive in point of genealogy, when the characters on which they bestow their adulation are regarded with indifference, or perhaps with contempt and abhorrence.

The most important advantages, however, that result from these local accounts, are derived from the materials which they furnish to the general history of the country. These are the sources from which a great part of the most authentick information belonging to the latter may be drawn, and by which it may in future ages be in a great measure confirmed or corrected. They may not only serve to ascertain property, preserve the genealogies of families, record illustrious actions, uphold the memory of great characters, and retrace and bring to view the peculiar modes of life, laws and customs

* Sallust. Bell. Jugurthin.

of past ages; but also contribute to perpetuate our happy constitution itself. The historick page, reciting local claims and privileges, has often proved a considerable barrier against the violence of despotism on the one hand, and the inconsiderate rage of popular fury on the other.

Nor, lastly, is the communication of intelligence respecting the natural productions of any particular territory a matter of the smallest moment. There is scarcely any district so defective as not to furnish some subject of entertainment and improvement; and *Somersetshire* seems to have its share of the wonderful works of Providence. By an intuition of these, science is delightfully improved; the mind exults in pursuing the Deity through all his operations, and dispensing different blessings to different regions.

These are some of the benefits which society derives from Provincial History; in descanting on which, however, it has not been my design to applaud my own performance, which is feeble and superficial enough; but to point out what has been, and still may be, in this way effected by more able pens.

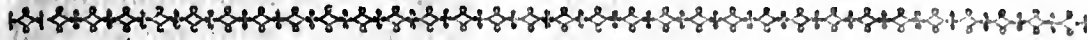
The Topographical part of the work before us rests principally on inquiries made in many successive years by my late worthy friend Mr. EDMUND RACK, to whose assiduity and integrity I cheerfully pay this merited acknowledgment. The Historical Memorials are gathered from printed books, from various records in publick repositories, and from divers private archæological collections.

And in this place I cannot omit expressing the sense I have of the obligations which I am under, as well to those distinguished persons who have so handsomely decorated these volumes by the engravings which they have presented, as to those who have furnished me with information and materials. The names of the former stand recorded in the plates themselves; among the latter, I am happy in mentioning the Right Hon. *Earl Bathurst*, by whom I found access to valuable archives, and whose patronage during the whole of my labours pursued me with unmerited kindness. To the Right Hon. the *Marquis of Bath*, I offer my respectful acknowledgments for the use of divers MSS. volumes from his library at Longleat; and also to the Right Reverend the *Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells*, for his indulging me with the perusal of the registers of the diocese. A great deal of useful information has been owing to the friendly exertions of *Coplestone Warre Bampfylde*, esq; whom I with much esteem commemorate. To *Hugh Acland*, and to *John Acland*, esqrs. I am highly indebted for the use of the late Mr. *Palmer's* Collections; to Mrs. *Malet*, of Staplegrove, for several volumes of inquisitions and other

ancient documents; to Sir *John Hugh Smyth*, bart. for divers valuable communications respecting manerial property and family descents; to *James Bernard*, of Crowcombe, esq; for two MSS. volumes of the late Mr. *Carew*; to *Robert Bryant*, of Ilminster, esq; for a MS. volume of miscellaneous collections; to *Dennis Rolle*, esq; for divers ancient records relating to Glastonbury-Abbey; to *John Berkeley Burland*, esq; for memoirs of the Berkeley, Portman, and other families; to *Paul Methuen*, of Corsham, esq; for several provincial particulars; to *Joseph Planta*, esq; and to the Rev. Mr. *Ayscough*, for their assistance at the British Museum; to *Richard Gough*, of Enfield, *Craven Orde*, *William Bray*, and *Edmund Turnor*, esqrs. for extracts from publick offices; to *Henry Harington*, M. D. and *William Falconer*, M. D. of Bath, for their kind and obliging services; to Mr. *Sole*, apothecary of Bath, for a list of the more rare plants growing in this county; to the Rev. *John Wills*, D. D. warden of Wadham-college, Oxford; the Rev. *George Beaver*, *Richard Paget*, of Chilcompton, M. D. the Rev. Mr. *Graves*, of Claverton; the Rev. Mr. *Wylde*; Mr. *Abraham Crocker*; and to several other learned and ingenious contributors.

With all these aids, I am still aware that there are numerous errors and imperfections throughout the whole of this performance; some of which may probably have arisen from the extent of territory which it surveys, and others from the ambiguity of records relating to facts at very remote periods; but most, and which most I lament, from my own inability to do justice to a task, which, in regard of the places and persons it has to represent, is in itself so important and honourable.





I N T R O D U C T I O N.

SOMERSETSHIRE is a maritime county in the southwest part of England, having the Bristol Channel on the west; Gloucestershire, and the City and County of Bristol on the north; Wiltshire on the east; Dorsetshire on the southeast; and Devonshire on the south and southwest.

Its form is oblong, being in length from northeast to southwest upwards of eighty miles, in breadth from east to west between thirty and forty, and in circumference two hundred.

The SEA-COAST is extremely irregular, in some parts projecting into large, lofty, and rocky promontories, and in others receding into fine bays, with flat and level shores. The extreme point of the coast westward towards Devonshire, is a vast succession of huge inaccessible rocks, extending from the limits of that county to *Porlock-Bay*, a commodious road for shipping, in which stands the little town of *Porlock*; this bay terminates northward in *Horestone-point*, an immense head-land, from which there is a continued range of high cliffs to *Minehead*. From *Minehead-point*, another huge promontory, rising six hundred and ninety feet above the level of the sea, to the parish of *Old-Cleeve*, the shore is flat, and forms a curve of seventy degrees of a circle, in the centre of which stand the town and castle of *Dunster*, at the distance of about a mile from the sea. From *Cleeve* to *Watchet* the cliffs rise from fifty to two hundred feet in height, and at length the coast gradually distends into the fine bay of Bridgwater, where at the extremity of *Stert-Point*, a long and narrow peninsula, the river Parret immerses into the Channel. The coast from this point northward is flat, and composed of vast sand banks, repelling the inundation of the sea, which in ancient times, precedent to the birth of history, washed over these shoals, and flowed up into the country to a very considerable distance, covering with its waters that vast territory, now called *Brent-Marsh*, and the moors as far as *Glastonbury* and *Somerton*. The sea after its general retirement paid frequent

visits to these parts, and it was found necessary to the security of the country to establish *Commissioners of Sewers*, who should examine and inspect the sea-banks, ditches, gutters, and sewers, connected with the sea, and order the requisite cleansings and reparations. The first commission of this kind upon record occurs A. D. 1304, 32 Edw. I. when Robert de Clare, Gilbert de Bere, and John Gereberd, were appointed to the office of inspectors. After this, similar commissions were issued to the possessors of the manors and lordships bordering on these parts; among whom we find the names of Sir Matthew de Furneaux, John de Meriet, Richard de Rodney, John de Godelege dean of Wells, John de Beauchamp, John de Clevedon, John Inge, Sir John de St. Loe, Sir Guy de Bryan, Sir Richard Acton, Sir Peter Courtney, Sir Thomas Brooke, and others, in the reigns of Edw. II. and III. and Ric. II. and the like offices are in some measure extended to this day.

At the northeast end of Bridgwater-bay the coast again elevates itself, the lofty rocky promontory of *Brean-Down*, emerging as it were out of the sea, and forming one of the most conspicuous head-lands on the coast. Nearly opposite to it on the west is the island of *Steep-Holmes*, and on the east the remarkable hill and village of *Uphill*, at the influx of the river Ax into the Channel. Northward from Uphill is a flat sandy strand two miles in length to *Anchor-head*, at the west end of *Worle-hill*, which is another vast rocky eminence, and a remarkable object both by sea and land. Here formerly the sea in like manner enlarged its bounds, and flowed to Banwell, Churchill, and other adjacent places, evident vestiges thereof being left behind in marine plants, shells, and petrifications.

Northward from Worle-hill are *Sand-Point* and *St. Thomas's-Head*, two remarkable headlands, bounding the demesnes of the little priory of Woodspring. Here again the coast flattening to Clevedon, in early ages admitted the waters to that level tract extending to Congresbury, Kenn, and Nailsea. At Clevedon the rocks resume their grandeur, and continue without much intermission to *Walton*, *Black-Nore*, and *Portishead-Point*, which forms the last promontory northward, protruding its lofty brow, covered with fine coppices, into a boisterous sea continually raging round its craggy base. Hence the coast declines gradually to *King-Road*, at the conflux of the river Avon, and the Bristol Channel.

The *Avon* enters this county at Freshford on the borders of Wilts, whence it continues its course between woody precipices to the parishes of
Claverton,

Claverton, Bath-Ford, Bath-Hampton, Bath-Wick, and the city of Bath. Then becoming navigable for barges, it visits Twiverton, Kelweston, Saltford, Keynsham, and Bristol, between which and Kingroad, where it discharges itself into the Severn Sea,* it forms the boundary of the counties of Somerset and Gloucester.

The other RIVERS of most note which mingle with the Bristol Channel, are,

1. The *Ax*, which has its chief source in the remarkable cavern of Wookey-hole, at a few miles distance from which it receives *Chedder-water*, and passing by Axbridge, Weare, Compton-Bishop, and Bleadon, falls into the sea (as I have before mentioned) between Brean-Down and the village of Uphill.

2. The *Brew*, sometimes erroneously called the *Brent*, rises near the village of *South-Brewham*, on the eastern side of the county, near the confines of Wilts, and gives name to that place, to *North-Brewham*, and the town of *Brewton*, whence it runs by Lydford, Baltonsbury, Glastonbury, and Meare, and traversing the moors discharges itself into the Channel at Burnham.

3. The *Parret*, anciently called the *Pedred*, rises at South-Parrot in Dorsetshire, and enters this county at North-Parrot; both those villages receiving their name from it. It then runs to South-Petherton, and near Muchelney receives the river *Ile*, which rising near Chard, visits and gives name to the town of *Ilminster*, *Ile-Moor*, and the villages of *Ile-Abbots* and *Ile-Brewers*. Near the town of Langport the Parret meets with the *Yeo* or *Ivel*, which rises from seven springs, called the Seven-Sisters, in Horethorn-hill on the borders of Dorsetshire, whence it passes to the towns of *Yeovil* and *Ivelcheffer*. At Stanmoor-Point, near the island of Athelney, the Parret receives the river *Tone*. This river has its source in Beverton-hill in the parish of Clatworthy, and passes between the village of Hewish-Champflower and the town of Wiveliscombe, to Stawley, Kittisford, Runnington, Ninehead, Bradford, and the large and populous town of *Taunton*, which has from it its appellation. The Parret soon after its junction with this river receives another stream called *Cary*, which springs at *Castle-Cary*, to which it gives name, and then runs to Cary-Fitzpaine, West-Charlton, Lytes-Cary, Somerton, and Boroughbridge; hence the Parret in a large stream passes the parish of North-Petherton, and then visits the port of Bridgwater; after which it falls into the sea at Stert-Point, where it is a mile over.

* This estuary was called by the Saxons *Æpene-muð*. *Chron. Saxon.* 105.

4. The

4. The river *Nor* rises at Compton-Martin on the northeast side of Mendip-hill, whence it glides by Ubley, Blagdon, Wrington, and Congresbury, and being increased by a number of other streams, a little beyond Week St. Laurence falls into the sea.

Other RIVERS in this county of greater note, but not communicating with the Bristol Channel, are,

1. The *Ax*, which issues from a hill called Axnol, near Cheddington in Dorsetshire, and runs thence to Miferton, Seaborough, Clapton, Wayford, and Winsham, and enters Devonshire at Ford-abbey.

2. The *Gale*, which rises near Charlton-Musgrave, in the southeast part of the county, visits and denominates the town of *Wincaunton*; and soon after enters Dorsetshire.

3. The *Chew*, which has two sources, the one near Chewton under Mendip, the other from a spring called *Pileswell*, in the parish of West-Harptree. Whence the united stream runs to *Chew-Stoke*, *Chew-Magna*, Stanton-Drew, Pensford, Publow, Compton-Dando, *Chewton-Keynsham*; and the town of Keynsham, below which it mixes with the Avon.

4. The river *Ex*, rises in the forest of Exmoor, in the extreme part of the county towards Devonshire, emerging from which it passes the villages of *Exford*, Winsford, and *Exton*, and the town of Dulverton, near which it meets with the river *Barle*, (which also has its source in the forest of Exmoor) and enters Devonshire at *Exbridge* in its way to *Exeter*.

5. The *Frome* has its principal source in Yarnfield Common on the borders of Wilts, five miles from which it visits the town of *Frome*, and thence passes on to Beckington, Telsford, Farley, and Freshford, at which last place it falls into the Avon.

The INLAND PARTS of this county are no less romantically irregular than the coast; the surface thereof being varied by lofty hills and rocks, long tracts of rich level moor, treeless plains, and bold aspiring woods.

The larger chains of HILLS are, the *Quantock* hills betwixt Taunton and the sea; *Brendon-hill* near *Quantock*; *North-hill* near Minehead; *Poldon* near Bridgwater; *Mendip*; *Broadfield-Down*, between Bristol and Wrington; *Leigh-Down* in the hundred of Portbury; *Dundry-hill* near Bristol; *Lansdown* near Bath; *White-Down* near Chard; and *Black-Down* on the confines of Devonshire.

Among disjointed mountains, *Dunkery-Beacon* in Carhampton near the sea; *Hamden-hill*, *Montacute*, *St. Michael's*, *Brent-Knowle*; the *Torr*, near Glastonbury; *Bratton*, near Minehead; and *Snowden*, near Chard; are the most conspicuous objects.

The

The MOORS are, *King's-Sedgmoor*, east of Bridgwater; *East-Sedgmoor*, between Wells and Glastonbury; *West-Sedgmoor*, between Taunton and Langport; *Stanmoor*, *Warmoor*, *Westwall*, and *North-Moor*, on the north side of West-Sedgmoor, near the Isle of Athelney; *Aller-Moor*, near Langport; *West-Moor*, *Curry-Moor*, and *Hay-Moor*, near North-Curry; *Kingsmoor*, on the river Yeo, between Ivelchester and Somerton; *Ilemoor*, on the river Ile; *Burtle-Moor*, and *Heath-Moor*, on the north side of Poldon; *Mark-Moor*, on the river Brew, near the village of Mark; *Brent-Marsh*, a vast extent of morassy ground between the Ax on the north, the Brew and Parret on the south, Mendip-hill on the east, and the Channel on the west; *Kennard-moor*, and *Godney-Moor*, so called from the village of Godney near Glastonbury; *Weston-Moor*, between Uphill and Weston-super-Mare; *Banwell-Moor*; *Sneath-Moor*, near Churchill; *Kenn-Moor* near the villages of Kenn and Yatton; *Nailsea-Moor*, north of Kenn; and *Clapton-Moor*, between the villages of Clapton and Weston in Gordano, in the hundred of Portbury.

There were five FORESTS in this county, viz. *Selwood*, in the eastern part near Wilts; *Neroch*, on the south near Ilminster; *Exmoor*, at the southwest extremity towards Devonshire; *Mendip*, near Wells; *North-Pethberton*, near Bridgwater; besides the CHACES of *Axbridge*, *Cbedder*, and *Filwood* on the south side of Bristol.

The VINEYARDS of most note were at *Bath*, *Glastonbury*, *Meare*, and *Pamborow*.

In vegetable and animal productions, Somersetshire is by no means deficient; the hills, plains, vallies, rivers, and seas, abound with commodities useful to mankind, and adequate to the necessary wants of life. The vallies, whether distributed into meads, pasture, or tillage, are in general very rich, and many of the hills, a few years since unacquainted with the plough, are now, by the improvements in husbandry, brought to such a state of cultivation as to produce large crops of grain. Hemp, flax, teazels, and woad, are cultivated in considerable quantities. The plains are remarkable for their luxuriant herbage, particularly the moors, on which are fattened great numbers of nearly the largest cattle in England. The cheese made in this county is esteemed remarkably fine, and in distant parts is produced as one of the dainties of the table. The sheep are generally of the smaller kind; the Mendip mutton is well known for its peculiar sweetness.

The hills produce various sorts of valuable ore; in those of Mendip are dug immense quantities of lead and *lapis-calaminaris*, and some copper: the Quantock-hills also produce lead and copper; the Broadfield-downs, and
other.

other wilds, have their mines of calamine; and iron-ore has been found, though little worked, in various parts of the county; on the rocks near Porlock silver in small quantities is discoverable. The coal-mines in the northern part, at Clutton, High-Littleton, Midsummer-Norton, Timsbury, Paulton, Bedminster, Ashton, Nailsea, Clapton, and other places, are valuable treasures to the neighbourhood, and supply great part of the cities of Bath and Bristol with most excellent fuel. The former city has in great measure been raised by the fine freestone of its neighbouring quarries. The blue Kenton stone is admirable for paving. The rocks on the coast contain marble, alabaster, and talk; and those in the inland parts are generally composed of limestone, and abound with pyrites, spar, lava, and curious petrifications. On Mendip are found, the green foliaceous *talk* with small spangles, brown *elasmis*, brown pellucid *selenitæ*, bright *oligædra*, dull white *arthrodium*, with a variety of spars and crystals. Peculiar also to these hills is the hard yellow undulated *secomia*, which is found in large quantities, lying mostly deep. Several other varieties of the *secomia* are also to be met with here, and in many other parts of the county. The other natural productions of Mendip are the brown *gaiophragmium* with snow-white earthy partitions, the pale yellow *septaria* with a rust-coloured nucleus, hard *heteropyra* with brown and purplish crusts, oblong *geodes* with a single blackish crust, thick shelled *cnidri*, friable pale red *litbozugium* with white veins and red nodules, blue crystalline *petridium*, silver, gold colour and white *marcasites*. In some of the perpendicular fissures of the strata of stone is found that beautiful species of the *saburra*, *saburra saxea nivea tenuior*, or fine snow-white stony grit. The dull white coarse stony grit is more common, and is found in many parts of the county, particularly in the stone quarries near Bath. Of ochres there are various species found in these parts, such as, the hard heavy pale yellow ochre at Ashwick, near the road from Bath to Shepton-Mallet, lying in a stratum about eighteen feet deep; the light friable gold-coloured ochre, which is frequently discovered hanging to the sides of old mines; and the heavy friable yellow ochre, which is found in many parts of the county. At Chew and Winford is found that species of red ochre commonly called *ruddle*, so well known for its use in marking sheep; of this there are three different sorts, the first of which is that in general use for the above purpose; the second is much harder, makes an indifferent kind of paint, and is frequently substituted by druggists for Bole-Armoniac; the third is peculiar to a very confined space on the top of Winford-hill,^a and differs

^a Principally to an estate belonging to the Rev. Mr. Wylde, of Yatton.

materially from either of the other kinds in the brightness of its colour, the evenness and smoothness of its texture, in its ponderosity, its not crumbling between the fingers, and in being indissoluble in water. It is found at about the distance of six fathoms from the surface of the ground, in a stratum of four feet, lying on a bed of black marle, beneath strata of soft reddish earth, clay, rock, and loam. It affords a most excellent and splendid colour, and is in every respect equal to that ochrous earth which is dearly imported under the denomination of *Terra Persica*.

The MINERAL SPRINGS, besides those at Bath; are, at Ashill, Alford, Horwood near Wincaunton, Horton, Dillington, Goathill, Yeovil, and Queen's-Camel. At East-Chinnock is a salt spring.

The RIVERS of this county furnish trout, salmon, roach, dace, perch, eels, pike, gudgeon, carp, and tench; and on the sea-coast we meet with tublin, flounders, sandabs, hakes, pipers, shrimps, prawns, crabs, muscles, soles, herrings, plaice, porpoises, skaits, and star-fish.

The most remarkable BIRDS are, the heath-hen, wild-duck, curlew, rail, gull, and wheatear.

In Exmoor and other lower parts of the county are abundance of red-deer.

On the hills and desert wastes we find the dwarf juniper, the cranberry, and the whortleberry; the last by the natives is called *burts*, and produces a pleasing fruit, growing singly like gooseberries, on little plants from a foot to eighteen inches in height; the leaves are ovated, and of a pale green, growing alternately on the branches. On the rocks upon the coast are great quantities of laver, *lichen marinus*, or sea-bread. In the moors, once deluged by the sea, grows the gale, or candleberry-myrtle.

Other *more rare plants* growing in this county are exhibited in the following list:

ACORUS Calamus. Sweet Flag. In old turf pits near Wedmore.

ÆGILOPS incurva. Sea Hard-grass. In the pastures about Berrow and Burnham.

AGARICUS odoratus. Sweet-scented Mushroom.

AIRA fetacea. Fine-leaved Hair-grass. On Maiden down so abundantly as to constitute the predominant grass, though very rare in many other countries.

ALLIUM ampeloprasum. Great Mountain Garlick. On the Steep-Holmes.

AMANITA verna, pileo rotundiori, odorato et esculemo, of Tournefort. In the fir woods on Combe down. It has a fine scent much resembling May-flowers or white-thorn.

ANDROMEDA Polifolia. Wild Rosemary. On Glastonbury and Burtle turf moors abundantly.

ANTIRRHINUM majus. Great Snap-dragon. The walls of the city of Wells are finely adorned with this plant, and the *Red Valerian*, all the summer months.

- ARENARIA peploides.* Sea Chickweed. On the rocks as you ascend Brean down.
- ARENARIA maritima.* Sea Spurrey. On the docks at Bridgwater most luxuriantly.
- ARTEMISIA maritima.* Sea Wormwood. In Burnham salt marshes plentifully.
- ARUNDO arenaria.* Sea Reed. On the sand-banks all the way from Burnham church to Brean down.
- ARUNDO calamagrostis.* Hedge Reed. In the hedges between Hinton abbey and the church.
- ASPLENIUM Ceterach.* Spleenwort.
- *Trichomanes.* Black Maiden hair.
- *Ruta muraria.* Wall Rue.
- *Adiantum nigrum.* Maiden hair Fern. The above four plants are to be met with in great abundance on Hampton-cliffs; and the first three on old walls in almost every town of this county.
- ASTER Tripolium.* Sea Aster. At the side of the Avon opposite the Hotwells.
- BROMUS squarrosus.* Corn Brome-grass. On Glastonbury and Burtle moors.
- BUNIAS Cakile.* Sea Charlock. On the lands about Berrow church.
- BUUPLEURUM tenuissimum.* Least Harefear. In the salt marshes near Burnham church.
- CAMPANULA medeolacea.* Ivy-leaved Bell-flower. In a small swampy place on Maiden down, opposite the Maidenhead inn.
- CARDUUS Eriophorus.* Woolly-headed Thistle. In the meadows under Smallcomb wood, and about Widcombe and Lyncombe.
- CAREX arenaria.* Sea Sedge. On the sands near Burnham church.
- CAREX disticha.* Soft Sedge. In old turf pits in Glastonbury moors.
- CAREX canescens.* Hoary Sedge. In old turf pits about Burtle moor.
- CAREX digitata.* Fingered Sedge. In Friary-wood, Hinton abbey.
- CAREX inflata.* Bloated Sedge. By the sides of Emborough-pond, Old Down.
- CAREX montana.* Mountain Sedge. On the rocks opposite the Hotwells.
- CHRYSOSPLENIUM oppositifolium.* Opposite-leaved golden Saxifrage. In shady ditches about Lyncombe and Widcombe.
- CICUTA virosa.* Long-leaved water Hemlock. In old turf pits on Burtle moor abundantly, and in the vicinity of Shepton-Mallet.
- CISTUS polifolius.* Mountain dwarf Cistus. About the middle of Brean down, looking towards Burnham.
- COCHLEARIA officinalis.* Garden Scurvy-grass. On Chedder cliffs abundantly.
- COCHLEARIA Anglica.* Sea Scurvy-grass. By the sides of the Avon about Briflington, and facing the Hotwells.
- COLCHICUM autumnale.* Meadow Saffron. In all the pastures about Bath, particularly Newton mead, which is beautifully arrayed with it all the month of September.
- COMARUM palustre.* Marsh Cinquefoil. In turf pits in Glastonbury moor.
- CONVALLARIA polygonatum.* Many-flowered Solomon's-seal. In the woods at East-Harptree under Mendip.
- CORIANDRUM sativum.* Coriander. On the Steep-Holmes abundantly.
- CRATÆGUS aria.* White Beam tree. In all the woods about Bath, and in those about Burwalls and Stokeleigh, in the parish of Long-Ashton, opposite the Hotwells.

- CRATÆGUS torminalis.* Wild Service-tree. In Friary-wood at Hinton abbey.
- CRITHMUM maritimum.* Rock Samphire. On the rocks at the farther end of Brean down, and on the Holmes abundantly.
- CYPERUS longus.* English Galingale. In an old fish-pond at the back of a cottage at Walton in Gordano.
- DIANTHUS glaucus.* Chedder Pink. On Chedder cliffs.
- DIANTHUS arenarius.* Stone Pink. On Chedder cliffs, with the foregoing; from which it differs, in its grass being much narrower, and not of a sea-green colour; the flower also is larger, more jagged, and seldom more than one on the stalk; it is likewise more fragrant in its smell, particularly in the evening.
- DIGITALIS rubra.* Red Fox-gloves. In the inclosures about Whitestanton.
- DRABA muralis.* Wall Whitlow-grass. On dry banks at Emborough.
- DROSERA anglica.* Large Sun-dew. In swampy places on Black-down.
- ERIOPHORUM vaginatum.* Hare's-tail Rush. On Glastonbury and Burtle turf moors abundantly.
- EUPHORBIA paralias.* Sea Spurge. On the sand-banks at Berrow and Burnham.
- EUPHORBIA verrucosa.* Warty Spurge. At the end of Collett's wood near the rookery at Prior-park.
- GALEOPSIS galeobdolon.* Yellow Nettle-hemp. In all the woods and hedges about Lyncombe and Widcombe.
- GERANIUM maritimum.* Sea Crane's-bill. On the rocks at Brean down.
- GERANIUM rotundifolium.* Round-leaved Crane's-bill. On all the old walls about Hampton, Claverton, and Hinton.
- GEUM rivale.* Purple Avens. By the road side on the left hand as you go from Frome to Shepton, about a quarter of a mile beyond Brewton road gate.
- GLASTUM.* Woad. Cultivated at Keynsham and other places.
- HERNIARIA Glabra.* Smooth sea Rupture-wort. On the coast at Weston super Mare.
- HIPPOCREPIS comosa.* Tufted Horseshoe Vetch. On Anthony-hill, and most of the dry hills about Bath.
- HORDEUM marinum.* Sea Barley-grass. On the sands about Berrow and Burnham.
- HYPERICUM Elodes.* Marsh St. Peter's wort. On Burtle and Glastonbury turf moors.
- HYPNUM crispum.* Curled Hypnum. On Moses's rock at Prior-park; also on the moist rocks in Friary wood, Hinton abbey.
- INULA Helenoides.* Elecampane. In the pastures at Hinton abbey, near the fish-ponds.
- LATHRÆA squamaria.* Toothwort. At the roots of old trees in Smallcomb wood, and in the shady walks of Prior-park.
- LATHYRUS Nissolia.* Crimson Grass Vetch. By the road side half a mile before you come to Philip's-Norton, on the left hand going from Bath.

* See vol. ii. p. 400.

LEPIDIUM Petraeum. Rock Dittander. In the woods on the rocks facing the Hotwells, and at Uphill and Worle.

LICHEN marinus. Sea Liverwort or Laver. On the rocks near Minehead.

LIMOSELLA aquatica. Bastard Plantain. In cart ruts in splashy places about Highbridge.

LITHOSPERMUM purpuro-ceruleum. Blue Gromwell. In Chedder woods by the road side as you go to Axbridge, abundantly.

LOLIUM bromoides. Sea Darnel-grass. On the banks of the pastures under Brean-down, and about Berrow, plentifully.

MYRICA. Gale, Gouls, or Dutch Myrtle. On Glastonbury and Burtle moors abundantly; also on King's-Sedgmoor.

NARTHECIUM ossifragum. Lancaster Asphodel, or Break-bone. In the bogs of Glastonbury and Burtle turf moors.

ONONIS arenarius. Sea Restharrow. On the sands at Burnham and Berrow.

OPHRYS apifera. Bee Orchis. In all the hilly pastures about North-Stoke, abundantly.

OPHRYS muscifera. Fly Orchis. On Hampton down, under the cliffs.

OPHRYS nidus avis. Bird's-nest Orchis. In Friary wood, Hinton abbey; also in Smallcomb-wood near Bath.

OPHRYS spiralis. Screw Orchis. In the pastures under Chard.

OROBUS sylvaticus. Wood Orobus. This very rare plant has been found growing in a dry pit on Mendip, near Emborough ponds, just by a stone stile against the sluice which divides the ponds.

ORNITHOGALUM pyrenaicum. Wood Star of Bethlehem, or Bath Asparagus. In the woods at Hinton abbey abundantly; also in most of the woods about Bath. The young shoots of it are eaten by the common people as asparagus, which it much resembles, but it is not very wholesome; for if eaten plentifully, it occasions nausea and oppression of the breath.

OSMUNDA lunaria. Moonwort. On commons and waste lands in divers parts of the county.

OSMUNDA regalis. Osmund Royal. On Glastonbury and Burtle turf moors.

PARIS quadrifolia. Herb Truelove. In Smallcomb wood, and in all the woods about Bath.

PELLANDRIUM aquaticum. Common water Hemlock. The ditches about Glastonbury, particularly such as are neglected, are overrun with this poisonous weed; which is very often destructive to cattle, especially in the spring before it acquires its rank taste, and they are but just turned out of the straw-yard, when every thing that is green goes down with them indiscriminately.

PILULARIA globulifera. Pillwort. In wet places on Black and Maiden downs.

PIMPINELLA dioica. Stone Parsley. On the rocks about Uphill, and also on those opposite the Hotwells.

PINGUICULA villosa. Hairy Butterwort. In a little swamp on Maiden down, opposite the Maidenhead inn.

Pinguicula vulgaris. Common Butter-wort. On Glastonbury and Burtle turf moors.

Polypodium aculeatum. Prickly Fern. }
 ————— *crisatum*. Crested Fern. } In Emborough wood, Old down.

Polypodium dryopteris. Oak Fern. In the chinks of the garden steps at Widcombe-house.

Polypodium fragile. Brittle Fern. Under the hedges near the mile-stone at Emborough; also at Chewton-Mendip, abundantly.

Polypodium lobatum. Lobed Fern. In the rocks at Burwall's wood facing the Hotwells.

Polypodium telypteris. Marsh Fern. On Glastonbury and Burtle turf moors, abundantly.

Ranunculus hirsutus. Hairy marsh Ranunculus. In the drove-ways on Glastonbury moor abundantly. It has very much the habit of *Ranunculus bulbosus*, but differs from it in being an annual plant, and not having a bulbous root.

Rubia peregriua. Wild Madder. On the rocks of Leigh wood, also in the woods about Portishead point, abundantly.

Salicornia Europea. Jointed Glaswort. In the salt marshes near Highbridge.

Salsola fruticosa. Shrubby Stonecrop. On the Steep-Holmes.

Salsola kali. Prickly Glaswort. On the sands about Berrow.

Saponaria officinalis. Soapwort. By the road side near Burnt-gate turnpike on the Wells road.

Saxifraga hypnoides. Trifid-Hypnum leaved Sengreen. On Chedder rocks.

Schænus mariscus. Bastard Cyperus. On King's-Sedgmoor abundantly.

Scilla autumnalis. Autumnal starry Hyacinth. On the rocks in Burwall's wood facing the Hotwells.

Scirpus holoschænus. Round-headed Club-rush. Near the sea side below Watchet.

Selinum palustre. Marsh Saxifrage. In Burtle moor plentifully.

Senecio faracenicus. Broad-leaved Ragwort. Near Shepton-Mallet and Glastonbury.

Serapias grandiflora. Wood Heleborine. In Claverton-wood, also in the woods at Hinton abbey.

Silene amœna. Sea Champion. On the rocks as you ascend Brean down.

Thalictrum minus. Lesser Meadow Rue. On Chedder cliffs plentifully.

Trifolium stellatum. Starry Trefoil, near Weston in Gordano.

Triglochin maritimum. Sea Rush-grass. In the salt marshes below Highbridge.

Triticum caninum. Bearded Dog's-grass. In the woods at Hinton abbey.

Triticum junceum. Sea Dog's-grass. On the sands about Berrow.

Turritis hirsuta. Hairy Tower-Mustard. About the stone quarries on Combe down; also on the rocks in Leigh wood.

Vaccinium oxycoccus. Cranberry. On Glastonbury and Burtle turf moors.

Valeriana rubra. Red Valerian. On the ruins of Glastonbury abbey, and old walls about the city of Wells. There is a white variety of this growing about Huntspill and Highbridge.

VERONICA montana. Mountain-Speedwell. In Friary-wood, Hinton Abbey.

VICIA lutea. Yellow Vetch. About the sand-pits on the south side of Glastonbury Torr.

UTRICULARIA minor. Lesser-hooded Water Milfoil. In old turf pits on Glastonbury-moor.

UTRICULARIA vulgaris. Great-hooded Water Milfoil. In the turf-pits on Burtle-moor.

The district now called SOMERSETSHIRE was in ancient times inhabited by the Belgæ, a brave Gaulish people, but of Celtic origin, who migrated hither out of Gaul, A. M. 3650, three hundred and thirteen years before the birth of Christ,^d and repelled the Britons, the aboriginal inhabitants of the country, whose Cairns still crown some of our highest mountains, to other parts of the island. The possessions of this people extended over a very large tract of country, including Somersetshire, Dorsetshire, Devonshire, part of Cornwall, Wiltshire, Hampshire, Suffex, and part of Middlesex, in all which they established colonies, and in the waste marshy grounds practised those arts of industry to which they had been habituated in Gaul, and in which they instructed those Britons who chose to intermix in their society. About two hundred and fifty years after their settlement in these parts, Divitiacus, king of the Sueffones, or Soiffons, and according to Cæsar^e the most powerful prince in Gaul, minded himself to bring over into Britain a considerable army of the Continental Belgæ, and by the addition of his forces to enable the former emigrators to extend the line of their possessions. The expelled Britons had doubtless made frequent attempts to regain their native seats, and by inroads to perplex the innovating barbarians. Upon the arrival of this prince, a plan of compromise and treaty seems to have been suggested, and a line drawn to define the boundaries of either people. This was effected by throwing up a large and deep fosse or dike, called from the circumstance of its division, *Wansdike*, which to this day exists in many places in perfect preservation, one of the greatest curiosities in antiquity. It commences at Andover in Hampshire, and thence passes nearly in a strait direction to Great Bedwin within the confines of Wilts, near which, upon its track, have been discovered celts and instruments of war. It then crosses the great forest of Savarnack and the wild Marlborough downs, where it appears in its pristine state, exceedingly deep and flanked by a very lofty mound, after the manner of the elevated rampire of a castle, attracting by its singular appearance the attention of the curious

^d Ricard. Monach. de situ Britannia 50.

^e Cæsar de Bello Gall.

traveller. Quitting the downs, it visits Calston, Edington, and Spye-park, crosses the river Avon near Bennacre, and again, after being lost in tilled fields, meets with the same meandering river at Bath-Hampton, where it enters the northwest portion of the Belgick territories. Its course is then continued over Claverton-down to Prior-park, Englishcombe, Stanton-Prior, Publow, Norton, Long-Ashton, and terminates in the Severn sea near the ancient port of Portishead, forming a line of upwards of eighty miles in length, in more than three parts of which it is yet visible.

Hence it will be seen how far the territories of the ancient Belgæ extended towards the north, and that even some parts of this county, much of Wiltshire, and the whole of Gloucestershire, were excluded out of their dominions. The chief cities which they had were Ivelchester, Bath, and Winchester, two of which are within the limits of our county, and prove in some measure that this was as it were the metropolitan seat of their empire.

A long succession of savage and tumultuous contentions intervened betwixt this period and the arrival of the Roman arms in the Belgick states of Britain. This was about the year of Christ 40, and nine years after two trophies were erected by the Emperor Claudius in consequence of his having utterly annihilated the *Cangi*, a posthumous clan of those Belgæ, who last migrated into this country with the Sueffonian king.

During the stay of the Romans in this region, they exerted their national activity in building themselves towns, throwing up roads from station to station, and in fabricating camps as occasional places of security. Their cities were *Aquæ Solis*, or BATH, and *Isca*, or IVELCHESTER; and those places whose ancient names are not transmitted to the present day, but are demonstrated to have been Roman by the foundations of their walls, and the discovery of unquestionable reliques of Romanity, were, CAMALET, HAMDEN, WELLOW, COKER, CHILCOMPTON, CONQUEST, WIVELISCOMBE, BATH-FORD, WARLEY, STREET, LONG-ASHTON, POSTLEBURY, SOUTH-PETHERTON, WATERGORE, WIGBOROUGH, YEOVIL, PUTSHAM, KILTON, STOGUMBER, EDINGTON, ENGLISHCOMBE, &c. Their principal road was the Fosse, extending in a southwest direction from Bath to Perry-street on the borders of Devonshire. Another road ran nearly parallel to it from the forest of Exmoor through Taunton, Bridgwater, and Axbridge, to Portishead on the Bristol Channel, where it intersected Wanfdike, and whence there was a *trajectus* to the city of *Isca-Silurum*, now called CAERLEON, in the county of Monmouth. A vicinal way extends from the *Fosse* through

† See vol. iii. p. 298.

Stoke-under-Hamden. Their camps were, Camalet, Measknoll, Wot-ditch, Gasbury, Doleberry, Worleberry, Blacker's-Hill, Burtwalls, Stoke-leigh, Cadbury, Tedbury, Douseborough, Godbury, Godhill, Cow-castle, Trendle-castle, Turk's-castle, Brompton-Bury-castle, Hawkrudge-castle, Mounceaux-castle, Newborough, Meroche, Stanton-Bury, &c.

The Romans quitted this country between A. D. 440 and 444; and the Saxons insidiously supplying their stations, and subverting the general œconomy of the country, imposed upon this province the new name of *Sumerþerecýpe*, or *Somerſetſhire*, either from *Somerton*, the chief town at that particular period therein, or in regard that they found this the *ſeat of ſummer*, compared with the frigid ſituations which they had ſo lately abandoned. In their diſiſion of this kingdom into petty ſtates, in effecting which much blood was ſhed to obtain little territory, it conſtituted part of the kingdom of *Weſſex*, or the *Weſt-Saxons*.

In the reign of king Ina, a prince in prudence and moderation much unlike the majority of thoſe who ſwayed the Saxonian ſceptre either before or after him, Chriſtianity, notwithstanding the diſorders and confuſions which neceſſarily attend the emulous contentions of barbarian powers, began to dawn, and to become the national religion of Britain. And although the iſle of Avalon can never juſtly boaſt of the honour of that holy viſit which monks bewildered by error and ſuperſtition, have even in the moſt diſtant lands beſtowed upon it, yet it muſt at leaſt be granted the felicity of having acquired the rudiments of the Chriſtian religion, as ſoon, if not much ſooner than moſt other parts of Britain. The monastery of Glaſtonbury, the biſhoprick of Wells, were then founded, and other works of piety were inſtituted.

The reign of good king Alfred, who was the fifth in ſucceſſion to Egbert the reducer of the Saxon heptarchy into one ſole dominion, was marked with many troubles. The Danes, a furious tribe ſprung from the frozen boſom of the north, had in his time nearly overrun the whole face of Britain, and deſolated almoſt every province. Somerſet, Wilts, and Hants, were the only diſtricts to which they had not conveyed the terror of their arms. At length A. D. 878, they entered theſe confines, and, after many encounters in which the efforts of placid expiring virtue gave way to the increaſing violence of ſavage cruelty, Alfred was conſtrained to ſeek an humble aſylum in the fens of *ATHELNEY*, and await the day wherein Providence ſhould place him peaceably on his legal throne. Nor was it far diſtant. At Edington he defeated the combined body of the Danes, and retiring

retiring to his court at ALLER, where he caused Guthrun the pagan king to receive the rite of baptism, in gratitude to GOD laid the foundation of a noble monastery to the honour of St. Saviour and St. Peter the apostle, at Athelney, the seat of his pristine solitary retirement.*

After a prolix series of invasions, battles, and innovations, well known in British history, William duke of Normandy ascended the British throne, in full possession of all the various estates of England. Those in this county, exclusive of what he chose to reserve for his own private use, and which had been the royal demesnes of Edward the Confessor, he distributed to religious foundations, and to those persons who had adventured their fortunes and their lives in his rash but successful expedition, viz.

Walcheline, bishop of Winchester	William de Mohun
Herman, bishop of Salisbury	William de Owe
Odo, bishop of Baieux	William de Faleise
Geffrey, bishop of Coutances.	William Fitz-Wido
Giso, bishop of Wells .	Ralph de Mortimer
The Church of Bath	Ralph de Pomeroy
The Church of Glastonbury	Ralph Paganel
The Church of Muchelney	Ralph de Limefi
The Church of Athelney	Robert Fitz-Gerold
The Church of St. Peter at Rome	Alured de Marlborough
The Church of Caen in Normandy	Alured de Ispania
The Church of Montebourgh in Nor-	Turstin Fitz-Rolf
mandy	Serlo de Burci
The Church of Shaftesbury in Dor-	Odo Fitz-Gamelin
setshire	Osbern Giffard
Maurice, bishop of London	Edward de Salisbury
Clerks, tenants of the King	Ernulph de Hefding
Eustace earl of Bulloigne	Gislebert Fitz-Thurold
Hugh de Abrincis earl of Chester	Godebold
Robert earl of Morton	Matthew de Moretaine
Baldwin de Exeter	Humphrey the Chamberlain
Roger de Corcelle	Robert de Auberville, and other servants
Roger Arundel	of the King
Walter Giffard	The King's thanes.
Walter de Dowai	

The feudal system being, in its improved state, introduced into this country by the Normans, the lands, which heretofore had been possessed by thanes and vassals of the Saxon court, were now condensed into large baronies, each comprising a great number of estates, held under the respec-

* Vol. i. p. 86.

tive lords, as they themselves held under the crown, by military service. On the principal estate or head of each barony, castles were erected, and the several owners were by their tenure obliged to support the outrages of ambition and the madness of crusades.

The principal BARONS in this county in the time of Henry II. were,

The Bishop of Bath	Henry de Culture
The Abbot of Glastonbury	Philip de Columbers
The Abbot of Muchelney	Richard del Estre
William de Curci, steward to the King	Walter Brett
William Meschin	William Fitz-Geffrey
William de Mohun	Robert de Beauchamp
William Malet	Henry Luvel
Drew de Montacute	William de Erleigh
William de Haselberge	Geffrey de Mandeville
Richard Revel	Hugh de Curcelle
Robert Fitz-Ralph	William de Wrotham
Robert Fitz-Harding	Hubert de Burgh. ^a
Alexander de Alno	

The POSSESSORS OF LAND in this county of most note in the time of Edw. I. a reign distinguished by many and various features of provincial popularity, were the following, viz.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells	The Priores of Barrow	} In Somersetshire.	
The Bishop of Winchester	The Master of the Hospital of St. John in Bath		
The Dean and Chapter of Wells	The Preceptor of the Hospital at Buckland		
The Abbot of Glastonbury	The Master of the Hospital of St. Catherine in Bedminster		
The Abbot of Athelney	The Master of the Hospital of St. John in Bridgewater		
The Abbot of Cleve	The Preceptor of Temple-Combe		
The Abbot of Muchelney	The Abbot of Cirencester		} Gloucestershire.
The Abbot of Keynsham	The Abbot of Flaxley		
The Prior of Bath	The Abbot of Tewkesbury		} Bristol.
The Prior of Brewton	The Abbot of St. Augustine's Hospital		
The Prior of Woodspring	The Abbot of Neath in Glamorganshire		
The Prior of Stoke-Courci	The Prior of Goldclive in Monmouthshire		
The Prior of Montacute			
The Prior of Hinton			
The Prior of Taunton			
The Prior of Barlinch			
The Priores of Cannington			
The Prior of Dunster			
The Prior of Witham-Friary			
The Prior of Stavordale			

^a Lib. Nig. Scac. *Somerst.*

The Abbot of Ford in Devonshire
 The Abbot of Stanley
 The Prior of Maiden-Bradley } Wiltshire
 The Prior of Bradenstoke }
 The Prior of Bermondsey in Surrey
 The Prior of Brymore in Hampshire
 The Prior of St. John of Jerusalem in
 England
 Robert Fitzpaine
 Alan Plucknet
 Nicholas Fitz-Martin
 Maurice de Berkeley
 John de Columbers
 Osbert Giffard
 Henry del Orti
 William de Stanton
 Matthew de Esse
 William de Poulet
 John de Bykesand
 John de Reigny
 Geffrey de Scoland
 Robert de Brus
 Baldwin Malet
 William de Champflour
 John de Valletort
 Roger Pym
 John de Neville
 Richard de Godelege
 William de Vernai
 Hugh de Conteville
 Richard de Conteville
 John de Gogulmere
 John de Mohun
 Thomas de Bratton
 Henry de Glaften
 William de Basings
 Hugh Luvel
 Richard Luvel
 Roger de Moels
 Geffrey de Mandeville
 John de Baumfylde
 Reginald Fitz-Peter
 William de Marisco
 John de Tyly

Ignatius de Clifton
 Gervase de Clifton
 William Braunche
 Richard de Bigod
 Henry de Merlaund
 Laurence de St. Maur
 Isabel Sore
 John de Britashe
 Baldwin de Andham
 John de Hastings
 Richard de Cantilupe
 John de Burgh
 Edmund de Lacy
 Henry de Bikeley
 Geffrey de Wroxall
 Hugh Pointz
 John de Cogan
 Nicholas Fitz-Ralph
 Oliver de Dinham
 Nicholas Braunche
 John Apadam
 William de Gouiz
 Philip Paganel
 John de Brewes
 Walter Pauncefot
 Peter de Fauconberge
 Alexander de la Lynde
 John de la Lynde
 John de Dummer
 Walter del Orti
 Peter de Evercy
 Simon de Raleigh
 Thomas de Raleigh
 Hugh Fichet
 Hugh de Popham
 William de Popham
 William de Wigborough
 Thomas Trivet
 William Trivet
 Matthew de Furneaux
 Simon de Roges
 Roger Perceval
 Ralph Wake
 Robert Burnel

Edmund Everard
 Maurice de Berkeley
 John de Clevedon
 Richard Arthur
 John de Wyke
 Richard de Ken
 Joceus de Baiouse
 Thomas de Baiouse
 John Basset
 Henry de Montfort
 William Cotel
 John de Courtney
 Thomas de Gournay
 Walter de Lovency
 Ralph Ruffell
 William de Cheney
 Walter le Bret
 Roger la Warre
 Alexander de Alno
 John de Aston
 Thomas de Lyons
 Elias de Aubeney
 John de Fieules
 Robert de St. Clare
 John de Pouleshull
 Simon de Grindham
 John de Mucegros
 William de Braose
 Walter de Sydenham
 William de Sydenham
 William de Wiggebere
 Thomas de Multon
 William de Gardino
 Gilbert de Clare
 Ralph de Gorges
 Richard Perceval
 Edmund de Woodstock
 John Bonville
 John Maltravers
 Leonard de Stawel
 Lawrence Talebot
 Fulke Fitzwarren
 Thomas Portman
 James de Orchard

Thomas de Orchard
 William de la Brook
 Brice le Denneys
 Thomas Hawey
 Robert de Brent
 Hugh Sanzaver
 Andrew Luttrell
 Matthew de Befilles
 Roger Arundel
 Simon de Crocumbe
 Roger de Dodeton
 John de Elworthe
 Richard de Lod-Hywifh
 Osbert de Bath
 John de St. Lo
 Nicholas de St. Maur
 Robert Malherb
 Nicholas de la Mare
 Bartholomew Peyctevyn
 John de Acton
 Geoffrey de Hautville
 Baldric de Nonington
 John le Waleys
 John de Beauchamp
 Joan de Vivonne
 James de Moleton
 Simon de Raleigh
 Roger Basset
 William de Staunton
 William de Botreaux
 Richard de Emborough
 John de Wrotham
 William de Plessy
 Richard de Plessy
 Ralph Fitzurse
 William de Wellington
 Ismania la Sor
 Agnes de Mounceaux
 Simon de Montacute
 John de Ferrers
 John de Moels
 John de Mohun
 John de Meriet
 John de Maundeville

Hugh de Courtney
 John de Erleigh
 Stephen de la Mare
 Maud de Kyme
 Peter de Hamme
 Malcoline de Harleigh
 John de Wrotesleigh

Walter de Avenant
 Richard de Avenant
 Adam le Bret
 William de Mounceaux
 John le Waleys
 Thomas de Rodney.

The names of those persons who have served this county in parliament are here subjoined:

Robert de Brent, Philip de Wykes, 1298.
 William de Bere, Hugh de Popham, 1300.
 John de Wyke, John de Wookey, 1302.
 Edmund Everard, John de Dummere, 1305.
 John de Beauchamp, Laurence de Hamelden, 1307.
 Nicholas de Cheyney, Sir John de Erleigh, knt. 1308.
 Writ, but no return, 1310.
 William de Bere, 1311.
 Sir Gilbert de Bere, Sir Edmund Everard, knts. 1312.
 Sir John de Erleigh, Sir Robert de Somerton, knts. 1313.
 John de Beauchamp, John de Dummere, 1314.
 Sir Simon de Montacute, Sir Nicholas de Chartray, knts. 1315.
 John de Beauchamp, Peter de Evercy, 1316.
 Herbert de Marisco, John de Leddred, 1317.
 Sir William de Fauconberge, Sir John de Berneville, knts. 1318.
 Sir Thomas de Marleberge, Sir Reginald de Frome, knts. 1321.
 Sir Hamon Fitz-Richard, Sir William de Muleborn, knts. 1322.
 Sir Hamon Fitz-Richard, Sir William de Fauconberge, knts. 1324.
 Sir William de Muleborn, Sir John de Say, knts. 1325.
 John de Clevedon, Hugh de Langland, 1326.
 Nicholas de Odcombe, Robert de Paulsley, 1327.
 Sir Nicholas de Leddred, knt. 1328.
 William de Fauconberge, Simon de Fourneaux, 1328.
 John de Erleigh, Robert de Somerton, 1329.
 John de Erleigh, Hugh de Langland, 1330.
 Adam le Bret, Nicholas de Leddred, 1330.
 John de Erleigh, Thomas de Marleberge, 1331.
 John de Erleigh, Robert de Somerton, 1332.
 John de Erleigh, Henry Power, 1332.
 John de Kingfton, John de Draycot, 1332.
 John de Moeles, John de Say, 1333.
 Thomas de Marleberge, Thomas de Gournay, 1334.
 Adam le Bret, Nicholas de Leddred, 1335.

Walter

Walter de Rodney, Edward de Lyons, 1336.
 Adam Luttrell, John le Bret, 1337.
 Peter de Veel, Oliver de Dinham, 1337.
 Brian de Gouiz, John de Leddred, 1338.
 Thomas de Wodeford, Robert de Radeston, 1338.
 John de Kingfton, Henry de Glattonbury, 1338.
 Thomas de Marleberge, Robert de Radeston, 1339.
 Thomas de Ford, Thomas de Hungerford, 1340.
 Thomas de Marleberge, John de St. Lo, 1340.
 James Hufee, William de Colford, 1341.
 Edward de Stradling, Henry Power, 1342.
 Nicholas de Boleville, Roger de Wefton, 1343.
 William de Fauconberge, Henry Fitz-Richard, 1344.
 Ralph de Middleney, Simon de Furneaux, 1345.
 Simon de Bradeney, John de Merfton, 1346.
 Sir Ralph de Middleney, Sir Walter de Puteney, knts. 1347.
 John Trivet, John de Merfton, 1348.
 Thomas de Rodney, John de Merfton, 1350.
 Ralph de Middleney, Walter de Rodney, 1352.
 Sir Edmund Everard, knt. Walter de Rodney, 1352.
 Thomas de Rodney only, 1353.
 Edward de Clevedon, Ralph de Middleney, 1354.
 Ralph de Middleney, Thomas Waryn, 1355.
 Walter de Rodney, Thomas Fichet, 1356.
 Ralph de Middleney, Walter de Rodney, 1357.
 Peter de Veel, Thomas Fichet, 1358.
 William de Stanton, John de Wyke, 1359.
 Ralph de Middleney, Matthew de Clevedon, 1360.
 Richard de Acton, John de St. Lo, 1361.
 John de St. Lo, Matthew de Clevedon, 1362.
 John de Raleigh, John de Langlond, 1363.
 Hugh de Durborough, William Bonville, 1366.
 Hugh de Durborough, Walter Blewet, 1368.
 Edward Cheney, Matthew de Clevedon, 1369.
 John Beauchamp of Lillifdon, 1371.
 Hugh de Durborough, John Reynon, 1372.
 John de la Mare, Walter Blewet, 1373.
 Thomas Marfhall, 1376.
 John de la Mare, Robert James, 1376.
 Maurice de Wick, Sir Walter Blewet, knt. 1377.
 John Burghersh, John Radington, 1378.
 John de Meriet, John de Tummere, 1379.
 Thomas Fichet, John Matravers, 1382.
 Giles Daubeney, William Bonville, 1383, 1384.

Thomas Fichet, Philip Bryan, 1385.
 William Bonville, Sir Thomas Broke, knt. 1386.
 Thomas Hungerford, John Burgherth, 1388.
 Thomas Hungerford, Thomas Beaupine, 1389.
 John Berkeley, Thomas Hungerford, 1390.
 John de Rodney, Sir Thomas Broke, 1391.
 Sir Thomas Broke, William Bonville, 1392.
 Humphry Stafford, John Berkeley, 1393.
 Sir William Bonville, Sir Thomas Broke, knts. 1394.
 Thomas Broke, Thomas Arthur, 1396.
 Thomas Broke, John Fitzwarren, 1397.
 Thomas Broke, William Bonville, 1398.
 Thomas Beauchamp, William Stourton, 1399.
 Thomas Broke, William Stourton, 1402, 1403.
 Hugh Luttrell, Leonard Hahelet, 1404.
 Walter Rodney, Leonard Hahelet, 1406.
 Thomas Broke, Richard de Chedder, 1407.
 Thomas Broke, Walter Hungerford, 1408.
 Thomas Broke, Richard de Chedder, 1413.
 Sir Hugh Luttrell, Sir Robert Hill, knts. 1414, 1415.
 Richard Baynton, Sir Robert Hill, 1416.
 Thomas Broke, Richard Chedder, 1417.
 Thomas Stalkill, John Stourton, 1420.
 Richard Chedder, John Stourton, 1421.
 Sir Thomas Broke, Sir William Palton, knts. 1422.
 John Stourton, William Carent, 1423.
 Giles Daubeney, Thomas Beauchamp, 1424.
 Thomas Broke, Richard Chedder, 1426.
 Giles Daubeney, John Stourton, 1428.
 John Stourton, John Hody, 1434, 1440.
 Edward Broke, Alexander Hody, 1441.
 Edward Hull, Walter Rodney, 1446.
 Thomas Wake, Alexander Hody, 1448.
 John Sydenham, Alexander Hody, 1449.
 William Carent, Alexander Hody, 1450.
 William Courteen, Alexander Hody, 1454.
 John Sydenham, Henry Hull, 1466.
 John Willoughby, John Biconell, 1472.

[From this date to the year 1553, 1 Mary, there are no returns to be found.]

Sir Edward Rogers, Sir Ralph Hopton, knts. 1553.
 Sir Edward Waldegrave, Sir John Sydenham, knts. 1554.
 Sir Edward Rogers, knt. 1555.
 Sir Edward Rogers, John Walsh, 1557, 1558, 1559.
 Sir Edward Rogers, Sir Maurice Berkeley, knts. 1563.

- Sir Amias Paulet, George Rogers, 1571.
 Sir Hugh Paulet, Sir Maurice Berkeley, knts. 1572.
 George Speke
 Henry Berkeley, Thomas Horner, 1586, 1587,
 Francis Hastings, Edward Dyer, 1589, 1593.
 Sir Francis Popham, Sir Hugh Portman, knts. 1597.
 Sir Maurice Berkeley, knt. Edward Phelips, 1601.
 Sir Francis Hastings, knt. Sir Edward Phelips, bart. 1603.
 Sir Robert Phelips, Sir Francis Hastings, knts. 1614.
 Charles Berkeley, Robert Hopton, 1620.
 Sir Robert Phelips, John Symes, 1623.
 Sir Robert Phelips, John Stawell, 1625.
 Sir Henry Berkeley, Sir John Horner, knts. 1626.
 Sir Robert Phelips, Sir Edward Rodney, knts. 1627.
 Sir Ralph Hopton, knight of the Bath, Thomas Smith, 1639.
 Sir John Poulet, Sir John Stawel, 1640. Aug. 8, 1642, they were disabled, by vote of the House of Commons, for putting the Commission of Array in execution, and shewing their loyalty to the King. In their place were chosen,
 George Horner, and John Harington, who continued till 1653.
 Robert Blake, one of the generals at sea, John Pine, Denzill Hollis, Henry Harvey, were returned as representatives of this county, 1653.
 Sir John Horner, knt. John Buckland, General John Desborough, John Preston, John Harington, John Ash, Charles Steynings, Robert Long, Richard Jones, Thomas Hippsley, and Samuel Parry, 1654.
 John Desborough, John Buckland, Alexander Popham, Robert Long, John Gorges, Francis Luttrell, John Ash, John Harington, Lislebon Long, William Wyndham, and Francis Roll, 1656.
 John Buckland, John Hunt, 1659.
 George Horner, Hugh Smith, 1660.
 Sir John Stawel, Edward Phelips, 1661.
 Hon. John Paulet. He succeeded his father in 1665, and in his room
 Sir John Warre was elected, against whom a petition was preferred by Sir John Sydenham, and it was referred to a Committee, who reported in his favour. On the death of Sir John Warre in 1669,
 Sir John Sydenham was elected.
 Sir John Sydenham, Sir Hugh Smith, barts. 1678.
 Sir William Portman, bart. George Speke, 1679, 1681.
 Sir John Smith, bart. George Horner, 1685.
 George Horner, Edward Gorges, 1688; against this election John Speke petitioned, but was not heard.
 Sir Edward Phelips, bart. Nathaniel Palmer, 1690.
 Sir John Smith, bart. Sir John Trevelyan, bart. 1695.
 Sir Edward Phelips, John Hunt, 1698.

Nathaniel Palmer, John Hunt, 1699.
 Sir John Trevelyan, John Hunt, 1700.
 Sir Philip Sydenham, Nathaniel Palmer, 1701, 1702.
 John Pigot, Nathaniel Palmer, 1705, 1707.
 Henry Portman, John Prowse, 1708.
 Sir Thomas Wroth. Sir William Wyndham, barts. 1710.
 Sir William Wyndham, Thomas Horner, 1713.
 Sir William Wyndham, William Helyar, 1714.
 Sir William Wyndham, Edward Phelips, 1722.
 Sir William Wyndham, Thomas Strangeways Horner, 1727, 1734.
 Thomas Prowse, Henry William Portman, 1741.
 Thomas Prowse, Sir Charles Kemeys Tynte, bart. 1747, 1754, 1761.
 Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, bart. Sir Charles Kemeys Tynte, 1767.
 Richard Hippisley Coxe, Sir Charles Kemeys Tynte, 1768.
 Richard Hippisley Coxe, Edward Phelips, 1774.
 Richard Hippisley Coxe, Sir John Trevelyan, bart. 1780.
 Sir John Trevelyan, Edward Phelips, 1784, 1790.

SHERIFFS OF THIS COUNTY.*

Warine de Lifures, 1154.	William de Cahaines, 1194, 1195.
Richard de Raddon, 1155.	Walter de Giffard, 1195.
Warine de Lifures, 1156.	William de Cahaines, 1196.
Richard de Raddon, 1157.	Peter de Schidimore, 1197.
Warine de Lifures, 1158.	William de Cahaines, 1198.
Richard de Raddon, 1159.	Peter de Schidimore, 1199.
Warine de Lifures, 1160, 1161.	Robert Belet, 1199, 1200.
Robert de Bello Campo, 1162.	Hubert de Burgh, 1201, 1202, 1203, 1204.
Gerbert de Percy, 1163, 1164.	William de Montacute, 1205, 1206, 1207.
Richard de Raddon, 1164.	William de Briwere, 1208, 1209, 1210.
Gerbert de Percy, 1165.	William Malet, 1211, 1212, 1213.
Robert de Puckerel, 1166, 1167, 1168	Richard de Marisco, 1214.
Alured de Lincoln, 1169, 1170, 1171, 1172, 1173, 1174.	Ralph Bray, 1215.
Robert de Bello Campo, 1175, 1176, 1177, 1178, 1179, 1180, 1181.	Peter de Mauley, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221.
William de Bending, 1182, 1183.	Roger de Ford, 1222.
Robert Fitzpaine, 1184, 1185, 1186, 1187, 1188.	Ralph de Gernun, 1223.
Hugh Bardolf, 1189.	Richard Poore, bishop of Salisbury, 1224.
Robert de Witfelde, 1190.	Roger de Ford, 1225.
Ralph de Cahaines, 1191, 1192, 1193.	William Fitz-Henry, 1226, 1227, 1228.

* Somersetshire and Dorsetshire had one common sheriff till the year 1566, when they were divided by Act of Parliament, and each found sheriffs by themselves.

- Thomas de Cirencester, 1229, 1230,
 1231, 1232, 1233, 1234, 1235.
 Henry de Campo Florido, 1236.
 Thomas de Cirencester, 1237, 1238, 1239.
 Jordan Oliver, 1240.
 Hugh de Vivon, 1241, 1242, 1243,
 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249.
 Bartholomew Peche, 1250.
 Elias de Rabayne, 1251, 1252, 1253.
 John de Aure, }
 Elias de Rabayne, } 1254.
 Walter de Burges, }
 Stephen de Afhton, 1255.
 Walter de Burges, }
 William de Turberville, } 1256, 1257.
 Walter de Burges, 1258.
 William Everard, 1258, 1259.
 Humphry Chadd, 1259.
 William de Cerne, 1260, 1261.
 John Bassët, }
 Henry de Aulton, } 1262.
 Philip Bassët, 1263.
 William de Staunton, }
 Henry fil. Reg. Almeyn, } 1264.
 William de Staunton, 1265, 1266.
 Andrew Wake, 1267, 1268.
 Thomas de St. Vigore, 1269, 1270.
 John de St. Walery, }
 Thomas de St. Vigore, } 1271.
 John de St. Walery, }
 Robert del Estre, } 1272.
 John de St. Walery, 1273, 1274.
 Richard de Coleshull, 1274, 1275, 1276,
 1277.
 John de Cormailles, 1278, 1279, 1280,
 1281, 1282, 1283.
 John de St. Lo, 1284, 1285, 1286,
 1287, 1288, 1289.
 Richard de Burghurst, 1290.
 Thomas de Marleberge, }
 John de Erleigh, } 1291.
 Walter de Loveney, 1292, 1293.
 Walter de Gloucester, 1294, 1295, 1296,
 1297, 1298.
 Nicholas de Cheigny, 1299.
 John de Gerebert, 1300, 1301.
 John de la Lee, 1302.
 John Gerebert, 1303, 1304.
 Matthew de Fourneaux, 1305.
 John de Montacute, 1306.
 Nicholas de Langlond, 1306.
 Nicholas de Cheigny, 1307.
 Walter de Skidamore, 1307.
 Rich. de Chefelborne, 1308, 1309, 1310.
 Walter de Skidamore, 1311.
 Thomas de Marlebergh, 1311.
 Walter de Skidamore, 1312.
 John de Chidioc, 1312, 1313.
 John de Erleigh, 1314.
 Matthew de Furneaux, 1315.
 John de Kingfton, 1315, 1316, 1317.
 Nicholas de Cheigny, 1317.
 Thomas de Marleberge, 1318.
 Nicholas de Cheigny, 1318.
 Thomas de Marleberge, 1319, 1320,
 1321, 1322, 1323, 1324, 1325.
 John de Erleigh, 1325.
 Thomas de Marleberge, 1326.
 Sir William de Whitfield, knt. 1327,
 1328, 1329, 1330.
 Hugh de Langlond, 1330.
 William de Whitfield, knt. 1331.
 Hugh de Langlond, 1331.
 Sir John de Wroxhale, knt. 1332, 1333.
 Hildebrand de London, 1333, 1334.
 John de Wroxhale, 1334.
 Sir Walter de Rodney, knt. 1335.
 Hildebrand de London, 1336.
 Walter de Rodney, 1337, 1338, 1339.
 John de Durburgh, 1340.
 Hugh Tyrel, 1341, 1342.
 Sir Edward de Stradeling, knt. 1343.
 Sir Thomas de Cary, knt. 1344, 1345,
 1346, 1347, 1348, 1349, 1350, 1351.
 John de Palton, 1352, 1353, 1354.
 Sir John de St. Lo, knt. 1355.
 Sir Rich. de Turberville, knt. 1356, 1357.
 Robert Martin, 1358.

- Sir John de Raleigh, knt. 1359.
 Nicholas de St. Maur, 1360.
 Thomas de Bridport, 1361, 1362, 1363.
 John de Attehale, 1363, 1364.
 John de Longeland, 1365, 1366, 1367,
 1368.
 Edmund Cheyne, 1369.
 William de Winterborn, 1370, 1371.
 Roger Mannyngford, 1372.
 Sir Hugh de Durburgh, knt. 1373.
 John Hamelyn, 1373.
 William Latymer, 1374.
 Hugh de Durburgh, 1374.
 Sir Edmund Fitzherbert, knt. 1375.
 William Latimer, 1375.
 Hugh de Durburgh, 1376.
 Sir Edmund Fitzherbert, 1376.
 Hugh de Durburgh, 1377.
 John de la Mere, 1377.
 William Cogan, 1378.
 John Burghersh, 1379.
 Theobald de Gorges, 1380.
 Sir William de Bonville, knt. 1380.
 William Latimer, 1380.
 Sir William de Bonville, 1381.
 Edmund Fitzherbert, 1382.
 Sir John Streche, knt. 1383.
 John de Burghersh, 1384.
 John de Copleston, 1385.
 Humphry Stafford, 1386.
 Sir John Rodney, knt. 1387.
 John le Moigne, 1388.
 Sir Thomas Broke, knt. 1389.
 Sir John de Berkeley, knt. 1390.
 Humphry Stafford, 1391.
 John Bache, 1392.
 Theobald Wickham, 1393.
 Sir John de Berkeley, knt. 1394.
 Sir John le Moigne, knt. 1395.
 Sir John Rodney, knt. 1396.
 Sir Thomas Arthur, knt. 1397.
 Sir Thomas Daccomb, knt. 1398.
 Sir Thomas Arthur, 1399.
 Richard Boyton, 1400.
- Sir John Lutterel, knt. 1401.
 John Frome, 1402.
 William Wroth, 1403.
 Sir Thomas Pomeroy, knt. 1404.
 Richard Boyton, 1405.
 Humphry Stafford, 1406.
 Richard Boyton, 1406.
 Walter Rodney, 1407.
 John Horsey, 1407, 1408.
 Matthew Coker, 1408.
 Robert Hill, 1409.
 Richard Boyton, 1410.
 Humphry Stafford, 1410.
 Sir Humphry Stafford, sen. knt. 1411.
 John Horsey, 1412.
 Robert Hille, 1413.
 Walter Hungerford, 1413.
 Robert Hille, 1413.
 John Warre, 1414.
 Humphry Stafford, 1415.
 Richard Boyton, 1416.
 Matthew Coker, 1417.
 John Flory, 1418.
 Robert Hill, 1419.
 John Newburgh, 1420.
 Robert Hill, 1421, 1422.
 Robert Coker, 1422.
 Sir Richard Stafford, knt. 1423.
 Sir Edward Stradling, knt. 1424.
 Sir Giles Daubeney, knt. 1425.
 William Fyndern, 1426.
 William Carent, 1427.
 John Stourton, 1428.
 John Warre, 1429.
 John Poulet, 1430.
 John Stourton, sen. 1431.
 John St. Lo, 1432.
 John Seymour, 1433.
 William Carent, 1434.
 Thomas Thame, 1435.
 Thomas St. Lo, 1436.
 William Stafford, 1437.
 Edward Hull, 1438.
 Walter Rodney, 1439.

- William Carent, 1440.
 William Stafford, 1441.
 John St. Lo, 1442.
 Edward Hull, 1443.
 Robert Cappes, 1444.
 John Norys, 1445.
 William Carent, 1446.
 John Chidiock, knt. 1447.
 Sir Edward Hull, knt. 1448.
 John Anstil, 1449.
 William Carent, 1450.
 Thomas Thame, 1451.
 Richard Warre, 1452.
 Nicholas Latimer, 1453.
 John Cheyne, 1454.
 John Willoughby, 1455.
 Nicholas St. Lo, 1456.
 Thomas Warre, 1457.
 John St. Barbe, 1458.
 John Carent, 1459.
 Humphry Stafford, 1460.
 Sir Nicholas Latimer, knt. 1460.
 Christopher Worfeley, 1460.
 Thomas Herbert, 1461.
 Humphry Stafford, 1461.
 Thomas Herbert, 1462, 1463.
 William Browning, 1463.
 Sir Reginald Stourton, knt. 1463.
 William Browning, 1464.
 John Sydenham, fen. 1465.
 Christopher Worfeley, 1465.
 Sir George Darrel, knt. 1466.
 John Sydenham, 1466.
 Robert Stowel, 1467.
 Sir George Darrel, 1467.
 Sir Reginald Stourton, 1468.
 Robert Stowel, 1468.
 Sir Reginald Stourton, 1469.
 Christopher Worfeley, 1470.
 John Cheverel, 1471.
 Sir Nicholas Latimer, knt. 1471.
 John Byconnel, 1472.
 John Cheverel, 1472.
 Robert Palmer, 1473.
 John Byconnel, 1473.
 Giles Daubeney, 1474.
 Robert Palmer, 1474.
 William Collyngborn, 1475.
 Giles Daubeney, 1475.
 Thomas Norton, 1476.
 William Collyngborn, 1476.
 William Berkeley, 1477.
 Thomas Norton, 1477.
 William Say, 1478.
 William Berkeley, 1478.
 Edward Hartgill, 1479.
 William Say, 1479.
 Giles Daubeney, 1480.
 Edward Hartgill, 1480.
 Richard Morton, 1481.
 Giles Daubeney, 1481.
 Nicholas Crowmer, 1482.
 Richard Morton, 1482.
 Nicholas Crowmer, 1483.
 Edward Redwaine, 1484.
 Thomas Fulford, 1485.
 Amias Paulet, 1486.
 Sir John Turberville, knt. 1487.
 James Daubeney, 1488.
 William Martin, 1490.
 Sir Amias Paulet, knt. 1491.
 William Knoyle, 1492.
 Walter Enderby, 1493.
 Edward Carew, 1494.
 Sampson Norton, 1495.
 Sir Edward Gorges, knt. 1496.
 Sir Roger Newburgh, knt. 1497.
 Sir Richard Pudsey, knt. 1498.
 Sir Nicholas Wadham, knt. 1499.
 Sir Amias Paulet, knt. 1500.
 Sir William Martin, knt. 1501.
 Sir William Carew, knt. 1501.
 Sir John Trevilian, knt. 1502.
 Edward Wadham, 1503.
 Henry Uvedale, 1504.
 John Horsey, 1505.
 John Sydenham, 1506.
 Sir John Carew, knt. 1507.

John Williams, 1508.
 Richard Weston, 1509.
 Sir John Trenchard, knt. 1509.
 Sir John Speke, knt. 1510.
 Walter Rodney, 1511.
 Giles Strangeways, 1512.
 Sir William Compton, knt. 1513.
 Sir Edward Gorges, knt. 1514.
 Sir John Seymour, knt. 1515.
 Sir Thomas Delalind, knt. 1516.
 Sir Giles Strangeways, knt. 1517.
 Edward Hungerford, 1518.
 John Bouchier, 1519.
 William Wadham, 1520.
 Sir John Rogers, knt. 1521.
 William Carent, 1522.
 Sir Thomas Trenchard, knt. 1523.
 Sir Giles Strangeways, knt. 1524.
 George Speke, 1525.
 Sir John Seymour, knt. 1526.
 John Ruffel, 1527.
 Sir Andrew Luttrell, knt. 1528.
 Sir Edward Gorges, knt. 1529.
 Sir Thomas Arundel, knt. 1530.
 Sir Edward Seymour, knt. 1531.
 Sir Thomas More, knt. 1532.
 Sir Giles Strangeways, knt. 1533.
 Sir Nicholas Wadham, knt. 1534.
 Sir Francis Darell, knt. 1535.
 Sir Hugh Paulet, knt. 1536.
 Sir John Horsey, knt. 1537.
 Sir Henry Long, knt. 1538.
 Sir Thomas Speke, knt. 1539.
 Sir Thomas Arundel, knt. 1540.
 Sir Giles Strangeways, knt. 1541.
 Sir Hugh Paulet, knt. 1542.
 Sir John Paulet, knt. 1543.
 Sir John Horsey, knt. 1544.
 Nicholas Fitzjames, 1545.
 John Sydenham, 1546.
 Sir Hugh Paulet, knt. 1547.
 Sir John Thynne, knt. 1548.
 Sir Thomas Speke, knt. 1549.

George Delalind, 1550.
 Sir John Rogers, knt. 1552.
 Sir John Tregonwell, knt. 1553.
 Sir John Sydenham, knt. 1554.
 Sir Henry Ashley, knt. 1555.
 John Wadham, 1556.
 Humphry Colles, 1557.
 Sir John Horsey, knt. 1558.
 Sir Thomas Dyer, knt. 1559.
 Sir James Fitz-James, knt. 1560.
 Sir James Wadham, knt. 1561.
 Sir George Speke, knt. 1562.
 John Horner, 1563.
 Sir Henry Ashley, knt. 1564.
 Sir Henry Uvedale, knt. 1565.
 Thomas Morton, 1566.
 Sir Maurice Berkeley, knt. 1567.
 Sir George Norton, knt. 1568.
 Henry Portman, 1569.
 Thomas Luttrell, 1569.
 John de Leigh, 1570.
 Edward Rogers, 1571.
 John Horner, 1572.
 John Sydenham, 1573.
 Sir John Stowell, knt. 1574.
 Christopher Kenn, 1575.
 Thomas Malet, 1576.
 George Sydenham, 1577.
 John Colles, 1578.
 John Bret, 1579.
 Maurice Rodney, 1580.
 Henry Newton, 1581.
 John Buller, 1582.
 Arthur Hopton, 1583.
 Gabriel Hawley, 1584.
 Nicholas Sidenham, 1585.
 Sir John Clifton, knt. 1586.
 Sir Henry Berkeley, knt. 1587.
 Edward St. Barbe, 1588.
 Samuel Norton, 1589.
 Hugh Portman, 1590.
 John Harington, 1591.
 George Speke, 1592.

- George Luttrell, 1593.
 Henry Walrond, 1594.
 John Francis, 1595.
 Sir John Stowell, knt. 1596.
 John Colles, 1597.
 John Jennings, 1598.
 George Rodney, 1599.
 Sir Hugh Portman, knt. 1600.
 John Malet, 1601.
 John Maye, 1603.
 Edward Rogers, 1604.
 Sir John Wyndham, knt. 1605.
 Thomas Horner, 1606.
 Sir John Portman, knt. 1607.
 Sir Edward Hext, knt. 1608.
 Sir Edward Gorges, knt. 1609.
 George Luttrell, 1610.
 Francis Baker, 1611.
 Sir John Rodney, knt. 1612.
 Sir Hugh Smith, knt. 1613.
 Robert Henley, 1614.
 Nathaniel Still, 1615.
 Sir John Horner, knt. 1616.
 Sir Bartholomew Mitchel, knt. 1617.
 John Colles, 1617.
 John Pawlet, 1618.
 Robert Hopton, 1619.
 Sir Theodore Newton, knt. 1619.
 Henry Henly, 1620.
 William Franceys, 1623.
 John Coles, 1625.
 John Latch, 1627.
 Sir John Stowell, knt. 1628.
 Sir Francis Dodington, knt. 1630.
 Sir Thomas Wroth, knt. 1640.
 Richard Cole, esq; 1646.
 William Lacy.
 William Hellyar, 1661.
 Henry Gatchell.
 Andrew Moor.
 Edward Hobbes, 1685.
 Edward Strobe, 1688.
 Richard Morgan, 1689.
 Sir John Smith, bart. 1690.
 William Whitchurch, 1691.
 William Lacey, 1692.
 Warwick Bampfylde, 1693.
 Robert Siderfin, 1694.
 John Champneys, 1695.
 Thomas Langton, 1696.
 Thomas Dyke, 1697.
 Henry Mompesson, 1698.
 Smart Goodenough, 1699.
 Francis Hollis Newman, 1700.
 William Helyar, 1701.
 Samuel Rodbard, 1702.
 John Mogg, 1703.
 Samuel Pitt, 1704.
 Sir John Trevelyan, bart. 1705.
 Thomas Warre, 1706.
 William Fraunceis, 1707.
 Robert Smith, 1708.
 Sir Thomas Wroth, bart. 1709.
 Isaac Wellman, 1710.
 William Blackford, 1711.
 Thomas Horner, 1712.
 Harry Bridges, 1713.
 William Strode, 1714.
 John Trevelyan, 1715.
 Henry Walter, 1716.
 Joseph Browne, 1717.
 Thomas Archer, 1718.
 Robert Everard, 1719.
 Jepp Clarke, 1720.
 William Applin, } 1721.
 Henry Strode, }
 William Comes, } 1722.
 Richard Comes, }
 Walter Robinson, 1723.
 Christopher Baker, 1724.
 Andrew Moore, 1725.
 David Yea, 1726.
 Edward Dyke, 1727.
 Richard Champneys, 1728.
 Gregory Gardner, 1729.
 John Pigott, 1730.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| William Francis, 1731. | John Adams, 1761. |
| John Proctor, 1732. | Sir Thomas Gunston, knt. 1762. |
| Sir John Smith, bart. 1733. | Samuel Dodington, 1763. |
| John Wellman, 1734. | William Helyar, 1764. |
| Joseph Langton, 1735. | Paris Taylor, 1765. |
| Orlando Johnson, 1736. | James Tooker, 1766. |
| John Periam, 1737. | William Provis, 1767. |
| James Chaffey Cowper, 1738. | John Helyar, 1768. |
| John Smith, 1739. | Wm. Rodbard, 1769. |
| John Freke Brickdale, 1740. | Nathaniel Webb, 1770. |
| William Madox, } 1741. | Thomas Coward, 1771. |
| Edward Hallet, } | Henry Rodbard, 1772. |
| Sir William Pynsent, bart. 1742. | John Hugh Smyth, 1773. |
| William Sandford, 1743. | John Old-Goodford, 1774. |
| Edward Clarke, 1744. | Sir Thomas Champneys, bart. 1775. |
| Francis Newman, 1745. | Thomas Wilkins Morgan, 1776. |
| John Halliday, 1746. | Sir John Trevelyan, bart. 1777. |
| Thomas Coles, 1747. | Thomas Horner, 1778. |
| James Jeanes, 1748. | Samuel Baker, 1779. |
| Matthew Spencer, 1749. | Edward Elton, 1780. |
| Henry William Portman, 1750. | John Ford, 1781. |
| Sir Tho. Dyke Acland, bart. 1751. | James Ireland, 1782. |
| John Harding, 1752. | Peter Sherston, 1783. |
| John Macie, 1753. | Andrew Gay, 1784. |
| Henry Fownes Luttrell, 1754. | Richard Crofse, 1785. |
| Roger Lyde, 1755. | James Stephens, 1786. |
| James Perry, 1756. | Nathaniel Dalton, 1787. |
| John Collins, 1757. | John Lethbridge, 1788. |
| Philip Stephens, 1758. | Henry Hippitley Coxe, 1789. |
| Henry Powell, 1759. | John Stephenfon, 1790. |
| Sir William Yea, bart. 1760. | Abraham Elton, 1791. |

The names of all the lords, knights, esquires, and gentlemen, within the county of Somersfet, resident in the time of Henry VII.^o

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| John Bouchier, knt. Lord Fitzwarren. | John Choke, knt. |
| Hugh Luttrell, knt. | William Willoughby, knt. |
| John Speke, knt. | Richard Pudfey, knt. |
| John Wadham, knt. | John Trevilyan, cc ^{nc*} |
| Edmund Gorges, knt. | Thomas Tremayle, c ^{mc} |
| John Rodney, knt. | John Sydenham, of Brimpton, c ^l |

^o From Harl. MS. 6166. f. 101.

* Two hundred marks. "Those which have the value of their living set down, were certified to be knights of the Bath."

Nicholas Bluet, senior, c ^{li}	Robert Gilbert
John Fitz-James, senior, c ^{li}	John Bevine
John Sydenham, of Orchard, c ^{m̄c}	John Hungerford
Thomas Mallet, c ^{m̄c}	Thomas Gold
Robert Brent, of Cossington, c ^{m̄c}	Andrew Hody
Richard Warr, of Hestercombe, c ^{li}	Trifram Stork
William Carent, xl ^{li}	Robert Gerard
John Wyke, of Ninehead, xl ^{li}	John Steynton, of Stanton
Robert Stowell, lx ^{li}	Thomas Walsh
Edward Stradling, c ^{m̄c}	Alexander Newton
William Reynon, of Bykefolde, l ^{li}	James Perceval
Thomas Champneys, xl ^{li}	Richard Hadley
John Hadley, xl ^{li}	John Rogers
John Verney, xl ^{li}	John Tremayle
Thomas Newburgh, l ^{li}	John Popham
John Harvy, xl ^{li}	John Dyker
Thomas Tilly, xl ^{li}	John Brent
Thomas Michell, xl ^{li}	John Torney
Richard Cogan, l ^{li}	Richard Mawdley, of Nunney
John Arthur, of Clapton, xl ^{li}	John Musgrave
John Marshall, xl ^{li}	John Dodington
Alexander Pym, xl ^{li}	Reginald Hody
Giles Hill, l ^{li}	Robert Hacombe
Nicholas Seintlow, xl ^{li}	John Burnell
Henry Champneys, xl ^{li}	Alexander Hamlyn
Nicholas Bratton, xl ^{li}	James Sydenham
Edward Steyning	John Lyte
William Knoyle	William Birke
James Dawbeney, xl ^{li}	John Walton
John Fitz-Richard	William Mylborne
John Pyrmanne	John Somervill
John Huntley	Edward Dawbeney
John Heyron	William Goffe
John Seintfaver	Thomas Lyte
William Jane	Alexander Birke
Edward Wadham, l ^{li}	William Hungerford
Robert Gilbert, of Camel, x ^{li}	William Walshawe
John Bevyne	Edmund Myll
Edmund Seintlow	John Moore.
William Wadham	

To the foregoing I shall subjoin the following LIST of JUSTICES, named in the commission of peace for this county, July 17, 1787, together with those added by subsequent seals.

His

His Royal Highness George Prince
of Wales
His Royal Highness William Duke of
Gloucester
His Royal Highness Henry Duke of
Cumberland
The Right Rev. John Lord Archbishop
of Canterbury
The Right Hon. Edward Lord Thurlow,
Lord High Chancellor
The Right Rev. William Lord Arch-
bishop of York
Dukes of Somerset
 Richmond
 Grafton
 Bolton
 Leeds
 Marlborough
 Rutland
 Portland
 Manchester
 Chandos
 Dorset
 Newcastle
 Montague
Marquesses of Buckingham
 Lansdown
 Stafford
 Carmarthen
Earls of Derby
 Huntingdon
 Salisbury
 Denbigh
 Westmoreland
 Chesterfield
 Sandwich
 Carlisle
 Jersey
 Poulett
 Cholmondeley
 Kinnoul
 Marchmont
 Bute
 Dartmouth

Earls of Tankerville
 Aylesford
 Waldegrave
 Ashburnham
 Effingham
Earls of Buckinghamshire
 Egremont
 Hertford
 Cornwallis
 Hardwicke
 Ilchester
 Spencer
 Chatham
 Bathurst
 Hillsborough
 Ailesbury
 Mansfield
 Leicester
 Uxbridge
 Camden
 Cork and Orrery
 Egmont
 Besborough
 Verney
 Shannon
 Ludlow
 Courtown
 Nugent
Viscounts Townshend
 Weymouth
 Stormont
 Mount-Edgcumbe
 Valletort
 Howe
 Barrington
 Bateman
 Galway
 Hinchinbrook
 Hinton
 Mountstuart
 Beauchamp
 Dungarvon
Robert Lord Bishop of London
Barons Sydney

Barons Arundel
 Onslow
 Stawel
 Pelham
 Digby
 Amherst
 Loughborough
 Walsingham
 Grantley
 Carteret
 Boringdon
 Hawkebury
 Mulgrave
 Hood
 Penrhyn

Lords Webb Seymour
 William Seymour
 Francis Seymour
 George Lenox
 George Cavendish
 John Cavendish
 Charles Spencer
 Robert Spencer
 Frederick Campbell
 Herbert
 North

Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, bart.
 Sir Charles Warwick Bampfylde, bart.
 Sir Edward Rolt Bayntun, bart.
 Sir Thomas Champneys, bart.
 Sir William Codrington, bart.
 Sir Abraham Isaac Elton, bart.
 Right Hon. Sir John Goodricke, bart.
 Sir Philip Hales, bart.
 Sir Richard Colt Hoare, bart.
 Sir James Langham, bart.
 Sir Lionel Lyde, bart.
 Right Hon. Sir William Meredith, bart.
 Sir John Mordaunt, bart.
 Sir William Oglander, bart.
 Right Hon. Sir John Parnell, bart.
 Sir George Onesiphorus Paul, bart.
 Sir John William Pole, bart.
 Sir John Hugh Smyth, bart.

Sir John Smith, bart.
 Sir John Trevelyan, bart.
 Right Hon. Sir Richard Worsley, bart.
 Sir William Yea, bart.
 Right Hon. Sir George Yonge, bart.
 Right Hon. Sir Joseph Yorke, knight
 of the Bath
 Rt. Hon. Sir John Eardley Wilmot, knt.
 Right Hon. Sir Lloyd Kenyon, knt.
 Right Hon. Sir James Harris, knight of
 the Bath
 Right Hon. Sir William Howe, knight
 of the Bath
 Sir John Durbin, knt.
 Sir Nash Grose, knt.
 Sir Thomas Gunston, knt.
 Sir Benjamin Hammet, knt.
 Right Hon. Sir John Skynner, knt.
 John Acland, of Fairfield, esq.
 Hugh Acland, esq.
 Alexander Adams, esq.
 Francis Adams, esq.
 John Adams, esq.
 Rev. John Adney
 Rev. Thomas Alford
 Rev. Samuel Alford
 Jefferys Allen, esq.
 Robert Proctor Anderdon, esq.
 Rev. Francis Annesley, D. D.
 John Ansty, esq.
 Richard Pepper Arden, esq.
 Rev. William Bailey
 Samuel Baker, esq.
 Robert Everard Balch, esq.
 Coplestone Warre Bampfylde, esq.
 John Band, esq.
 Right Hon. Isaac Barré
 Rev. Montague Barton
 Rev. William Batchelor
 Rev. George Beaver
 William Beckford, esq.
 Rev. Hugh Bennett
 Rev. Thomas Bere
 Right Hon. John Beresford

James Bernard, esq.
 Rev. John Bishop, D. D.
 Richard Bovett, esq.
 Rev. John Bowen
 John Bragg, esq.
 Edward Brice, esq.
 Matthew Brickdale, esq.
 Matthew Brickdale, jun. esq.
 John Brickdale, esq.
 Richard Meyler Bright, esq.
 William Buckler, esq.
 John Bullen, esq.
 Francis Buller, esq.
 Right Hon. Edmund Burke
 John Berkeley Burland, esq.
 Claver Morris Burland, esq.
 John Butler, esq.
 George Byng, esq.
 George Byng, jun. esq.
 John Cabbell, M. D.
 John Hody Chichester, esq.
 Henry Chichester, esq.
 Edward Clarke, esq.
 John Collins, esq.
 John Rawe Collins, esq.
 Richard Thomas Combe, esq.
 Henry Combe, esq.
 Right Hon. Henry Seymour Conway
 Right Hon. Charles Wolfran Cornwall
 Thomas Coward, esq.
 Henry Hippisley Coxe, esq.
 Charles Hippisley Coxe, esq.
 Richard Croffe, esq.
 Rev. George Crossman, LL. D.
 Nathaniel Dalton, esq.
 Samuel Daniel, esq.
 Thomas Darch, esq.
 Thomas Darch, jun. esq.
 Rev. William Darch
 George Dawbeny, esq.
 Hill Dawe, esq.
 Samuel Day, esq.
 Vickris Dickinson, esq.
 William Dickinson, esq.

William Dickinson, jun. esq.
 Hon. and Rev. Charles Digby
 Samuel Doddington, esq.
 George Donisthorpe, esq.
 John Donne, esq.
 Rev. Daniel Dumaresque, D. D.
 Right Hon. Henry Dundas
 John Dunning, M. D.
 John Durbin, esq.
 Drax Durbin, esq.
 George Dyke, esq.
 Goodenough Earle, esq.
 John Eason, esq.
 Right Hon. William Eden
 Harry Edgell, esq.
 Right Hon. Welbore Ellis
 Rev. Abraham Elton
 Abraham Elton, esq.
 Edward Elton, esq.
 Isaac Elton, esq.
 Rev. Bickham Escott
 Robert Evered, esq.
 Rev. Thomas Eyre, LL. D.
 Hon. Henry Fane
 Hon. Thomas Fane
 Rev. Samuel Farewell
 Samuel Farr, M. D.
 Rev. John Fewtrell
 Right Hon. Richard Fitzpatrick
 Richard Ford, esq.
 Right Hon. John Foster
 Right Hon. Charles James Fox
 Samuel Franklin, esq.
 Henry Proctor Gale, esq.
 William Gardiner, esq.
 Philip James Gibbs, esq.
 Robert Goodden, esq.
 Wyndham Goodden, esq.
 Rev. John Culliford Goodden
 John Old Goodford, esq.
 James Gordon, esq.
 James Gordon, jun. esq.
 John Gore, esq.
 Edward Gore, esq.

Thomas Gould, esq.
 Rev. Thomas Gould
 Rev. Henry Gould
 Rev. Jonathan Gregg
 Right Hon. James Grenville
 Right Hon. Wm. Wyndham Grenville
 Right Hon. Charles Greville
 Edmund Griffith, esq.
 Thomas Grosvenor, esq.
 Richard Grosvenor, esq.
 Thomas Grove, esq.
 William Chafin Grove, esq.
 John Gunning, esq.
 Andrew Guy, esq.
 John Fraunceis Gwyn, esq.
 John Fraunceis Gwyn, jun. esq.
 Edmund Trowbridge Halliday, esq.
 John Halliday, esq.
 John Hanning, esq.
 William Hanning, esq.
 Wyndham Harbin, esq.
 Samuel Alford Harbour, esq.
 Rev. John Harington, D. D.
 Right Hon. Thomas Harley
 William Hawker, esq.
 John Hellier, esq.
 William Helyar, esq.
 Henry Holt Henley, esq.
 Rev. Charles Hobbs
 Henry Hobhouse, esq.
 Alexander Hood, esq.
 Jonathan Hooper, esq.
 James Hooper, esq.
 Isaac Webb Horlock, esq.
 Thomas Horner, esq.
 Thomas Strangeways Horner, esq.
 William Hoskins, esq.
 Thomas Hoskins, esq.
 Thomas Hotchkin, esq.
 William Howe, esq.
 Dodington Hunt, esq.
 John Hunt, esq.
 Rev. John Hunt, L.L. D.
 William Huffey, esq.

Charles Hutchings, esq.
 Rev. George Hutchings
 Right Hon. John Hely Hutchinson
 Rev. Thomas Jackson, D. D.
 John Jeane, esq.
 Thomas Jeane, esq.
 Richard Jenkyns, esq.
 Benjamin Incedon, esq.
 Thomas Samuel Jolliffe, esq.
 Thomas Johnson, esq.
 Rev. Thomas Ireland, D. D.
 James Ireland, esq.
 Rev. Ambrose Kent, D. D.
 Walter King, esq.
 Robert Kingsmill, esq.
 Robert Kingston, esq.
 Charles Knatchbull, esq.
 Edmund Lambert, esq.
 Rev. William Langdon
 William Gore Langton, esq.
 Richard Lansdown, esq.
 John Lethbridge, esq.
 Maurice Lloyd, esq.
 Rev. Edmund Lovell, L.L. D.
 George Lovell, esq.
 Stuckley Lucas, esq.
 John Fownes Luttrell, esq.
 Francis Fownes Luttrell, esq.
 Rev. Alexander Fownes Luttrell
 Edward Lyne, esq.
 Henry Lyte, esq.
 Arch. Macdonald, esq.
 Right Hon. James Stuart Mackenzie
 John Mallack, esq.
 Gerard Martin, esq.
 Thomas Hutchings Medlycott, esq.
 William Coles Medlycott, esq.
 James Melliar, esq.
 John Merry, esq.
 Paul Methuen, esq.
 Paul Cobb Methuen, esq.
 Rev. John Michell
 Thomas Millard, esq.
 Rev. James Minifie

Jacob Mogg, esq.
 George Mogg, esq.
 Right Hon. Frederick Montague
 Thomas Wilkins Morgan, esq.
 Francis Morgan, esq.
 John Morley, esq.
 John Morris, esq.
 Edward Horlock Mortimer, esq.
 Joseph Mortimer, esq.
 Abel Moysey, esq.
 Edward Berkeley Napier, esq.
 John Napper, esq.
 Hon. George Augustus North
 Hon. Francis North
 Hon. Frederick North
 Rev. George Notley
 Right Hon. Thomas Orde
 John Pagett, esq.
 Richard Pagett, M. D.
 Thomas Parry, esq.
 Rev. Francis Crane Parsons
 Arcott Bickford Peppin, esq.
 John Periam, esq.
 John Perkins, esq.
 Edward Phelps, esq.
 Edward Phelps, jun. esq.
 Rev. William Phelps
 Thomas Phipps, esq.
 William Phipps, esq.
 John Pigott, esq.
 John Pigott, jun. esq.
 Rev. Wadham Pigott
 John Pinny, esq.
 Right Hon. William Pitt
 George Poole, esq.
 Nathaniel Poole, esq.
 Alexander Popham, esq.
 Francis Popham, esq.
 Henry William Portman, esq.
 Henry William Portman, jun. esq.
 Edward Berkeley Portman, esq.
 Hon. Vere Poulett
 George Prior, esq.
 William Proffer, esq.

William Provis, esq.
 George Prowse, esq.
 John Prowse, esq.
 Rev. John Prowse
 Rev. William Putt
 John Pyne, esq.
 William Pyne, esq.
 Matthew Quantock, jun. esq.
 Rev. Arthur Radcliffe
 Right Hon. Richard Rigby
 Henry Rodbard, esq.
 John Rodbard, esq.
 John Rogers, esq.
 Rev. John Methuen Rogers
 Dennis Rolle, esq.
 John Rolle, esq.
 James Reed, esq.
 Henry William Sandford, esq.
 John Savery, esq.
 Herbert Sawyer, esq.
 Henry Seymour, esq.
 Peter Sherston, esq.
 John Slade, esq.
 Thomas Slocombe, esq.
 Rev. William Slocombe
 Thomas Smith, esq.
 John Smith, esq.
 John Wyldbore Smith, esq.
 Samuel Smith, esq.
 Hon. Hugh Somerville
 John Somerville, esq.
 Rev. William Somerville
 James Sparrow, esq.
 Rev. William Speke, B. D.
 Thomas Stawell, esq.
 James Stephens, esq.
 Henry Stephens, esq.
 Rev. Charles Stone
 Henry Strachey, esq.
 John Strode, esq.
 Henry Sweeting, esq.
 Rev. Christopher Tatchell
 George Templer, esq.
 Hon. Thomas Thynne

James Tooker, esq.
 Right Hon. Charles Townsend
 John Trevelyan, esq.
 Henry William Tripp, esq.
 Thomas Troyte, esq.
 John Tucker, esq.
 Rev. William Tudor
 Rev. Thomas Tudor
 Robert Tudway, esq.
 Charles Tudway, esq.
 Clement Tudway, esq.
 Rev. John Turner
 William Turner, esq.
 Samuel Twyford, esq.
 John Tyndall, esq.
 John Johnson Kemeys Tynte, esq.
 Right Hon. John Charles Villiers
 Rev. James Uttermare
 Henry Walters, esq.
 Thomas Walters, esq.
 John Warren, M. D.
 James Warren, esq.
 John Warry, esq.
 Richard Watkins, esq.

James Watson, esq,
 Nathaniel Webb, esq.
 Rev. Samuel Webb
 William Webber, esq.
 Simon Welman, esq.
 Thomas Welman, esq.
 Rev. Phipps Weston
 Francis Edward Whalley, esq.
 Rev. Thomas Sedgwick Whalley
 Joseph Whitchurch, esq.
 Henry Whitmarsh, esq.
 John Whitmarsh, esq.
 Cann Wilkins, esq.
 Rev. George Wilkins
 Rev. Richard Wilkins
 Rev. Richard Willes
 Rev. William Willes.
 Rev. John Wills, D. D.
 Walter Wiltshire, esq.
 John Wiltshire, esq.
 William Withycombe, esq.
 Rev. John Wyndham, L.L. D.
 William Yea, esq.

In the tumults, and commotions, which have at different periods embroiled the quiet of this kingdom, Somersetshire has generally born its part; nor did it escape the civil dissensions of the last century; but no very considerable engagement was fought in this county between the royal and parliamentary forces, save that of *Lansdown*, which proved so fatal to the brave Sir Bevil Granville. In 1644 the following establishment was made for the eastern division of the county.

Weekly pay to the governors of the castles within the county of Somerset:

The governor of Bath	-	7	0	0		The governor of Nunney-}	5	0	0
The governor of Portishead-	}	5	0	0		castle - - - }	5	0	0
point - - -						The governor of Farley-castle			

An estimate was made that out of the Eastern hundreds, to be established for these several garrisons, might be raised 850l.^m

In this county was shed the first blood in the Revolution of 1688, and the last in the insurrection of the Duke of Monmouth, which terminated

^m From letters patent dated at Oxford 4 Dec. 20 Car. I. constituting Edmund Turnor, esq; treasurer of the garrisons aforesaid.

by his total defeat in Sedgmoor, July 6, 1685. To shew that the severities exercised upon the Duke's unhappy and deluded followers have not been exaggerated, I shall produce the following document:

‘ SOMERSETSHIRE. } ‘ Edward Hobbes, esq; sherreife of y^e countie afore-
 { ‘ said, to the con^{bles} and other his Ma^{ties} officers of
 ‘ the cittie and burrough of Bath, greeting: Whereas I have rec^d a warr^t
 ‘ under the hand and seale of the right Hon^{ble} the Lord Jeffreys for the
 ‘ executing of severall rebells within yo^r said cittie, These are therefore to
 ‘ will and require yo^r immediately on sight hereof to erect a gallows in the
 ‘ most publike place of yo^r said cittie to hang the said trayto^r on, and that
 ‘ yo^r provide halters to hang them with, a sufficient number of faggotts to
 ‘ burne the bowells of fower traytors, and a furnace or cauldron to boyle
 ‘ their heads and quarters, and salt to boyle therewith, halfe a bushell to
 ‘ each trayto^r, and tarr to tarr y^m with, and a sufficient number of speares
 ‘ and poles to fix and place their heads and quarters: and that yo^r warne
 ‘ the owners of fower oxen to be ready with a dray and wayne and the said
 ‘ fower oxen at the time hereafter mencioned for execusion, and yo^r yo^rselves
 ‘ together with a guard of fortie able men att the least to be present on
 ‘ Wednesday morning next by eight of the clock, to be aiding and assisting
 ‘ to me, or my deputie, to see the said rebells executed. Given under my
 ‘ seal of office this 16th day of November, A^o 1^o Jacobi secundi 1685.

‘ EDWARD HOBBS, Vic.

‘ Yo^r are alsoe to provide an axe and a cleaver
 ‘ for the quartering the said rebells.’ⁿ

EARLS and DUKES of SOMERSET.

In the Saxon times this county gave title of Earl to a famous General of the name of *Hun*, who was slain A.D. 823 in the battle of Ellendune, between Egbert king of the West Saxons, and Beornulf king of Mercia.^o

The next Earl of this county was *Earnulf*, who commanded the Somersetshire forces against the army of the Danes, when they A.D. 845 landed at the mouth of the Parret; and were repulsed with great slaughter.^p

Sweyn, eldest son of Godwin earl of Kent, was sometime Earl of Somerset. He died at Lycia in his return from a journey which he had taken A.D. 1053 bare-footed to Jerusalem, on penance to expiate the murder of Beorne his kinsman.^q

ⁿ From the original.

^o Dugd. Bar. i. 11.

^p Ib. & Chron. Saxon.

^q Ib. 18.

Sir William de Mohun, of Dunster-castle, and Sir Reginald de Mohun, his descendant, were Earls of Somersfet.

In 1396, John Beaufort, eldest son of John Plantagenet of Gaunt, by Catherine Swinford his third wife, was created Earl of Somersfet by King Richard II. and the next year Marquis of Dorset. He died in 1410.

Henry Beaufort his son succeeded him in those titles, but died without issue.

In 1442 John Beaufort, brother of Henry Beaufort, knight of the garter, was created Duke of Somersfet by King Henry VI. He died without issue male in 1444, and was succeeded in this dignity by

Edmund Beaufort, his next brother, who was also knight of the garter, and regent of Normandy. He was slain in 1455 at the battle of St. Albans.

Henry Beaufort, eldest son of Edmund, succeeded. He was an active commander in the French war, and governor of Calais, from which post he was recalled in 1460 to the assistance of King Henry VI. In 1463 he was taken prisoner at the battle of Hexham, and with Thomas lord Hungerford and John lord Roos, was there beheaded by order of King Edward IV. From Charles his son, who assumed the name of Somersfet, are descended the Dukes of Beaufort.

Edmund Beaufort, brother of the last-named Henry, succeeded in the title of Duke of Somersfet. He was beheaded in 1472 at the battle of Tewkesbury, and his brother John Beaufort being slain in the same engagement, and his other brothers dying unmarried, the title here expired.

In June 1498, Edmund Tudor, third son of King Henry VII. was created Duke of Somersfet, but died at the age of four years.

Henry Fitzroy, natural son of King Henry VIII. was created Duke of Somersfet in 1525. He died without issue in 1536.

In 1547, Feb. 15, Edward Seymour protector to young King Edward VI. was created Duke of Somersfet and Baron Seymour. He suffered death on the scaffold at Tower-hill, 24 Jan. 1552.

In 1614, King James I. conferred the title of Earl of Somersfet on Robert Carr viscount Rochester, son of Sir Thomas Carr, of Fernihurst in the county of Roxburgh. He with his lady was convicted of the assassination of Sir Thomas Overbury, and was imprisoned till the year 1645, in which year he died, and was buried in the church of Covent-Garden.

In 1660, William Seymour, marquis of Hertford, great grandson of Edward Seymour the Protector, that is, son of Edward lord Beauchamp, son of Edward earl of Hertford, son of Edward duke of Somerset by Anne Stanhope his second wife, was restored by parliament to the title and dignity of Duke of Somerset. This William had been preceptor to Charles I. and afterwards, when the civil wars broke out, highly distinguished himself in the royal cause, by raising forces in this county, by his conduct at the battle of Lansdown, and by many other noble acts of loyal affection to his Sovereign, for whom he even offered to lay down his own life, if it could have been admitted as a substitute. He died in October 1660, a few weeks only after his advancement to the dukedom, and his son Henry lord Beauchamp, being dead before him, he was succeeded by his grandson William, who died young and unmarried in 1671, and was succeeded by his uncle John.

Which John Duke of Somerset dying in 1675 without issue, Francis Seymour, son of Charles lord Seymour, and grandson to Sir Francis Seymour, (who was created Lord Seymour of Trowbridge, 16 Car. I. and was the third grandson of Edward earl of Hertford, son of Edward the Protector, and younger brother to Sir William the restored Duke) succeeded to this honour. This Francis was unfortunately assassinated in Genoa, 20 April 1678, and having no issue, was succeeded by

Charles his brother, the sixth Duke of this great and noble family. He was knight of the garter, and chancellor of the university of Cambridge. In the reign of James II. being then of the privy-council, he assisted in collecting the militia of this county against the Duke of Monmouth. He was president of the council to King William III. and master of the horse to Queen Anne, and George I. at whose coronations he carried the orb of state. He died in 1748, in the 87th year of his age, and was succeeded by his eldest and only surviving son Algernon earl of Hertford, who dying without issue male in 1749, the dukedom and barony devolved on Sir Edward Seymour, bart. of the first branch of this family, being the seventh in lineal descent from Edward the first Duke of Somerset of this name, by his first wife Catherine, daughter of Sir William Filiol, of Filiol-hall in the county of Essex, and of Woodlands in the county of Dorset, knt.

Which Edward the eighth Duke of Somerset married Mary sole daughter and heir of Daniel Webb, of Monkton-Farley in the county of Wilts, esq; and had issue by her four sons, viz. Edward, Lord Webb Seymour, Lord William, Lord Francis, and a daughter, Mary; of whom Edward the eldest

is the present Duke of Somerset; Lord Webb is of Monkton-Farley; Lord William resides at Seend in the county of Wilts; and Lord Francis is the present Dean of the Cathedral Church of Wells.

*Les Chevaliers & Hommes du Mark en chescun countie d'Anglitterre l'ann. xvii.
du Roy Edward le primer.*

DORSET & SOMERSET SHIRES.

1. Sire Thomas de Gourney. Palee viij. & x. *b.*
2. Sire Philip Courtney. *Or*, iij torteaux *g.* bend *b.*
3. Sire Rauf de Tortes. *G.* griffon segreaunt *or.*
4. Sire Robert de Brent. *G.* griffon segreaunt *ar.*
5. Sire Richard de Croupes. *Ar.* vj mascles *g.* 3, 2, 1, label *b.*
6. Sire Geoffry de Aubemarle. *G.* crusulee *or*, bend mascullee *ermine.*
7. Sire William Montacu. *Arg.* iij fuffilles in fesse, *g.*
8. Sire Stephen de Bridmanston. *Ar.* vj lozenges voided *sa.* 3, 2, 1.
9. Sire Humphrey de Beauchamp. Verrie *arg.* & *b.* label *or.*
10. Sire Jehan de Walleys. *Ermine* bend *g.*
11. Sire Jehan Button. *Ermine* bend *g.*
12. Sire Henrie de Glaftenburie. *Ar.* bend engrailed *fab.*
13. Sire Fouk Fitzwarren. Quarterlie, per fesse indented *ar.* & *g.* a mullet *sa.*
14. Sire William Fitzwarren. Quarterlie per fesse indented *ar.* & *g.*
15. Sire Henry de Lorty. *B.* crofs *or.*
16. Sire Andrew de Grimsted. *G.* iij barres varrie *ar.* & *b.*
17. Sire Jehan de Clyfford. Checkee *or* & *b.* bend *g.*
18. Sire Ellys Cotel. *Or* bend *g.*
19. Sire Jehan de Babington. *G.* ten plates *ar.* 4, 3, 2, 1.
20. Sire Jehan de Mountfort. *Ar.* crusulee, *g.* lion rampant *b.*
21. Sire Jehan de Chauvent, palee vi. *arg.* & *b.*

The total tax for Danegeld in this county paid into the King's treasury at Winchester in the time of King William the Conqueror, was five hundred and nine pounds.

The number of inhabitants that paid to the subsidy of 51 Edward III. was fifty-four thousand six hundred and three.

¹ E Codice MS, Josephi Holland, de quo vide Ath. Oxon. vol. i. col. 521.

I N T R O D U C T I O N .

ii

The number of houses which paid chimney-money in this county in 1685, was forty-four thousand six hundred and eighty-six.

SOMERSETSHIRE, with regard to its temporal jurisdiction, is divided into two parts, EASTERN and WESTERN. The *Eastern* division contains the following Hundreds and Liberties, viz.

H U N D R E D S .

Bath-Forum Bemstone Brewton Brent cum Wrington Catash Chew Chewton Frome Glaston Twelve Hides Hareclive cum Bedminster		Horethorne Keynsham Kilmerfdon Norton-Ferrers Portbury Wellow Wells-Forum Whitstone Winterstoke.
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L I B E R T I E S .

Hampton and Claverton Easton and Amrill Hinton and Norton East-Cranmore		Hill-House Mells and Leigh Witham-Friary.
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The *Western* division contains,

H U N D R E D S .

Abdick and Bulston Andersfield Cannington Carhampton Crewkerne Curry-North Houndsborough, Berwick and Coker Huntspill cum Puriton Kingsbury-East Kingsbury-West Martock		Milverton Petherton-North ————— South Pitney Somerton Stone and Yeovil Taunton and Taunton-Dean Tintinhull Whitley Williton-Freemanners.
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In respect of its *Ecclesiastical* Jurisdiction, it is divided into three ARCH-DEACONRIES, viz.

Archdeaconries.

<i>Archdeaconries.</i>	<i>Deaneries.</i>	<i>Parishes.</i>
BATH, wherein are two <i>Deaneries, viz.</i>	{ Bath - - - Redcliff and Bedminster - }	} in which are { 24 53
WELLS, wherein are seven <i>Deaneries, viz.</i>	{ Axbridge - - - Cary - - - Frome - - - Jurisdiction of Glaston - Ilchester - - - Marlton - - - Pawlet - - - }	} in which are { 36 55 47 20 36 28 7
TAUNTON, wherein are four <i>Deaneries, viz.</i>	{ Bridgwater - - - Crewkerne - - - Dunster - - - Taunton - - - }	} in which are { 31 55 44 46
Total number of parishes		482

Somerfetshire contains forty hundreds, seven liberties, two cities, seven boroughs, twenty-nine market-towns, one bishoprick, three archdeaconries, thirteen deaneries, and four hundred and eighty-two parishes.



Domesday Book.

S U M M E R S E T E.

Hic annotantur tenentes Terras in Summerfete.

- | | |
|---|--|
| I. REX WILLELMVS | XXV. Willelmus de Moion |
| II. Episcopus Wintoniensis | XXVI. Willelmus de Ow |
| III. Episcopus Sarisberiensis | XXVII. Willelmus de Faleise |
| IV. Episcopus Baiocensis | XXVIII. Willelmus filius Widonis |
| V. Episcopus Constantiensis | XXIX. Radulfus de Mortemer |
| VI. Episcopus Wellensis | XXX. Radulfus de Pomerei |
| VII. Æcclesia de Bada | XXXI. Radulfus Pagenel |
| VIII. Æcclesia Glastingberiensis. | XXXII. Radulfus de Limefi |
| IX. Æcclesia Miceleniensis | XXXIII. Robertus filius Giroldi |
| X. Æcclesia Adelingiensis | XXXIV. Aluredus de Merleberge |
| XI. Æcclesia Romana S. PETRI | XXXV. Aluredus de Ipania |
| XII. Æcclesia de Cadom. | XXXVI. Turstinus filius Rolf |
| XIII. Æcclesia de Monteburg | XXXVII. Serlo de Burci |
| XIV. Æcclesia de Sceftesberie | XXXVIII. Odo filius Gamelin |
| XV. Episcopus Mauricius | XXXIX. Osbernus Gifard |
| XVI. Clerici tenentes de Rege | XL. Edwardus de Sarisberia |
| XVII. Comes Eustachius | XLI. Ernulfus de Hefling |
| XVIII. Comes Hugo | XLII. Gislebertus filius Turoid |
| XIX. Comes Moritonienfis | XLIII. Godebold. |
| XX. Balduinus de Execestre | XLIV. Mathiu de Moretania |
| XXI. Rogerius de Corcelle | XLV. Hunfridus Camerarius. |
| XXII. Rogerius Arundel | XLVI. Robertus de Odburuile & alii
servientes Regis |
| XXIII. Walterius Gifard | XLVII. Taini Regis |
| XXIV. Walterius [vel Walscin] de Douuai | |

S U M M E R S E T C.

Terra Regis.

REX tenet SYMMERTONE. Rex Edwardus tenuit. Nunquam geldavit, neque scitur quot hidæ sint ibi. Terra est 50 carucata. In dominio sunt 5 car. & 4 servi & 80 villani & 28 bordarii cum 40 carucis. Ibi 100 acra prati & una leuca pasture in long. & dimid. leu. lat. silva 1 leu. long. & una quarentena lat.

Ibi burgum quod vocatur LANPORTH, in quo manent 34 burgenfes redd. 15 solid. & 2 piscariae redd. 10 fol. Reddit per ann. 79 lb. & 10 solid. & 7 denar. de 20 in ora.

Huic Manerio additæ sunt 3 terræ quas teneb. 3 taini Tempore Regis Edwardi Brisnod & Aluric & Sausin & geld. pro 5 hid. & dimid. Ibi sunt 7 villani & 5 bord. cum 4 car. Redd. 7 lib. & 15 solid.

De hoc M. est ablata dimid. hida DENESMODESWELLE, quæ fuit de dominica firma Regis E. Aluredus de Hispania ten. & valet 10 solid.

REX ten. CEDRE. Rex E. tenuit. Nunquam geldavit, nec scitur quot hidæ sint ibi. Terra est 20 car. In dominio sunt 3 car. & 2 servi & unus colibertus & 17 villani & 20 bord. cum 17 car. & 7 gablatores redd. 17 fol.

In ALSEBRUGE 32 burgenfes redd. 20 solid. Ibi 2 molini redd. 12 solid. & 6 denar. & 3 piscariae redd. 10 solid. & 15 ac. prati. Pastura 1 leu. long. & tantundem lat. Redd. per ann. 21 lib. & 2 den. & obolum de 20 in ora. Silva 2 leu. long. & dim. leu. lat.

De hoc M. ten. Giso Episcopus unum membrum WETMORE, quod ipse tenuit de Rege E. Pro eo computat Willelmus vicecomes in firma Regis 12 lib. unoquoque anno.

De ipso M. est ablata dimid. virgat. terræ quæ fuit de dominica firma Regis E. Robertus de Otburguile ten. & 15 den. val.

Hæc 2 M. SYMMERTONE & CEDRE cum append. suis reddeb. firmam unius noctis T. R. E.

REX ten. NORTPERET. Rex E. tenuit. Nunquam geldavit, nec scitur quot hidæ sint ibi. Terra est 30 car. In dominio sunt 3 car. & 20 villani & 19 bord. & 6 servi & 20 porcarii cum 23 car. Ibi molin. redd. 15 denar. & 100 ac. prati & 2 leu. pasture. Redd. 20 fol. per ann.

Redd. hoc M. 42 lib. & 8 fol. & 4 den. de 20 in ora.

REX ten. SUDPERET. Rex E. tenuit. Nunquam geldavit, nec scitur quot hidæ sint ibi. Terra est 28 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 5 servi & 22 coliberti & 63 villani & 15 bord. cum 26 car. Ibi molin. redd. 20 solid. & 50 ac. prati. Silva 11 quarent. long. & 10 quarent. lat. Redd. 42 lib. & 100 denar. de 20 in ora.

De hoc M. tenuit Merlesuain 2 hid. in STRATONE T. R. E. & erat tainlande. Reddit modo 60 fol. in firma Regis.

De ipso M. ablata est dimid. hida. Norman tenet de Rogerio de Curcelle & valet 16 solid.

Huic M. reddebatur T. R. E. de Cruche per ann. consuetudo, hoc est, 6 oves cum agnis totid. & quisque liber homo 1 blomam ferri. Turstin tenet de comite Moriton. sed consuetudinem non reddidit postquam comes terram habuit.

REX ten. CHVRI. Rex E. tenuit. Nunquam geldavit, nec scitur quot hidæ sint ibi. Terra est 13 car. In dominio sunt 3 car. & 5 servi & 20 villani & 2 bord. cum 10 car. Ibi 40 ac. prati & silva 2 leu. long. & una leu. lat. Redd. 21 lib. & 50 den. de 20 in ora.

De hoc M. est ablata una virgata terræ. Bretel tenet de comite Moriton. & valet 10 solid. & 8 denar.

Hæc 3 Maner. Nordperet & Sudperet & Churi T. R. E. reddeb. firmam unius noctis cum consuetudinibus suis.

REX ten. WILLETONE & CANDETONE & CARENTONE. Rex E. tenuit. Nunquam geldaverunt, nec scitur quot hidæ ibi sint. Terra est 100 car. In dominio sunt 11 car. & dimid. & 11 servi & 30 coliberti & 38 villani & 50 bord. cum 37 car. & dimid. Ibi 2 molini redd. 5 fol. & 104 ac. prati. Pastura 5 leu. in longir. & 3 leu. in lat. Silva 4 leu. in longit. & 2 leu. & dim. in lat. Reddit 100 lib. & 116 solid. & 16 denar. & obolum de 20 in ora. T. R. E. reddeb. firmam unius noctis.

Huic M. Welletone est addita dimid. hida. Sarie tenuit T. R. E. & pro dim. hida geldabat. Terra est 5 car. Ibi 6 villani & 4 bord. habent. 3 car. & 4 ac. prati ibi. Silva 4 quarent. in longit. & una quarent. in lat. Redd. 31 fol. & 8 den.

Eidem M. addita est alia dimid. hida WAISTOV quam tenuit Aluinus T. R. E. & pro dimid. hida geldabat. Terra est 1 car. Redd. 40 den. Adhuc ipsi M. addita est dimid. hida & redd. in firma Regis 7 fol. De SELVERE M. Aluredi addita est huic M. una consuetudo, id est, 18 oves in anno. Hæc non pertinuit in Welletone T. R. E.

REX ten. BEIMINSTRE. Rex E. tenuit. Nunquam geldavit, nec scitur quot hidæ sint ibi. Terra est 26 car. In dominio sunt 3 car. & 3 servi & 25 villani & 22 bord. cum 10 car. Ibi molin. redd. 5 fol. & 34 ac. prati. Silva 2 leu. long. & una leu. lat. Redd. 21 lib. & 2 denar. & obolum de 20 in ora. Presbiter hujus M. ten. terram ad 1 car. & valet 20 solid. De hoc M. ten. Episcopus Constantiens 112 acras prati & silvæ.

REX ten. FROME. Rex E. tenuit. Nunquam geldavit, nec scitur quot hidæ sint ibi. Terra est 50 car. In dominio sunt 3 car. & 6 coliberti & 31 villani & 36 bord. cum 40 car. Ibi 3 molini redd. 25 solid. & mercatum redd. 46 solid. & 8 denar. Ibi 30 ac. prati & 50 ac. pasture. Silva 1 leu. long. & tantundem lat. Redd. 53 lib. & 5 denar. de 20 in ora.

De

De hoc M. tenet *Æccla. S. Johannis de Froma* 8 car. terræ & similit. tenuit T. R. E. Reinbald ibi est presbiter.

REX ten. BRUMETONE. Rex E. tenuit. Nunquam geldavit nec scitur quot hidæ sint ibi. Terra est 50 car. In dominio sunt 3 car. & 5 servi & 4 coliberti & 28 villani & 26 bord. cum 18 car. Ibi 5 burgenfes & unus porcarius. Ibi 6 molini redd. 20 solid. & 38 ac. prati & 150 ac. pasturæ. Silvæ 5 leu. in longit. & una leu. in lat. Redd. 53 lib. & 5 denar. de 20 in ora.

Hoc M. cum superiori FROME T. R. E. reddeb. firmam unius noctis.

De hoc M. sunt ablati 9 agri quos ten. Bretel de comite Moriton. & val. 18 denar.

De eodem M. est ablata dimid. hida in CILEMETONE. Serlo de Burci ten. & valet 10 solid. De dominica firma fuerunt.

De ipso M. est ablata 1 hida. Gozelinus ten. de Roberto filio Giroldi. Terra est 3 car. valeb. 40 solid. modo 20 solid.

REX ten. MILEVRNE. Rex E. tenuit. Nunquam geldavit, nec scitur quot hidæ sint ibi. Terra est 50 car. In dominio sunt 4 car. & 5 servi & 70 villani & 18 bord. cum 65 car. Ibi 6 molini redd. 77 solid. & 6 denar. & 170 ac. prati. Silva 2 leu. in longit. & 9 quarent. lat. Pastura 4 quarent. long. & 2 quarent. lat. & una leu. moræ.

In hoc M. sunt 56 burgenfes & 101 mercatores reddentes 60 sol.

In GIVELCESTRE sunt 107 burgenfes redd. 20 solid. Mercatum cum suis append. redd. 11 lib.

Tot. MELEVRNE cum predictis append. redd. 80 lib. de albo argento 9 solid. & 5 den. minus. T. R. E. reddeb. dimid. firmam noctis & quadrantem. Reinbald ten. *Æcclesiam* cum 1 hida. Ibi habet 1 car. val. 30 solid.

REX ten. BRUNETONE. Ghida tenuit T. R. E. & geldavit pro 10 hid. Terra est 60 car. De ea sunt in dominio 3 hidæ & ibi 3 car. & 7 servi & 50 villani & 17 bord. cum 20 car. Ibi 2 molini redd. 3 solid. & 60 ac. prati. Pastura 3 leu. long. & una leu. lat. & tantund. silvæ in longit. & lat. Redd. 27 lib. & 12 fol. & 1 denar. de albo argento.

De his 10 hid. ten. Presbit. 1 elemosina de Rege. Ibi habet 1 car. & 4 villanos cum 1 car. & 3 ac. prati. Valet 20 solid.

De hoc M. ten Com. Morit. 1 hid. in PRESTETUNE quæ fuit de dominica firma T. R. E. Terra est 4 car. Ibi sunt 2 car. Val. 40 solid. & valuit.

De hoc M. ablat. est tertius denar. de MILVERTONE qui reddebatur ibi T. R. E.

REX ten. DOLVERTVNE. [Comes] Heraldus tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 hid. & dimid. Terra est 11 car. De ea est in dominio 1 hida & ibi sunt 2 car. & 6 servi & 17 villani & 6 bord. cum 3 car. & dim. Ibi 3 ac. prati. Pastura una leu. long. & dim. leu. lat. & tantundem silvæ. Redd. 11 lib. & 10 solid. de albo argento.

Huic M. sunt additæ 2 hidæ terræ dim. ferd. minus. Duodec. taini teneb. T. R. E. Terra est 10 car. Ibi sunt 8 villani cum 4 car. & dimid. & 3 ac. prati & pastura dimid. leu. long. & 4 quarent. lat. Silva 1 leu. long. & dimid. leu. lat. Valet 64 solid. & 2 den.

De hoc M. est ablata consuetudo de M. Comit. Moriton BRIGSFORD, hoc est, 24 oves per ann. qui ibi reddebantur T. R. E. Malgerius detin. per Comitem.

REX ten. CLIVE. [Com.] Herald. tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 4 hid. & una virg. terræ. Terra est 33 car. De ea est in dominio 1 hida & ibi 3 car. & 4 servi & 19 villani & 9 bord. cum 18 car. Ibi 2 molini redd. 54 denar. & 24 ac. prati. Silva 1 leu. long. & dimid. leu. lat. Redd. 23 lib. de albo argento.

Huic M. adjacuit tertius denar. de Burgherit & Caretone & Willetone & Cantetone & Nordpereth.

REX ten. NETELCVMBE. Goduin [f. Herald.] tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 hid. & 3 virg. terræ. Terra est 12 car. De ea est in dominio una virg. & dimid. & ibi 2 car. & 3 servi & 15 villani & 4 bord. cum 7 car. Ibi 6 ac. prati & 100 ac. pasturæ & 50 ac. silvæ. Redd. — lib. 12 solid. de albo argento.

REX ten. CAPINTONE. [Com.] Herald. tenuit & geldabat pro una hida. Terra est 5 car. De ea est dimid. hida in dominio & ibi 1 car. & 5 villani cum 1 car. Ibi 8 ac. prati & 20 ac. pasturæ & 10 ac. silvæ. Redd. 46 solid. de albo argento.

REX ten. LANGEFORD. Goduin [f. Herald.] tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 5 hid. Terra est 10 car. De ea est in dominio 1 hida & dimid. & ibi 1 car. & 4 servi & 21 villani & 4 bord. cum 8 car. Ibi molin. redd. 7 fol. & 6 den. & 8 ac. prati & 100 ac. pasturæ & 30 ac. silvæ. Redd. 4 lib. & 12 solid.

REX ten. WINESFORD. [Com.] Tosti tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 hid. & dimid. Terra est 60 car. De ea est in dominio dim. hida & ibi 2 car. & 9 servi & 38 villani & 2 bord. cum 13 car. Ibi molin. redd. 6 den. & 8 ac. prati & 40 ac. silvæ. Pastura 4 leu. long. & 2 leu. lat. Redd. 10 lib. & 10 fol. de albo argento.

Huic M. est addita dimid. hida. Tres taini teneb. T. R. E. & servieb. præposito M. per consuetud. absque omni firma donante. Terra est 4 car. Ibi sunt 3 villani & 23 bord. Redd. 20 solid.

REX ten. CRICE. Gunnild tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 10 hid. & dimid. Terra est 8 car. De ea sunt in dominio 6 hidæ & ibi 2 car. & 6 servi & 20 villani & 10 bord. cum 6 car. Ibi molin. redd. 8 den. & 8 ac. prati. Pastura 1 leu. long. & tantund. lat. Silva 1 quarent. long. & tantund. lat. Redd. 9 lib. & 4 solid. de albo argento. Ibi est piscaria sed non pertinet ad firmam.

REX ten. NORTCVRI. [Com.] Herald. tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 20 hid. Terra est 40 car. De ea sunt in dominio 5 hidæ & ibi 5 car. & 18 servi & 23 coliberti & 100 villani 5 min. & 15 bord. cum 30 car. Ibi 60 ac. prati & 50 ac. silvæ. Pastura 2 leu. long. & una leu. lat. Huic M. pertin. 5 burgenfes in Langporth redd. 38 den. & 18 servi & 4 porcarii & 2 cotarii. Tot. redd. 23 lib. de albo argento. Ibi est piscaria sed non pertin. ad firmam & 7 ac. vineæ.

Æcclesiam hujus M. ten. [Ep.] Mauricius cum 3 hid. de ead. terra. Ibi habet 7 villanos & 11 bord. & 2 servos cum 4 car. & 18 acris prati & 5 acris pasturæ & 12 acris silvæ. Redd. 60 solid.

De eadem terra hujus M. ten. Anſger 1 hid. de Comite Morit. val. 20 fol.

REX ten. CRVCHE. Eddeva tenuit T. R. E. Non geldabat, nec scitur quot ibi hidæ habentur. Terra est 40 car. In dominio sunt 5 car. & 12 servi & 26 coliberti & 42 villani & 45 bord. cum 20 car. Ibi 4 molini redd. 40 solid. & mercat. redd. 4 lib. Ibi 60 ac. prati. Pastura dim. leu. long. & 4 quarent. lat. Silva 4 quarent. long. & 2 quarent. lat. Redd. 46 lib. de albo argento.

De hoc M. est ablat. ESTHAM T. R. E. fuit de firma M. & non poterat inde separari. Turstin ten. de comite Moriton. Val. 50 solid.

REX ten. CUNGRESBERIE. [Com.] Herald. tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 20 hid. Terra est 50 car. De ea sunt in dominio 5 hidæ & ibi 6 car. & 12 servi & 34 villani & 34 bord. cum 34 car. Ibi 2 molini redd. 17 fol. & 6 den. & 250 ac. prati. Pastura 2 leu. long. & dim. leu. lat. Silva 2 leu. & dim. long. & dimid. leu. lat. Redd. 28 lib. & 15 fol. de albo argento.

De hac terra hujus M. ten. 3 taini Aluuard Ordric & Ordulf 3 hid. & 3 virg. terræ. Ipsi tenebant T. R. E. nec poterant a domino M. separari. Ibi sunt in dominio 3 car. & 4 servi & 6 villani & 17 bord. cum 3 car. & dim. Ibi 20 ac. prati & 30 ac. silvæ. Totum val. 60 solid.

Hujus M. ecclesiam ten. Mauricius Episcopus cum dimid. hida. Val. 20 solid. De ipsa terra hujus M. ablatae sunt 2 hidæ quæ ibi jacuer. T. R. E. Giso Episcopus ten. unam & val. 4 lib. Serlo de Burci & Gislebertus filius Turoidi ten. aliam hidam & val. 40 solid.

REX ten. CAMEL. Ghida tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 8 hid. & dimid. Ibi sunt tamen 15 hidæ. Terra est 15 car. De ea sunt in dominio 5 hidæ & ibi 4 car. & 6 servi & 28 villani & 10 bord. cum 11 car. Ibi 2 molini redd. 20 solid. & 100 ac. prati & 100 ac. pasturæ & 100 ac. silvæ. Redd. 23 lib. de albo argento.

REX ten. COCRE. Ghida tenuit T. R. E. Ibi sunt 15 hidæ & geldabat pro 7 hid. Terra est 15 car. De ea sunt in dominio 5 hidæ & dimid. & ibi 3 car. & 7 servi & 4 coliberti & 35 villani & 42 bord. cum 12 car. Ibi molin. redd. 5 solid. & 100 ac. prati. Pastura 1 leu. long. & dim. leu. lat. Silva 8 quarent. long. & 6 quarent. lat. Redd. 19 lib. & 12 den. de albo argento.

REX ten. HARDINTONE. Gunnild tenuit T. R. E. & ibi sunt 10 hidæ & geldabat pro 5 hid. Terra est 10 car. De ea sunt in dominio 5 hidæ & dim. & ibi 2 car. & 7 servi & 16 villani & 16 bord. cum 8 car. Ibi 40 ac. prati. Silva 5 quarent. long. & 4 quarent. lat. Redd. 12 lib. & 14 fol. de albo argento.

REX ten. HESTERIGE. [Com.] Herald. tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 10 hid. Terra est 16 car. Præter has 6 hidæ est terra ad 8 car. quæ nunquam gelavit. Ibi sunt in dominio 5 car. & 8 servi & 37 villani & 15 bord. cum 16 car. Ibi molin. redd. 30 den. & 60 ac. prati. Pastura una leu. long. & dimid. leu. lat. & tantund. silvæ. Redd. 23 lib. de albo argento.

In hoc M. tenuit unus lib. homo 9 acras terræ & 2 acras silvæ. Val. 30 den. Non se poterat a domino M. separare.

Has subter scriptas terras tenuit Eddid Regina.

REX ten. MILVERTONE. T. R. E. geldabat pro dimid. virg. terræ. Terra est 16 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 3 servi & 3 cotar. & 16 villani & 7 bord. cum 9 car. Ibi molin. redd. 7 solid. & 6 den. & 6 ac. prati & 100 ac. pasturæ & 100 ac. silvæ modicæ. Ibi mercatum redd. 10 solid. Totum redd. 25 lib. ad numerum. T. Eddid Reginae reddeb. 12 lib.

REX ten. MERTOCH. Ibi sunt 38 hidæ. T. R. E. geldabat pro 13 hid. Terra est 40 car. De ea sunt in dominio 8 hidæ & ibi 3 car. & 6 servi & 14 coliberti & 65 villani & 23 bord. cum 28 car. Ibi 2 molini redd. 35 solid. & 50 ac. prati. Pastura 1 leu. long. & tantund. lat. Silva una leu. long. & 2 quarent. lat. Piscaria redd. 5 solid. Redd. 70 lib. ad numer. & 100 solid. plus si Episcopus Walchel testatus fuerit.

Huic M. sunt additæ 3 hidæ. Has teneb. 3 taini T. R. E. Redd. in Mertocho 4 lib. & 10 solid.

De hoc M. est ablata 1 hida & una virgata terræ in CONTONE. Ansgerus [Cocus] ten. Terra est 2 car. Ibi 4 homines habent 1 car. valuit 50 fol. modo 30 fol. De ipso eodem M. est ablata hida & dimid. Alutic [parvus] tenet & val. 40 solid.

REX ten. CAINESHAM. T. R. E. geldabat pro 50 hid. Terra est 100 car. De ea sunt in dominio 15 hidæ & dim. & ibi sunt 10 car. & 20 servi & 25 coliberti & 70 villani & 40 bord. cum 63 car. Ibi 6 molini redd. 60 solid. & 100 ac. prati & 100 ac. pasturæ. Silva 1 leu. long. & tantund. lat. Redd. 108 lib. ad numerum. Reddeb. 80 lib.

Huic M. pertin. 8 burgenfes in BADE redd. 5 fol. per annum.

De ipsis 50 hid. ten. [Com.] Eustachius in BELETON 4 hid. & Alured de eo. Toui tenuit pro uno M. T. R. E. Ibi in dominio 1 car. & dim. cum 1 servo & 5 villanis & 2 bord. cum 2 car. Ibi molin. redd. 15 solid. & 22 ac. prati & 20 ac. pasturæ. Silva 3 quarent. long. & 2 quarent. lat. Valuit 3 lib. modo 4 lib.

De eadem terra ipsius M. ten. Rogerius 10 hid. in STANTONE. Ibi habet in dominio 1 car. & 15 villan. & 13 bord. habent. 7 car.

Ibi habet in dominio 1 car. & 15 villani & 13 bord. habent. 7 car. Ibi molin. redd. 13 solid. & 15 ac. prati. Pastura 4 quarent. long. & una quarent. & dimid. lat. & tantund. silvæ. Valet 100 solid.

De ipsa terra ten. Episcopus Constantiensis dimid. hid. & ibi habet dimid. car. Valet 5 solid. Vluuard tenuit nec poterat a M. separari. Uxor ipsius Vluuard ten. 1 hid. de supra dictis 50 hid. & ibi habet 4 car. cum 3 servis & 3 villanis & 4 bord. Ibi 12 ac. prati & 4 ac. silvæ minutæ. Valuit & val. 4 lib.

Aluric ten. de eadem terra 1 hid. quam tenuit Vlmor T. R. E. nec poterat a M. separari. Ibi est 1 car. & 17 ac. prati & 2 ac. pasturæ. Valet 20 solid.

REX ten. CIWFTVNE. Ibi sunt 29 hidæ. T. R. E. geldabat pro 14 hid. Terra est 40 car. De ea sunt in dominio 18 hidæ & ibi 9 car. & 20 servi & 2 coliberti & 18 villani & 25 bord. cum 19 car. Ibi 5 molini

molini redd. 30 fol. 5 denar. min. & 100 ac. prati. Pastura 2 leu. long. & una leu. lat. Silva 1 leu. in long. & lat. In BADE 4 burgenfes redd. 40 denar. Redd. 50 lib. ad numerum T. R. E. Regina reddeb. 30 lib.

Ecclesiam hujus M. ten. Abb. de Gemetico cum dim. hida terræ. Ibi sunt 2 car. & dim. & 2 servi & 2 villani & 8 bord. & 8 cotar. Valuit & val. 40 solid.

REX ten. ESTONE. Ibi sunt 2 hida & geld. pro una hida. Terra est 10 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 2 servi & 7 coliberti & 13 villani & 3 bord. & 3 cotar. cum 5 car. Ibi 2 molini redd. 100 denar. & 50 ac. prati & 2 leu. silvæ minutæ in long. & lat. Hæ 2 hida fuerunt & sunt de dominica firma burgi BADE.

REX ten. BADE T. R. E. geldabat pro 20 hid. quando scira geldabat. Ibi habet Rex 64 burgenfes reddentes 4 lib. & 90 burgenfes alior. hominum reddunt ibi 60 solid. Ibi habet Rex 6 vastas domus.

Istud burgum cum predicta ESTONE redd. 60 lib. ad numerum & unam markam auri. Præter hoc redd. moneta 100 solid. Eduuard. redd. 11 lib. de tercio denario hujus burgi.

De ipso burgo est una domus ablata. Hugo [Interpres] ten. & val. 2 solid. De tercio denario GIVELCESTRE redd. Willelmus [Moion] 6 lib. de 20 in ora. De MELEBYRNE 20 solid. De BRAVETONE 20 solid. De LANPORT 10 solid. De AISSEBRIGE 10 fol. De FROME 5 solid.

Has infra scriptas terras tenuit Ulwardus abbas.

REX ten. CORFETONE. T. R. E. geldabat pro 7 hid. Terra est 7 car. De ea sunt in dominio 3 hida & dimid. & 1 ferding & ibi 1 car. & 3 servi & 10 villani & 8 bord. cum 3 car. Ibi 6 ac. prati. Silva 2 quarent. long. & una quarent. lat. Valuit & val. 7 lib.

REX ten. WITECVMBE. T. R. E. geldabat pro 5 hid. Terra est 4 car. De ea sunt in dominio 3 hida & 3 virg. terræ & ibi 1 car. & 2 servi & 3 villani & 3 bord. habentes 2 car. Ibi 6 ac. prati. Silva 4 quarent. long. & una quarent. lat. Redd. 4 lib.

REX ten. PETENIE. T. R. E. geldabat pro 1 hida. Terra est 1 car. & dim. Hunfrid. ten. ibi dimid. hid. & ibi habet 1 car. & 6 acras prati & 4 acras silvæ. Valuit & val. 20 solid. Rex quod habet ibi val. 10 solid.

Warmund ten. MVNDIFORD in Vadimonio de Vluuardo testimonio brevis Regis. T. R. E. geldabat pro 5 hid. Terra est 5 car. De ea sunt in dominio 2 hida & ibi 2 car. Ibi 12 ac. prati & tantund. alluæ. Valuit & val. 3 lib.

Terra Episcopi Wintoniensis.

Episcopus Wintoniensis ten. TANTONE. Stigandus [Arch.] tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 54 hid. & 2 virg. terræ & dimid. Terra est 100 car. Præter hanc habet Episcopus in dominio terram ad 20 car. quæ nunq. geldavit & ibi habet 13 car. Ibi 80 villani & 82 bord. & 70 servi & 16 coliberti & 17 por-

carii redd. 7 lib. & 10 fol. Inter omnes habent 60 car. Ibi 64 burgenfes redd. 32 solid. Ibi 3 molini redd. 100 solid. 60 denar. min. Mercatum redd. 50 fol. & de Moneta 50 solid. Ibi 40 ac. prati. Pastura 2 leu. long. & una leu. lat. Silva una leu. long. & tantund. lat. Quando Walchelin. Episc. receper. reddebat 50 lib. Modo reddit 144 lib. & 13 denar. cum omnibus appendic. & consuetudinibus suis.

Istæ consuetudines pertinent ad TANTONE. Burg. heristh. Latrones. Pacis infractio. Hainfare. Denarii de hundred. & denarii S. Petri. Circieti. Ter in anno teneri placita Episcopi sine ammonitione. Profectio in exercitum cum hominibus Episcopi.

Has denominatas consuetudines reddunt in TANTONE hæ terræ. Talanda, Acha, Holeforde & Vbcedene & Succedene, Maidenobroche, Laford, Hilla & Hela, Nichehede, Nortone, Bradeforde, Halsa & Hafella. Scobindare & Stocha. Hæ duæ terræ non debent exercitum. Easdem consuetudines debent illi de Bauueberga præter exercitum & sepulturam. De his omnibus terris facturi sacramentum vel iudicium portaturi ad TANTONE veniunt. Cum domini de his terris moriuntur in Tantone sepeliuntur.

Hilla & Hela non poterant a Tantone separari T. R. E.

De supradictis 54 hid. & dim. & dim. virg. terræ ten. modo de Episcopo Goisfrid. 4 hid. & unam virg. terræ. Robertus 4 hid. & dim. Hugo 2 hid. & dim. Ibi sunt in dominio 10 car. & 12 servi & 20 villani & 28 bord. cum 10 car. Ibi 37 ac. prati & 43 ac. silvæ & molin. de 3 fol. istud est Hugonis. Inter totum val. 27 lib.

Item de supradictis hid. ten. de Episcopo Goduin. 2 hid. dimid. virg. terræ minus. Leucua 2 hid. Aluard. 1 hid. & unam virg. terræ & dimid. Aluric & Edmer 3 hid. Leui dim. virg. terræ. Ibi in dominio 7 car. & 13 servi & 13 villani & 20 bord. cum 3 car. & dimid. Ibi 2 molini redd. 6 solid. & 8 den. & 45 ac. prati & 61 ac. silvæ. Inter totum val. 8 lib. & 3 solid. Qui has terras teneb. T. R. E. non poterant ab ecclesia separari.

Item de supradictis hid. ten. comes Moriton. 1 hid. Aluredus 1 hid. Johannes 2 hid. & dim. virg. terræ. In dominio sunt ibi 2 car. & 6 servi & 12 villani & 17 bord. cum 3 car. & dim. Ibi 2 molini redd. 14 fol. & 2 den. & 19 ac. prati & 100 ac. pasturæ & 20 ac. silvæ. Hæ 3 terræ pertineb. ad TANTONE T. R. E. & valebant 70 solid. Modo redd. 6 lib. & 10 solid.

Huic M. Tantone additæ sunt 2 hida & dim. in Lidiard & Lega quas teneb. unus tainus parit. T. R. E. & potuit ire ad quemlibet dominum. Modo ten. de Episcopo Wluuard. & Aluard. per concessionem Regis W. Terra est 5 car. Ibi sunt 6 villani & 3 bord. & 4 servi & 11 ac. prati & 100 ac. pasturæ & 49 ac. silvæ. Valebat & val. 45 solid. De his terris septem jacuer. consuetudines & servitium in TANTONE & Rex W. concessit itas terras habendas S. Petro & Walchelino Episcopo sicut ipse recognovit apud Sarisberiam audiente Episcopo Dunelmensi cui præcepit ut hanc ipsam concessionem suam in brevibus scriberet.

Idem Episc. ten. PIPEMINSTRE. Stigand. [Arch.] tenuit & geldabat pro 15 hid. Terra est 20 car. De ea sunt in dominio 5 hida & ibi 2 car. & 17 villani & 8 bord.

8 bord. cum 12 car. Ibi 6 ac. prati & 400 ac. pasturæ & totid. ac. silvæ. Valuit 16 lib. Modo 14 lib.

Idem Episcopus ten. BLEDONE. De victu monachor. fuit & est. T. R. E. geldabat pro 15 hid. Terra est 15 car. De ea sunt in dominio 10 hidæ & ibi 3 car. & 8 servi & 16 villani & 10 bord. cum 11 car. Ibi 50 ac. prati & pastura 1 leu. long. & dimid. leu. lat. Valuit & val. 15 lib. De his 10 hid. ten. Saulf de Episcopo 1 hid. & ibi habet 1 car. cum 1 seruo & 1 bord. & 16 acris prati & una ac. silvæ minutæ. Val. 20 solid.

Idem Episcopus ten. RINTONE. Stigand. tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 5 hid. Terra est 5 car. De ea sunt in dominio 2 hidæ & una virg. terræ & dim. & ibi 3 car. & 2 servi & 8 villani & 7 bord. cum 3 car. Ibi 10 ac. prati. Silva 4 quarent. long. & una quarent. lat. Valuit & val. 7 lib.

Terra Episcopi Sarisberiensis.

Episcopus Sarisberiensis ten. SEVEBERGE. Aluuard. tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro hida & dim. Terra est 1 car. & dim. Tamen sunt ibi 2 car. & 2 villani & 4 bord. & 2 servi. Ibi dim. molini redd. 10 den. & 9 ac. prati & 10 ac. silvæ. Pastura dim. leu. long. & dim. quarent. lat. Huic M. est addita alia SEVEBERGE. Aluer tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro hida & dim. Ibi sunt 2 car. cum uno villano & 5 bord. & dim. molini redd. 10 den. & 9 ac. prati & 10 ac. silvæ. Pastura dim. leu. long. & dim. quarent. lat. Hæc 2 terræ non sunt de Episcopatu Sarisberie. Osmundus [Episcopus] ten. pro uno M. & Walter. de eo. Valeb. & val. 60 solid. T. R. E. jacuer. in CRVCHE M. Regis & qui teneb. inde non poterant separari & reddeb. in CRVCHE per consuetudinem 12 oves cum agnis & una bloma ferri de unoquoque libero homine.

Idem Episcopus ten. CONTONE & Walter. de eo. Aluuard tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 5 hid. Terra est 3 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 2 servi & 5 villani & 4 bord. & 7 cotar. cum 2 car. Ibi molin. redd. 30 den. & 14 ac. prati & 80 ac. silvæ & una leu. pasturæ. Valuit & val. 60 solid.

Terra Episcopi Baiocensis.

Episcopus Baiocensis ten. COME & Sanson de eo. [Com.] Leuin. tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 8 hid. Terra est 8 car. De ea sunt in dominio 5 hidæ & ibi 3 car. & 7 servi & 10 villani & 6 bord. cum 2 car. Ibi 40 ac. prati & 40 ac. pasturæ & 60 ac. silvæ minutæ. Valuit & val. 10 lib. Huic M. adjunctæ sunt 3 virg. terræ in TORNE. Aluuard tenuit T. R. E. pro uno M. & pro tanto geldabat. Terra est dim. car. Valuit & val. 13 fol.

Terra Episcopi Constantiensis.

Episcopus Constantiens. ten. DOVLES. Aluuard tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 hid. & una virg. terræ. Terra est 1 car. & dim. quæ ibi sunt cum 3 villanis & 3 bord. & 1 seruo. Valuit & val. 24 solid.

Huic M. additæ sunt 7 hidæ quas teneb. tres taini T. R. E. pro 3 Man. Ibi sunt in dominio 2 car. & 2 servi & 11 villani & 11 bord. cum 5 car. Ibi 44 ac. prati & 4 quarent. pasturæ in long. & tantund. in lat. & 20 ac. plus. Silva 8 quarent.

long. & 3 quarent. lat. & 20 ac. insuper. Val. 6 lib. & 10 fol. Hanc terram ten. Willelmus de Episcopo.

Idem Episcopus ten. CAFFECOME & Radulf. de eo. Duo taini tenuerunt T. R. E. & geldabant pro 3 hid. & dim. Terra est 3 car. In dominio est una & 2 villani & 6 bord. habent 1 car. Ibi silva 8 quarent. long. & tantund. lat. Val. 40 fol. Huic M. addita est 1 hida & 3 virg. terræ. Duo taini tenuer. T. R. E. pro 2 M. Terra est 2 car. Has habent ibi 3 villani. Val. 20 solid.

Idem Episcopus ten. HASECVMBE & Willelmus de eo. Quatuor taini tenuer. T. R. E. & geldabant pro 2 hid. & 3 virg. terræ. Terra est 3 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. cum 1 seruo & 4 villani & 8 bord. cum 2 car. Ibi 31 ac. prati & 10 ac. silvæ minutæ. Valuit 40 solid. Modo 50 solid.

Idem Episcopus ten. STOCHE. Aluied tenuit T. R. E. Ibi sunt 5 hidæ & una virg. terræ & pro 4 hid. geld. Terra est 5 car. De ea sunt in dominio 2 hidæ & dimid. & ibi 2 car. & 3 servi & 9 villani & 3 bord. cum 4 car. & dimid. Ibi molin. redd. 3 solid. & 15 ac. prati. Pastura 2 leu. long. & una leu. lat. & 2 solid. desuper plus. Silva 1 leu. long. & una quarent. lat. Valuit 6 lib. Modo 4 lib.

Idem Episcopus ten. ESSETVNE & Drogo de eo. Eduin. tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 hid. & uno ferding. Terra est 12 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 6 servi & 20 villani & 13 bord. cum 7 car. Ibi 8 ac. prati & 60 ac. silvæ. Pastura 1 leu. long. & tantund. lat. Val. 6 lib. De hac ead. terra T. R. E. jacuer. 3 virg. terræ in NETECVMBE M. Regis.

Idem Episcopus ten. WINEMERESHAM & Drogo de eo. T. R. E. geldabat pro hida & 1 una virg. terræ. Terra est 5 car. De ea sunt in dominio 4 virg. & ibi 1 car. & 3 servi & 5 villani & 3 bord. cum 1 car. Ibi 200 ac. pasturæ & tantund. silvæ. Valet 30 solid.

Idem Drogo ten. de Episcopo CHETENORE. T. R. E. geldabat pro 1 hida & una virg. Terra est 2 car. Ibi sunt 2 villani & 1 bord. & 1 servus cum 1 car. & 50 ac. pasturæ & 100 ac. silvæ. Valet 15 solid. Hæc 2 M. tenuit Osmund T. R. E.

Edmer ten. de Episcopo WIDICVMBE. Alnod tenuit & pro 3 hid. geldabat T. R. E. Terra est 10 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 6 servi & 14 villani & 7 bord. cum 8 car. Ibi 10 ac. prati & quingentæ & 50 ac. pasturæ & 100 ac. silvæ 4 min. Valuit 4 lib. Modo 6 lib.

Azclin ten. de Episcopo HARPETREV. Alric & Vluric tenuerunt T. R. E. pro 2 M. & geldabant pro 5 hid. Terra est 5 car. De ea sunt in dominio 3 hidæ & ibi 2 car. & 2 servi & 9 villani & 1 bord. & 4 cotar. cum 3 car. Ibi molin. de 5 solid. & 40 ac. prati. Pastura 8 quarent. long. & 5 quarent. lat. Silva 4 quarent. long. & 2 quarent. & dim. lat. Valuit & val. 40 fol.

Azclin ten. de Episcopo HOTVNE. Duo taini tenuerunt T. R. E. pro 2 M. & geldabant pro 5 hid. Terra est 5 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 5 villani & 6 bord. habent. 2 car. Ibi 30 ac. prati & 200 ac. pasturæ & 15 ac. silvæ minutæ. Valuit 4 lib. Modo 60 solid.

Azclin ten. de Episcopo LILEBERE. Aluuard tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 hid. Terra est 4 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. cum 1 seruo & 1 villano & 5

& 5 bord. cum 1 car. Ibi 20 ac. prati & 40 ac. pasturæ. Valuit 60 fol. Modo 40 fol.

Herluinus ten. de Episcopo WINTRETH. Brictric tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 1 hida. Terra est 2 car. Ibi sunt cum 2 villanis & 2 bord. & 2 servi. Ibi 8 ac. prati & 3 ac. silvæ modicæ. Valuit & val. 20 solid. Hæc 3 maner. erant de Æcclesia Glastingberie T. R. E. Qui teneb. non poterant ab Æcclesia separari.

Herluin. ten. de Episcopo AISECOME. Brictric tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 hid. & dim. Terra est 5 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 7 servi & 6 villani & 5 bord. cum 3 car. Ibi 40 ac. prati & 3 ac. silvæ minutæ & 100 ac. pasturæ. Valuit & val. 100 solid.

Willelmus ten. de Episcopo CLVTONE. Turchil tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 10 hid. Terra est 8 car. In dominio sunt 3 car. cum 1 seruo & 10 villani & 12 bord. cum 6 car. Ibi molin. redd. 30 denar. & 107 ac. prati. Pastura 10 quarent. long. & 4 quarent. lat. Silva dimid. leu. long. & tantund. lat. Valuit 3 lib. Modo 6 lib.

Willelmus ten. de Episcopo TEMESBARE. Ape tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 hid. Terra est 3 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 2 servi & 2 villani & 1 bord. cum 1 car. Ibi 2 partes molini redd. 3 solid. & 26 ac. prati & tantund. pasturæ. Valuit 26 solid. Modo 50 solid.

Huic M. additæ sunt 2 hidæ quas teneb. Sibe T. R. E. pro uno M. & pro tanto geldabat. Terra est 2 car. quæ ibi sunt cum 1 seruo & 1 villano & 3 bord. Ibi tertia pars molini redd. 2 solid. & 16 ac. prati & tantund. pasturæ. Valuit 14 solid. Modo 30 solid.

Vlueua ten. de Episcopo NORTONE. Alwold tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 5 hid. Terra est 8 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 3 servi & 5 villani & 11 bord. cum 3 car. Ibi molin. redd. 40 den. & 34 ac. prati & 6 ac. silvæ minutæ & una leu. silvæ in long. & tantund. in lat. Valuit 100 fol. Modo 60 solid.

Folcheran ten. de Episcopo CLIVEHAM. Gonnil tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 hid. Terra est 3 car. In dominio est 1 car. cum 1 seruo & 3 villani & 12 bord. cum 2 car. Ibi 7 ac. prati. Silva 1 quarent. long. & tantund. lat. Silva modica dimid. leu. long. & tantund. lat. Valuit 20 fol. Modo 30 fol.

Willelmus ten. de Episcopo FERENBERGE. Edric tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 5 hid. Terra est 5 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 5 servi & 4 villani & 3 bord. cum 2 car. Ibi 77 ac. prati. & 74 ac. pasturæ. Valuit & val. 4 lib.

Huic M. additæ sunt 5 hidæ. Aluric tenuit T. R. E. pro uno M. & pro 5 hid. geldabat. Terra est 5 car. Nigel ten. de Episcopo. In dominio sunt 2 car. cum 1 seruo & 1 villano & 5 bord. Ibi 77 ac. prati & 74 ac. pasturæ. Valuit & val. 4 lib.

Fulcran & Nigell ten. de Episcopo CLIVEWARE. Turchil tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 virg. terræ uno ferding min. Terra est 2 car. quæ ibi sunt cum 6 villanis & 10 ac. prati. Valer 15 fol.

Herluin. ten. de Episcopo BICHEVRDE. Algar tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 hid. Terra est 2 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 3 servi & 2 bord. Ibi 12 ac. prati. Silva 6 quarent. long. & una quarent. lat.

In BRISTOU 10 dom. In BADE 2 dom. redd. 10 den. Valuit 20 fol. Modo 40 fol.

Azelin ten. de Episcopo BISCOPEWRDE. Edric tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 1 hida & dim. Terra est 2 car. quæ ibi sunt cum 4 villanis & 4 bord. & 4 cotar. Ibi 10 ac. prati & 45 ac. pasturæ. Valuit 20 solid. Modo 30 fol.

Azelin ten. de Episcopo WESTONE. Britnod tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 7 hid. Terra est 6 car. In dominio sunt 3 car. & 2 servi & 6 villani & 7 bord. cum 3 car. Ibi 33 ac. prati. Pastura 12 quarent. long. & 8 quarent. lat. Silva 7 quarent. long. & 3 quarent. lat. Valuit & val. 4 lib. & 10 fol.

Rogierius ten. de Episcopo SANFORD. Quatuor taini tenuer. T. R. E. & geldabant pro 4 hid. Terra est 6 car. In dominio sunt 3 car. & 6 servi & 7 villani & 10 bord. cum 4 car. Ibi molin. redd. 12 fol. & 6 den. & 32 ac. prati. Valuit & val. 6 lib.

Roger. ten. de Episcopo ESTONE. Ailric tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 12 hid. Terra est 9 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 3 servi & 14 villani & 7 bord. cum 7 car. Ibi molin. redd. 50 denar. & 36 ac. prati & 30 ac. silvæ & 100 ac. pasturæ. Valuit 10 lib. Modo 7 lib.

Willelmus ten. de Episcopo PORTESHE. Aluric tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 8 hid. Terra est 8 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. cum 1 seruo & 9 villani & 4 bord. cum 5 car. Ibi molin. redd. 8 solid. & 20 ac. prati & 100 ac. pasturæ. Silva minuta 12 quarent. long. & 3 quarent. lat. Valuit & val. 70 fol.

Willelmus ten. de Episcopo WESTONE. Algar tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 hid. & una virg. terræ. Terra est 3 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 2 servi & 4 villani & 4 bord. cum 2 car. Ibi 17 ac. prati & 12 ac. silvæ minutæ. Pastura 12 quarent. long. & 2 quarent. lat. & 6 quarent. moræ. Valuit & val. 60 solid.

Herluin. ten. de Episcopo CLOTVNE. Algar tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 5 hid. & dim. Terra est 5 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 2 servi & 10 villani & 10 bord. cum 3 car. Ibi 50 ac. prati. Pastura 8 quarent. long. & 3 quarent. lat. Silva 7 quarent. long. & una quarent. lat. Valuit 40 solid. Modo 70 solid.

Brungar ten. de Episcopo ATIGETE. Tidulf tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro hida & dim. Terra est 1 car. quæ ibi est in dominio cum 3 bord. Ibi 10 ac. prati & 20 ac. silvæ. Valuit & val. 20 fol.

Ipse Episcopus ten. unam terram quæ vocatur CHEN. Ibi est dimid. hida & ibi habet 1 seruum. Valet 5 solid.

Fulcran & Nigel ten. de Episcopo BACOLE. Turchil tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 10 hid. Terra est 14 car. Has habent ibi 32 villani & 21 bord. & 2 servi. Ibi molin. redd. 4 solid. & 24 ac. prati. Pastura 1 leu. long. & dimid. leu. lat. Silva minuta 1 leu. long. & 2 quarent. lat. Valuit & val. 8 lib.

Fulcran ten. de Episcopo BVDICOME. Eluard tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 hid. Terra est 3 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 2 servi & 11 villani & 4 bord. cum 5 car. Ibi molin. redd. 20 denar. & 10 ac. prati & 30 ac. silvæ. Valuit & val. 4 lib.

Nigel ten. de Episcopo BERVE. Edric tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 10 hid. Terra est 14 car.

In

In dominio sunt 2 car. & 3 servi & 15 villani & 7 bord. Ibi molin. redd. 5 solid. & 35 ac. prati & 30 ac. pasturæ. Silva 1 leu. long. & una quarent. lat. Valuit & val. 10 lib.

Ipsè Episcopus ten. PORBERIE. Goduin tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 8 hid. Terra est 18 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 13 servi & 20 villani & 17 bord. cum 16 car. Ibi 2 molini redd. 6 solid. & 150 ac. prati. Pastura 17 quarent. long. & 2 quarent. lat. Silva 1 leu. long. & 5 quarent. lat. Valuit & val. 15 lib.

Ipsè Episcopus ten. ESTVNE. Tres taini tenuer. T. R. E. & geldabant pro 20 hid. Terra est 30 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 5 servi & 12 villani & 6 bord. cum 7 car. Ibi molin. redd. 40 den. & 25 ac. prati. Pastura 1 leu. long. & dimid. leu. lat. & 100 ac. silvæ. Valuit 12 lib. Modo 10 lib.

De hac terra hujus M. ten. Roger. de Episcopo 7 hid. & ibi habet in dominio 2 car. & 4 servos & 8 villanos & 10 bord. cum 5 car. Ibi 18 ac. prati & 30 ac. silvæ. Valet 7 lib. De eadem terra ejusdem M. ten. Wido [Presbyter] 3 hid. & ibi habet 2 car. & 2 servos & 3 villanos & 2 bord. cum 2 car. Valet 100 fol. Ad æcclesiam hujus M. pertin. una virg. de eadem terra.

Roger. ten. de Episcopo FIRFORD. Toui tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 hid. & dimid. Terra est 3 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 8 bord. cum 1 car. Ibi dimid. molin. redd. 5 fol. & 12 ac. prati & 30 ac. pasturæ & 12 ac. silvæ minutæ. Valuit 40 solid. Modo 60 solid.

Azelin ten. de Episcopo LANCHERIS. Ælfi tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 hid. & dim. Terra est 5 car. In dominio sunt 3 car. & 3 servi & 5 villani & 7 bord. cum 2 car. Ibi molin. redd. 40 den. & 4 ac. prati & dimid. & 130 ac. pasturæ. Valuit 40 solid. Modo 60 solid.

Ipsè Episcopus ten. WICHE. Aluric tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 4 hid. Terra est 4 car. In dominio sunt 3 car. & 4 servi & unus villanus & 10 bord. Ibi molin. redd. 35 fol. & 50 ac. prati & 120 ac. pasturæ. Valet 7 lib.

Huic M. addita est una hida in WILEGE quam teneb. Aluric T. R. E. pro uno M. & pro 1 hida geld. Ibi sunt 2 car. & 6 servi & 9 bord. cum 1 car. Ibi 2 molini redd. 2 solid. & 20 ac. silvæ minutæ. Valuit & val. 60 solid.

Nigel ten. de Episcopo WICHE. Alured tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 1 hida. Terra est 1 car. Valuit & val. 20 solid.

Ipsè Episcopus ten. CONTONE. Edric tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 10 hid. Terra est 14 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 4 servi & 16 villani & 6 bord. cum 6 car. Ibi 2 molini redd. 25 solid. & 15 ac. prati & 100 ac. pasturæ & 15 ac. silvæ. Valuit & val. 10 lib.

Ipsè Episcopus ten. WEROCOSALE. Aluric tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 20 hid. Terra est 26 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 2 servi & 34 villani & 30 bord. cum 25 car. Ibi 2 molini redd. 12 solid. & 6 den. & 150 ac. prati & tantund. silvæ. Pastura 2 leu. long. & 7 quarent. lat. Valuit & val. 15 lib. De ead. terra hujus M. ten. unus miles 4 hid. & una de Episcopo & ibi habet 2 car. cum 3 vill. &

4 bord. Valuit & val. 50 fol. Huic M. addita est una hida quam tenuit unus tainus T. R. E. Terra est 1 car. Valet 10 solid.

Episcopus ten. WENFRE. Aluold tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 10 hid. Terra est 22 car. De ea ten. Roger. 4 hid. Folcran 5 hid. Colsuain 1 hid. In dominio habent 5 car. & ibi 7 servi & 19 villani & 12 bord. cum 14 car. Ibi molin. redd. 40 den. & 20 ac. prati. Pastura 2 quarent. long. & una quarent. lat. Silva 1 leu. long. & 2 quarent. lat. Totum valuit 9 lib. & 5 fol. Modo 20 fol. plus.

Huic M. addita est una hida quam tenuit Aluric T. R. E. Nunc ten. Colsuain de Episcopo & ibi habet 2 car. & 2 bord. Valuit & val. 25 solid.

Willelmus ten. FVSCORE. Aldida tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 5 hid. Terra est 4 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 3 servi & 2 cotar. & 3 villani & 6 bord. cum 2 car. Ibi molin. redd. 10 solid. & 19 ac. prati & 6 ac. pasturæ & 20 ac. silvæ minutæ. Valuit & val. 4 lib.

Idem W. ten. de Episcopo STRATONE. Aluold tenuit T. R. E. de æcclesia Glaslingberie, nec poterat ab ea separari, & geld. pro 3 hid. Terra est 3 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 3 servi & 5 villani & 6 bord. cum car. & dimid. Ibi molin. redd. 5 solid. & 20 ac. prati. Pasturæ 4 quarent. int. long. & lat. Silva 3 quarent. long. & 2 quarent. lat. Valuit 50 fol. Modo 4 lib.

Huic M. addita est 1 hida & dim. in PICORE. Wlmar teneb. T. R. E. & poterat ire quo volebat. Terra est 1 car. Ibi sunt 2 villani & 2 bord. cum 1 servo. Ibi molin. redd. 40 den. & 7 ac. prati & 2 quarent. pasturæ & una quarent. silvæ. Valuit & val. 20 solid. Willelmus ten. de Episcopo.

Nigel ten. de Episcopo ENGLISCOMBE. Unus tainus tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 10 hid. Terra est 10 car. In dominio sunt 3 car. & 6 servi & 3 villani & 17 bord. cum 6 car. Ibi 2 molini redd. 11 fol. & 7 denar. Ibi 12 ac. prati & 100 ac. silvæ minutæ. Valuit & val. 10 lib.

Idem N. ten. de Episcopo TVVERTONE. Tres taini tenuer. T. R. E. & geldabant pro 7 hid. & dimid. Terra est 10 car. In dominio sunt 3 car. & 6 servi & 7 villani & 13 bord. cum 6 car. Ibi 2 molini redd. 30 fol. & 15 ac. prati. Valuit & val. 10 lib.

Goisfridus ten. de Episcopo TVVERTONE. Unus tainus tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 hid. & dim. Terra est 2 car. & dim. quæ ibi sunt in dominio cum 4 bord. & 2 servis. Ibi 2 molini redd. 30 fol. & 7 ac. prati & 4 ac. silvæ minutæ. Valuit & val. 60 solid. Hanc terram tenuit Alured de Eddid Regina. Modo ten. Episcopus de Rege ut dicit.

Rogerius ten. de Episcopo STOCHE. Aluied, Aluuin & Ælgar tenebant T. R. E. & geldabant pro 7 hid. & 3 virg. Terra est 9 car. In dominio sunt 3 car. & 2 servi & 9 villani & 12 bord. & 3 cotar. cum 4 car. Ibi molin. redd. 13 solid. & 12 ac. prati. Valuit & val. 7 lib.

Radulfus ten. de Episcopo HARDINTONE. Tres taini tenuer. T. R. E. & geldabant pro 4 hid. Terra est 4 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 4 servi & unus villanus & 7 bord. cum 3 car. Ibi 36 ac. prati & 12 ac. silvæ minutæ. Valuit & val. 4 lib. In hoc M. est una hida pertin. ad HAMINTONE. Balduinus tenet & habet comunem pasturam huic M.

Azelin ten. de Episcopo BARINGTONE. Duo taini tenuer. T. R. E. & geldabant pro 5 hid. Terra est 4 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 7 servi & 2 villani & 2 bord. cum 3 car. Ibi molin. redd. 40 denar. & 12 ac. prati & 15 ac. pasturæ. Silva 6 quarent. long. & 2 quarent. lat. Valuit 40 fol. Modo 60 solid.

Azelin ten. de Episcopo MILLESCOTE. Duo taini tenuer. de ecclesia Glastingberie, nec poterant ab ea separari & geldabant pro 5 hid. & dimid. Terra est 5 car. In dominio est 1 car. & dim. & 3 servi & 9 villani & 6 bord. & 5 cotar. cum 5 car. Ibi molin. redd. 6 fol. & 6 den. & 3 ac. prati. Pastura 4 quarent. long. & 2 quarent. lat. & taxund. silvæ. Valuit 40 fol. Modo 4 lib.

Ipse Episcopus ten. LOLIGTONE. [Com.] Herald. tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 7 hid. Terra est 5 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 2 servi & 7 villani & 10 bord. cum 4 car. Ibi molin. redd. 20 solid. & 20 ac. prati. Silva 6 quarent. long. & 2 quarent. lat. Valuit 4 lib. Modo 100 solid.

Ipse Episcopus ten. HORCERLEY. Tres taini tenuer. T. R. E. & geldabant pro 5 hid. Terra est 4 car. In dominio sunt 4 car. & 2 servi & 3 villani & 9 bord. cum 2 car. Ibi molin. redd. 12 solid. & 6 den. & 24 ac. prati. Silva 6 quarent. long. & 2 quarent. lat. Valuit & val. 4 lib.

Moyse ten. de Episcopo TABLESFORD. Eduuard. tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 hid. Terra est 3 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 5 cotar. & 4 bord. cum una car. & dim. Ibi dimid. molin. redd. 7 fol. & 6 denar. & 7 ac. prati & 10 ac. pasturæ & una ac. silvæ & dimid. Valet 30 solid.

Huic M. sunt additæ 3 hidæ. Aluic tenuit T. R. E. & pro tanto geldabat. Terra est 4 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 3 servi & 3 villani & 8 bord. cum 2 car. Ibi dim. molin. redd. 9 fol. & 11 ac. prati & dimid. & 30 ac. pasturæ & 4 ac. silvæ & dimid. Valuit 60 fol. Modo 40 fol.

Episcopus ten. RODE pro 3 M. Septem taini tenuer. T. R. E. & geldabant pro 9 hid. Terra est 9 car. De ea ten. de Episcopo Robertus 1 hid. Moyse dim. hidam. Robertus 1 hidam & dimid. Rogerius 2 hid. & dim. Sireuoldus 2 hid. & dim. Ricardus 1 hid. In dominio sunt 7 car. & 6 servi & 3 villani & 29 bord. cum 4 car. & dim. De molinis exeunt 27 solid. & 33 ac. prati & 33 ac. silvæ & 25 ac. pasturæ. Tot. valuit 7 lib. & 10 fol. Modo inter omnes val. 8 lib. & 5 fol.

Nigel ten. de Episcopo CAIVEL. Leuedai tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro una hida & una virg. terræ. Terra est 1 car. quæ ibi est in dominio cum 12 cotar. Ibi molin. redd. 30 denar. & 6 ac. prati & 5 ac. pasturæ. Valuit 10 solid. Modo 15 solid.

Osmundus ten. de Episcopo LITELTONE. Goduin tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 hid. Terra est 2 car. quæ ibi sunt in dominio cum 1 bord. & 6 servis. Ibi molin. redd. 10 solid. & 2 ac. prati & 6 ac. pasturæ. Valet 40 solid.

Ipse Episcopus ten. NIWETONE. Aluric tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 hid. Terra est 4 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 4 servi & 4 villani & 3 bord. cum 2 car. Ibi molin. redd. 7 solid. & 6 den. & 9 ac. prati & 40 ac. silvæ minutæ. Valuit 60 solid. Modo 100 solid.

Huic M. sunt additæ 7 hidæ quas tenet. 2 taini T. R. E. Terra est 8 car. Ibi sunt 14 villani & 8 bord. & 7 servi cum 6 car. & 23 ac. prati. Valuit 100 solid. Modo 10 lib.

Azelinus ten. de Episcopo FZRENTONE. Brismar tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 5 hid. Terra est 7 car. In dominio sunt 3 car. & 4 servi & 7 villani & 7 bord. cum 4 car. Ibi 100 ac. prati. Valuit 50 fol. Modo 4 lib.

Azelin ten. de Episcopo ESTONE. Tres taini tenuer. T. R. E. & geldabant pro 4 hid. & dimid. Terra est 6 car. In dominio sunt 3 car. & 4 servi & 5 villani & 4 bord. & 2 cotar. cum 4 car. Ibi molin. redd. 30 denar. & 40 ac. prati & 40 ac. pasturæ. Valuit & val. 70 solid.

Azelin ten. de Episcopo HERPETREV. Edric tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 5 hid. Terra est 4 car. In dominio est dim. car. & 7 villani & 4 bord. & 5 cotar. cum 3 car. Ibi molin. redd. 5 fol. & 58 ac. prati & 42 ac. silvæ. Pastura 1 leu. long. & dimid. leu. lat. Valuit & val. 40 solid.

Robertus ten. de Episcopo AMELBERGE. Duo taini tenuer. T. R. E. & geldabant pro 3 hid. Terra est 4 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 2 servi & 6 villani & 4 bord. cum 5 car. Ibi 29 ac. prati. Valuit 20 fol. Modo 70 fol.

Ipse Episcopus ten. CAMELEI. Duo taini tenuer. T. R. E. & geldabant pro 9 hid. & dim. virg. terræ. Terra est 9 car. In dominio sunt 3 car. & 13 servi & 9 villani & 1 bord. & 7 cotar. cum 4 car. Ibi molin. redd. 5 fol. & 120 ac. prati & 30 ac. pasturæ & 50 ac. silvæ minutæ. Valuit 7 lib. Modo 10 lib.

De hac terra hujus M. ten. Hunfridus 1 hid. & ibi habet 1 car. & 3 vill. & 1 cotar. cum 1 car. Ibi 40 ac. prati. Valet 20 solid.

Willelmus ten. de Episcopo CHINGESTONE. Eldred tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 1 hida. Terra est 17 car. In dominio sunt 3 car. cum 1 servo & 18 villani & 4 bord. cum 11 car. Ibi 40 ac. pasturæ. Valuit & val. 6 lib.

De hac terra hujus M. ten. Fulcran de Episcopo terram 1 car. & ibi habet 2 bord. Valet 3 fol.

Idem W. ten. CHINGESTONE de Episcopo. Quatuor taini tenuer. T. R. E. & geldabant pro 4 hid. & dim. Terra est 7 car. Ibi sunt 9 villani & 8 bord. cum 1 servo habentes 6 car. & dimid. Valuit & val. 60 solid. Hoc M. T. R. E. non geldabat nisi pro una hida.

Roger. ten. de Episcopo HELGETREV. Quatuor taini tenuer. T. R. E. & geldabant pro 5 hid. dimid. virg. terræ minus. Terra est 6 car. In dominio est una car. & dim. & 4 villani & 3 bord. & 3 cotar. cum 2 car. Ibi 27 ac. prati & 33 ac. pasturæ. Valuit & val. 60 solid.

Radulfus ten. de Episcopo LITELTONE. Aluold tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 5 hid. Terra est 5 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. cum 1 servo & 4 villani & 6 bord. cum 3 car. Ibi molin. redd. 50 den. & 32 ac. prati & 66 ac. pasturæ. In Buda 1 burgeniis redd. 15 denar. Valuit & val. 60 fol.

Idem Rad. ten. de Episcopo OFETONE. Lesmer tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 hid. Terra est 3 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 2 servi & 5 villani & 4 bord. & 2 cotar. cum 3 car. Ibi 5 ac. prati. Silva dimid. leu. long. & 4 quarent. lat. Valuit & val. 60 solid.

Leuinius

Leuinus ten. de Episcopo MECELE. Almar tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 1 hida. Terra est 2 car. quæ ibi sunt cum 2 villanis & 3 bord. & 1 seruo & 6 ac. prati. Valuit 4 solid. Modo 20 solid.

Radulf. ten. de Episcopo WEREGRAVE. Tres taini tenuer. T. R. E. & geldabant pro 2 hid. Terra est 1 car. quæ ibi est in dominio & 2 serui & unus villanus & 5 bord. & 2 cotar. cum dim. car. Ibi molin. redd. 3 solid. & 3 ac. prati & 5 ac. silvæ. Valuit 20 solid. Modo 30 solid.

Azelin ten. de Episcopo STANWELLE. Turmund tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 hid. Terra est 4 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 2 serui & 5 villani & 7 bord. & 2 cotar. cum 2 car. Ibi 16 ac. prati & 5 ac. pasturæ & 6 ac. silvæ minutæ. Valuit 40 solid. Modo 60 solid.

Terra Episcopi Wellensis.

EPISCOPUS WELLENSIS ten. WELLE. Ipse tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 50 hid. Terra est 60 car. De ea sunt in dominio 8 hidæ & ibi 6 car. & 6 serui & 20 villani & 14 bord. cum 15 car. Ibi 4 molini redd. 30 solid. & 300 ac. prati. Pastura 3 leu. long. & una leu. lat. Silva 2 leu. long. & 2 quarent. lat. & 3 leu. moræ. Valet 30 lib. ad opus Episcopi.

De hac terra ejusdem M. ten. canonici 14 hid. Ibi habent in dominio 6 car. & 8 serui & 16 villani & 12 bord. cum 8 car. Ibi 2 molini redd. 50 den. Valet 12 lib.

De ead. terra ejusdem M. ten. de Episc. Fastradus 6 hid. Ricardus 5 hid. Erneis 5 hid. Ibi sunt in dominio 6 car. & 10 serui & 17 villani & 16 bord. cum 11 car. & 2 molini redd. 10 solid. Int. omnes valet 13 lib.

De ipsa terra ipsius M. ten. de Episcopo Fastradus 2 hid. Radulfus 2 hid. Hæ 4 hidæ sunt de dominio Episcopi. Ibi in dominio 2 car. & 3 serui & 5 villani & 5 bord. cum 1 car. Ibi molin. redd. 7 solid. & 6 denar. Totum valet 70 solid.

De eisd. 50 hid. ten. uxor Manasse 2 hid. sed non de Episcopo. Val. 20 fol.

Præt. has 50 hid. habet Episcopus 2 hid. quæ nunquam geldaver. T. R. E. Aluardus & Edric ten. de Episcopo. Valent 30 solid.

Idem Episcopus ten. CUMBE. Azor tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 20 hid. Terra est 16 car. De ea sunt in dominio 8 hidæ & ibi 3 car. & 12 serui & 15 villani & 13 bord. cum 12 car. Ibi 12 ac. prati & dimid. leu. pasturæ int. long. & lat. & una leu. silvæ int. long. & lat. Valuit 10 lib. Modo 18 lib.

Idem Episcopus ten. CHINGESBERIE. Ipse tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 20 hid. Terra est 24 car. De ea sunt in dominio 6 hidæ & ibi 2 car. & 4 serui & 16 villani & 4 bord. cum 11 car. Ibi 2 molini redd. 30 solid. & 100 ac. prati. Pastura una leu. long. & 3 quarent. lat.

De ead. terra hujus M. ten. tres milites & unus clericus 8 hid. Valet ad opus Episcopi 12 lib. Ad opus militum 8 lib.

Idem Episcopus ten. CERDRE. Ipse tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 8 hid. Terra est 20 car. De ea sunt in dominio 2 hidæ & ibi 2 car. & 11 serui & 20 villani cum 14 car. Ibi molin. redd. 30 denar. & 20 ac. prati. Silva 2 leu. long. & 4 quarent. lat. & tantund.

pasturæ. De ead. terra ten. unus tainus 2 hid. qui non potest separari ab æcclesia. Tot. valet 16 lib.

Idem Episcopus ten. LITELANDE. Ipse tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 hid. Terra est 8 car. De ea est 1 hida in dominio & ibi 2 car. & 2 serui & 3 villani & 6 bord. cum 2 car. Ibi 12 ac. prati & 100 ac. pasturæ & 20 ac. silvæ. Valuit & val. 40 fol.

Idem Episcopus ten. WIVELESCOME. Ipse tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 15 hid. Terra est 36 car. De ea sunt in dominio 3 hidæ & ibi 4 car. & 8 serui & 16 villani & 3 bord. cum 7 car. Ibi molin. redd. 50 den. & 34 ac. prati & 200 ac. pasturæ & 80 ac. silvæ.

De hac terra hujus M. ten. 3 milites de Episcopo 9 hid. & ibi habent 16 car. Hæc terra est de dominio Episcopus nec potest ab Episcopo separari. Valet Episcopo 10 lib. Militibus 15 lib.

Idem Episcopus ten. WALINTONE. Ipse tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 14 hid. Terra est 30 car. De ea sunt in dominio 3 hidæ & ibi 4 car. & 31 serui & 53 villani & 6 bord. cum 25 car. Ibi 2 molini redd. 15 fol. & 105 ac. prati. Pastura una leu. long. & dim. leu. lat. Silva 3 quarent. long. & tantund. lat.

De hac terra hujus M. ten. Johannes de Episcopo 2 hid. de terra villanorum. Totum valet 25 lib.

Huic M. addita est 1 hida quam tenuit pro M. Alueua T. R. E. Terra est 3 car. quæ ibi sunt cum 8 villanis & 4 bord. & 1 seruo. Ibi 5 ac. prati. Silva 3 quarent. long. & tantund. lat. Valet 30 fol.

Idem Episcopus ten. LIDEGAR. Ipse tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 10 hid. una virg. minus. Terra est 16 car. De ea sunt in dominio 3 hidæ & ibi 2 car. & 5 serui & 20 villani & 12 bord. cum 6 car. Ibi molin. redd. 31 denar. & 30 ac. prati. Pastura 1 leu. long. & 3 quarent. lat. & tantund. silvæ.

De hac terra hujus M. ten. 2 milit. 3 hid. de terra villanorum & ibi habent 3 car. Tot. valet 13 lib.

Idem Episcopus ten. BANWELLE. [Com.] Heraldus tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 30 hid. Terra est 40 car. De ea sunt in dominio 6 hidæ & ibi 3 car. & 5 serui & 24 villani & 12 bord. cum 18 car. Ibi 100 ac. prati. Pastura 1 leu. long. & lat. Silva 2 leu. & dim. in long. & lat.

De hac terra hujus M. ten. de Episcopo Serlo 3 hid. Radulfus 5 hid. & dim. Rohard 5 hid. & dim. Fastradus 1 hid. Bono 1 hid. Eluui 1 hid. Ibi sunt in dominio 9 car. & 5 serui & 25 villani & 15 bord. habentes 13 car. & dim. Ibi 2 molini Rohardi redd. 10 solid. Ordulfus 1 molin. Redd. 40 den. Tot. M. valet 15 lib. ad opus Episcopi. Ad opus hominum 15 lib. fmiliter.

Idem Episcopus ten. EYRECRIZ. Ipse tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 20 hid. Terra est 20 car. De ea sunt in dominio 3 hidæ & ibi 3 car. & 6 serui & 3 villani & 10 bord. cum 2 car. Ibi molin. redd. 7 solid. & 6 den. & 60 ac. prati & 200 ac. pasturæ. Silva 1 leu. long. & una quarent. lat. Valet 10 lib.

De ead. terra ejusdem M. ten. de Episcopo Erneis 7 hid. Macharius hid. & dim. Ildebertus 1 hid. In dominio sunt 4 car. & 4 serui & 5 villani & 4 bord. cum 2 car. Int. omnes val. 110 solid. De ead. terra ten. Prebiter & 2 alii Angli 5 hid. & unam virg. tenæ. Valet 4 lib.

Idem

Idem Episcopus ten. WESTBERIE. Ipse tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 6 hid. Terra est 8 car. De ea sunt in dominio 3 hidæ & ibi 2 car. & 2 servi & 6 villani & 10 bord. cum 5 car. Ibi 30 ac. prati & silva 1 leu. long. & 2 quarent. lat. Valet 8 lib.

Osmundus ten. de Episcopo WINFESHAM. Elsi tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 10 hid. Terra est 16 car. De ea sunt in dominio 4 hidæ & ibi 3 car. & 12 servi & 50 villani cum 9 car. Ibi 2 molini redd. 20 solid. & 6 ac. prati. Silva dim. leu. long. & una quarent. & dimid. lat. Valuit 6 lib. Modo 10 lib.

Ipse Episcopus ten. CHIVVE. Ipse tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 30 hid. Terra est 50 car. De ea sunt in dominio 4 hidæ & ibi 6 car. & 14 servi. & 30 villani & 9 bord. cum 24 car. Ibi 3 molini redd. 20 fol. & 100 ac. prati & 50 ac. pasturæ. Silva 2 leu. long. & dim. leu. lat. Valet Episcopo 30 lib.

De hac terra hujus M. ten. de Episcopo Ricardus 5 hid. Rohardus 6 hid. Stefanus 5 hid. Aluricus 7 virg. Vluricus 2 hid. In dominio sunt ibi 7 car. & 8 servi & 18 villani & 27 bord. cum 10 car. Ibi 2 molini redd. 10 fol. Int. omnes valet 13 lib.

Idem Episcopus ten. JATVNE. Johannes Dannus tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 20 hid. Terra est 22 car. De ea sunt in dominio 6 hidæ & ibi 2 car. & 3 servi & 10 villani & 14 bord. cum 6 car. Ibi 32 ac. prati. Silva 1 leu. long. & 2 quarent. lat. Moræ una leu. in long. & lat. Valet Episcopo 6 lib.

De hac terra hujus M. ten. de Episcopo Fastradus 5 hid. Hdebertus 4 hid. In dominio sunt ibi 3 car. & 4 servi & 18 villani & 23 bord. cum 11 car. Int. eos valet 9 lib. Una pastura WAIMORA dicta ibi est quæ T. R. E. pertinet. ad CONGRESBIE M. regis. Æcclesiam hujus M. cum 1 hida ten. Benthelms de Episcopo. Val. 20 fol.

Idem Episcopus ten. WEDMORE. Ipse tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 10 hid. Sunt tamen ibi 11 hidæ. Terra est 36 car. De ea sunt in dominio 5 hidæ una virg. min. & ibi 4 car. & 4 servi & 13 villani & 14 bord. cum 9 car. & 18 cotar. Ibi 70 ac. prati & 2 piscariæ redd. 10 fol. & 50 ac. silvæ & una leu. pasturæ int. long. & lat. Valuit 20 lib. Modo 17 lib.

Canonici S. Andree ten. de Episcopo WANDESTREV. Ipsi teneb. T. R. E. & geldabant pro 4 hid. Terra est 4 car. De ea sunt in dominio 2 hidæ & ibi 2 car. & 4 servi & 5 villani & 2 bord. cum 3 car. Ibi 12 ac. prati. Silva 3 quarent. long. & 2 quarent. lat. Valet 3 lib.

Ipfi ten. LITVNE. Ipfi teneb. T. R. E. & geldabant pro 8 hid. & dim. Terra est 7 car. De ea sunt in dominio 6 hidæ & dimid. & ibi 2 car. & 6 servi & 8 villani & 7 bord. cum 4 car. Ibi 3 molini redd. 10 solid. & 60 ac. prati & mille ac. pasturæ & 3 quarent. silvæ in long. & lat. Valet 100 solid.

Rex ten. M. MILVERTVNE. Giso [Episcopus] tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro una virg. terræ. Rogerius Arundel ten. un. M. AISSA & jacob. T. R. E. in LEDIART M. Episcopi. Giso Episcopus teneb. & geldabat pro 3 hid. & una virg. Rogerius ten. de Rege injuste. Valet 3 lib.

Terra Ecclesiae de Bada.

ECCLESIA S. PETRI DE BADA habet in burgo ipso 24 burgenses redd. 20 solid. Ibi molin. redd. 20 fol. & 12 ac. prati. Tot. val. 40 fol.

Ipfa Æcclesia ten. PRISTONE. T. R. E. geldabat pro 6 hid. Terra est 8 car. De ea sunt in dominio 2 hidæ & ibi 1 car. & 3 servi & 7 villani & 8 bord. cum 6 car. Ibi molin. redd. 7 fol. & 6 den. & 20 ac. prati & 80 ac. pasturæ. Valuit & val. 6 lib.

Ipfa Æcclesia ten. STANTONE. T. R. E. geldabat pro 3 hid. Terra est 3 car. De ea est in dominio dimid. hida & ibi 1 car. & 5 servi & 4 villani & 3 bord. cum 2 car. Ibi 12 ac. prati & 30 ac. pasturæ & 30 ac. silvæ minutæ. Valuit & val. 3 lib.

Walterius ten. de Æcclesia WIMEDONE. Unus tainus tenuit de Æcclesia T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 hid. Terra est 4 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 2 servi & 7 bord. cum 1 car. Ibi molin. redd. 5 solid. & 10 ac. prati & 10 ac. pasturæ. Valuit & val. 60 solid.

Ipfa Æcclesia ten. WESTONE. T. R. E. geldabat pro 15 hid. Terra est 10 car. De ea sunt in dominio 8 hidæ & dimid. & ibi 2 car. & 7 servi & 7 villani & 10 bord. cum 6 car. Ibi molin. redd. 10 solid. & 20 ac. prati. Silvæ minutæ una leu. int. long. & lat. Valuit 8 lib. Modo 10 lib.

Ipfa Æcclesia ten. FORDE. T. R. E. geldabat pro 10 hid. Terra est 9 car. De ea sunt in dominio 5 hidæ & ibi 2 car. & 6 servi & 5 villani & 7 bord. cum 6 car. Ibi molin. redd. 10 solid. & 12 ac. prati & una leu. silvæ minutæ int. long. & lat. Valuit & val. 10 lib.

Ipfa Æcclesia ten. CYME. T. R. E. geldabat pro 9 hid. Terra est 8 car. De ea sunt in dominio 6 hidæ & ibi 3 car. & 6 servi & 6 villani & 8 bord. cum 5 car. Ibi 2 molini redd. 13 fol. & 6 den. & 32 ac. prati & una leu. silvæ minutæ in long. & lat. Valuit 7 lib. Modo 8 lib.

Willelmus ten. de Æcclesia CERLECVME. Unus tainus tenuit T. R. E. de Æcclesia & geldabat pro 4 hid. Terra est 4 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 3 servi & 5 villani & 4 bord. cum 2 car. Ibi 5 ac. prati & 10 ac. silvæ minutæ. Valuit 50 solid. Modo 6 lib.

Ipfa Æcclesia ten. LINCVMIE. T. R. E. geldabat pro 10 hid. Terra est 8 car. De ea sunt in dominio 7 hidæ & ibi 3 car. & 8 servi & 4 villani & 10 bord. cum 3 car. Ibi 2 molini redd. 10 solid. & 30 ac. prati & 200 ac. pasturæ. Valuit 6 lib. Modo 8 lib.

Walterius ten. de ipsa Æcclesia ESTONE. Vluardus abb. tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro una hida & dim. Terra est 2 car. In dominio est 1 car. cum 1 villano & 8 bord. cum 1 car. Ibi 2 molini redd. 6 solid. & 8 denar. Ibi 2 ac. prati. Valuit 30 fol. Modo 40 solid.

Hugo [3 hid.] & Colgrim [2 hid.] ten. de ipsa Æcclesia HANTONE. Duo taini tenuer. T. R. E. nec poterant ab Æcclesia separari & geldabant pro 5 hid. Terra est 6 car. In dominio sunt 3 car. & 3 servi & 3 villani & 6 hord. cum 3 car. Ibi 28 ac. prati & 6 quarent. pasturæ int. long. & lat. & 10 quarent. silvæ minutæ in long. & lat. Valet 110 solid.

Rannulfus [Flambard] ten. de ipsa Æcclesia VNDERWICHE. Unus monachus de eod. monasterio tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 hid. & dim. Terra est

est 3 car. Ibi sunt 5 bord. & dimid. molin. redd. 5 solid. & 12 ac. prati & 30 ac. pasturæ. Valuit & val. 20 solid.

Ipsa Æcclesia ten. CORSTVNE. T. R. E. geldabat pro 10 hid. Terra est 9 car. De ea sunt in dominio 5 hid. & ibi 2 car. & 4 servi & 5 villani & 8 bord. cum 3 car. Ibi molin. redd. 30 den. & 6 ac. prati. Valet 8 lib.

Ipsa Æcclesia ten. EVESTIE. T. R. E. geldabat pro una hida. Terra est 1 car. quæ ibi est in dominio & 3 servi & 4 ac. prati. Valet 20 solid.

Ipsa Æcclesia ten. ESCEWICHE. T. R. E. geldabat pro dimid. hida. Terra est dimid. car. Ibi est unus servus & 2 villani redd. 42 den. & 12 ac. prati & 3 ac. silvæ minutæ. Valet & valuit 42 denar. Tota hæc terra jacuit in ipsa æcclesia T. R. E. nec poterat inde separari.

Terra Sanctæ Mariæ Glastingberiensis.

ECCLESIA GLASTINGBERIENSIS habet in ipsa villa 12 hid. quæ nunq. geldaver. Terra est 30 car. De ea sunt in dominio 10 hidæ dimid. virg. minus & ibi 5 car. & 17 servi & 21 villani & 23 bord. cum 5 car. Ibi 8 fabri & 3 arpenz vineæ & 60 ac. prati & 200 ac. pasturæ & 20 ac. silvæ & 300 ac. silvæ minutæ. Valet 20 lib.

Huic M. adjacet insula quæ vocatur MERE. Ibi sunt 60 ac. terræ. Terra 1 car. quæ ibi est & 10 piscatores & 3 piscariæ redd. 20 den. & 6 ac. prati & 6 ac. silvæ & 2 arpenz vineæ. Valet 20 solid.

Alia insula pertinet ibi quæ vocatur PADENEBERIE. Ibi sunt 6 ac. terræ & 3 arpenz vineæ & unus bord. Valet 4 solid.

Tercia insula adjacet ibi & vocatur EDERESIGE in qua sunt 2 hidæ quæ nunq. geldaver. Ibi est 1 car. cum 1 bord. & 2 ac. prati & una ac. silvæ minutæ. Valet 15 solid. Goduinus ten. de abbate.

Ipsa Æcclesia ten. WINESCOME. T. R. E. geldabat pro 15 hid. Terra est 30 car. De ea sunt in dominio 5 hidæ una virg. minus & ibi 2 car. & 3 servi & 28 villani & 6 bord. cum 9 car. Ibi molin. redd. 5 solid. & 60 ac. prati & una len. pasturæ in long. & lat. Silva 2 leu. long. & una leu. lat.

De hac terra hujus M. ten. de abbate Rogerius 2 hid. & dim. Radulfus 1 hid. & unam virg. Pipe dim. hid. Ibi sunt 5 car. Hoc M. valet abbati 8 lib. Hominiibus ejus 55 solid.

De terra hujus M. ten. Episcopus Constantiens. de Rege 1 hid. & val. 20 solid. Erietric libere tenuit T. R. E. sed non poterat ab æcclesia separari.

Ipsa Æcclesia ten. MIDELTONE. T. R. E. geldabat pro 6 hid. Terra est 6 car. De ea sunt in dominio 4 hidæ & 7 ac. & ibi 2 car. & 8 villani & 6 bord. cum 4 car. Ibi 50 ac. prati & 100 ac. pasturæ. Valuit & val. 6 lib.

Rogerus ten. de Æcclesia LIDFORD. Alnuardus tenuit T. R. E. nec poterat ab æcclesia separari & geldabat pro 4 hid. Terra est 5 car. De ea sunt in dominio 3 hidæ & dimid. virg. terræ & ibi 2 car. & 6 servi & 6 villani & 3 bord. cum 1 car. & dim. Ibi molin. redd. 10 fol. & 40 ac. prati. Valuit & val. 4 lib.

Ipsa Æcclesia ten. SAPESWICH. T. R. E. geldabat pro 30 hid. Terra est 40 car. Præter hanc habet abb. terram 20 car. quæ nunq. geld. Ibi sunt 12 car. [villanorum] & alibi 4 car. in dominio & 6 servi & 5 coliberti & 15 villani & 16 bord. Ibi 60 ac. prati & 60 ac. pasturæ & 57 ac. silvæ minutæ. De his 30 hid. ten. Rogerius de Abbate 5 hid. in Sutone & 5 hid. in Eduuinetone & 5 hid. in Ceptone & 5 hid. in Caldecote. Has teneb. 14 taini T. R. E. & non poterant ab æcclesia separari. Ibi sunt in dominio 9 car. & 11 servi & 19 villani & 23 bord. cum 8 car. & dimid. Ibi 100 ac. prati una minus & 31 ac. silvæ minutæ. De eisd. 30 hid. ten. Aluredus 5 hid. in Hynlauntone & ibi habet 2 car. Ibi 5 servi & 12 villani & 8 bord. cum 6 car. De ead. terra ten. Warmund dimid. hid. de Abbate & ibi habet 1 car. & 4 bord. Val. 10 fol. Hoc M. valet Abbati 12 lib. Rogerio 19 lib. Aluredo 7 lib.

Ipsa Æcclesia ten. SOWI. T. R. E. geldabat pro 12 hid. Terra est 20 car. De ea sunt in dominio 5 hidæ & ibi 2 car. & 2 servi & 12 coliberti & 27 villani & 13 bord. cum 14 car. Ibi 30 ac. prati & 12 ac. silvæ minutæ. Valuit 10 lib. Modo 24 lib.

Walterius ten. de Abbate COSINTONE. Aluvin [Pic] tenuit de Abbate T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 hid. Terra est 6 car. De ea est in dominio 1 hida & ibi 1 car. & 4 servi & 9 villani & 9 bord. cum 5 car. Ibi 10 ac. prati & 2 ac. silvæ minutæ. Valuit & val. 6 lib.

Rogerus ten. de Abbate DEREERGE. Ofuuald tenuit de abbate T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 hid. Terra est 3 car. Ibi sunt 3 villani & 3 bord. cum 2 car. & in dominio dimid. car. & 11 ac. prati & 20 ac. pasturæ & 10 ac. silvæ. Val. 30 solid. Cum recep. 40 solid. valeb.

Alluacre ten. de Abbate BLACHEFORD. Alnod tenuit de Abbate T. R. E. & geldabat pro 4 hid. Terra est 6 car. In dominio sunt 3 car. & 5 servi & 7 villani & 10 bord. cum 4 car. Ibi 115 ac. prati & 43 ac. pasturæ & 47 ac. silvæ. Valet 100 fol. Quando recep. 4 lib.

Godescal ten. de Abbate STAWELLE. Alnuard tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 hid. & dimid. Terra est 2 car. & dim. In dominio est 1 car. & 3 servi & 3 bord. cum 1 car. & 20 ac. prati. Valet 40 fol. Quando recep. 5 solid.

Ipsa Æcclesia ten. WALTONE. T. R. E. geldabat pro 30 hid. Terra est 40 car. De ea sunt in dominio 10 hidæ & ibi 4 car. & 4 servi & 17 villani & 12 bord. cum 18 car. Ibi 50 ac. prati. Pastura 7 quarent. long. & una quarent. lat. Silva 7 quarent. long. & 3 quarent. lat. Valet Abbati 15 lib.

De his 30 hid. ten. de Abbate Rogerius 5 hid. in CONTONE. Walterius 3 hid. in ASSECOTZ & 3 hid. in PEDEWELLE. Qui teneb. T. R. E. non poterant ab æcclesia separari. In dominio sunt ibi 3 car. & 6 servi & 15 villani & 12 bord. cum 8 car. Rogerius habet 20 acras prati & 6 quarent. silvæ in long. & una quarent. lat. Walterius 12 ac. prati & 40 ac. silvæ minutæ. Int. eos valet 8 lib.

Rogerus ten. de Abbate BODESLEGE. Winegod tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 virg. terræ. Terra est 1 car. & dim. quæ ibi sunt cum 7 bord. Ibi 6 ac. prati & 2 ac. silvæ. Valet 10 solid.

Idem

Idem Ro. ten. de Abbate DONDEME. Algar tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 5 hid. Terra est 4 car. De ea sunt in dominio 3 hidæ & dim. virg. terræ & ibi 2 car. & 4 servi & 5 villani & 10 bord. cum 3 car. Ibi 40 ac. prati & 10 ac. silvæ. Valet 100 solid.

Idem Ro. ten. de Abbate AISCOCOTE & pertin. ad WALTONE M. Abbatis. T. R. E. geldabat pro 2 hid. Terra est 3 car. Ibi sunt 2 villani & 3 bord. & 2 servi cum 1 car. & 4 ac. prati. Valuit & val. 40 solid.

Girardus ten. de Abbate GRAINTONE. Vlmer tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 hid. & dim. Terra est 2 car. & dimid. In dominio est 1 car. & 5 servi & 2 bord. & 2 coliberti cum 1 car. Ibi 20 ac. prati & 3 ac. silvæ. Valet & valuit 50 solid.

Ipsa Æcclesia ten. LEQA. T. R. E. geldabat pro 4 hid. Terra est 10 car. De ea sunt in dominio 2 hidæ. Una ex his fuit teinland non tamen poterat ab æcclesia separari. In dominio sunt 4 car. cum 1 servo & 7 villani & 10 bord. cum 5 car. Ibi 35 ac. prati & 30 ac. pasturæ & 6 ac. silvæ. Valet 8 lib.

Ipsa Æcclesia ten. HAME. T. R. E. geldabat pro 17 hid. Terra est 20 car. De ea sunt in dominio 5 hidæ & 2 virg. & dim. & ibi 3 car. & 5 servi & 22 villani & 21 bord. cum 8 car. Ibi 30 ac. prati & 16 ac. silvæ. Valet 10 lib.

De hac terra hujus M. ten. de Abbate Robertus 1 hid. & unam virg. & Serlo 5 hid. Girardus 3 virg. terræ. Leuric & Aluold & Almar tenuer. T. R. E. nec poterant ab æcclesia separari. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 4 servi & 2 villani & 14 bord. cum 2 car. Ibi 30 ac. prati & 20 ac. pasturæ. Valet inter tot. 110 solid.

Ipsa Æcclesia ten. BODVCELEI. T. R. E. geldabat pro 20 hid. Terra est 20 car. De ea sunt in dominio 5 hidæ & ibi 5 car. & 7 servi & 11 villani & 7 bord. cum 6 car. Ibi 50 ac. prati & 100 ac. silvæ. Valet abbati 10 lib.

De hac terra hujus M. ten. Turstinus 8 hid. Rogerius 2 hid. Duo taini teneb. de æcclesia T. R. E. & non poterant inde separari. In dominio sunt ibi 4 car. & 6 servi & 11 villani & 6 bord. cum 3 car. Ibi 14 ac. prati & 12 ac. silvæ minutæ. Valuit & val. 7 lib. int. eos.

De eadem terra ten. Alestan de Abbate dimid. hid. & ibi habet 1 car. Valet 10 sol.

Hunfridus ten. de Rege 2 hid. in LODREFORD & pertin. huic M. Aluric teneb. T. R. E. nec poterat ab æcclesia separari. Terra est 2 car. Valet 20 solid.

Ipsa Æcclesia ten. PILTONE. T. R. E. geldabat pro 20 hid. Terra est 30 car. Præter hanc habet abbas ibi terram 20 car. quæ nunq. geldavit. In dominio sunt 10 car. & 15 servi & 21 villani & 42 bord. cum 10 car. supra terram non geldantur. Ibi 2 molini redd. 10 solid. & 46 ac. prati & 40 ac. pasturæ. Silva 1 leu. long. & dim. leu. lat. De terra quæ non geld. ten. Alnod. monach. 1 hid. liberalit. de Abbate concessu Regis. Hæc tainland fuit nec potest ab æcclesia separari. Totum valet 24 lib. Valuit 16 lib.

De hac terra hujus M. ten. Rogerius in SEPETONE 6 hid. & dimid. & in CORISTONE 3 hid. Vluert & Elmer tenuer. T. R. E. & non poterant ab æcclesia separari. In dominio sunt 3 car. & 8 servi & 13 vil-

lani & 19 bord. cum 6 car. Ibi 2 molini redd. 6 solid. & 3 denar. & 50 ac. prati & 42 ac. silvæ minutæ. Pallura 3 quarent. long. & una quarent. lat. Valet tot. 9 lib.

De eadem terra ejusdem M. ten. de Abbate Adret 5 hid. in VTONE & Serlo 5 hid. in PILLE & Radulfus 2 hid. in ipsa PILTONE. Qui teneb. T. R. E. non poterant ab æcclesia separari. In dominio sunt ibi 4 car. & dimid. & 8 servi & 8 villani & 18 bord. cum 3 car. Ibi 2 molini redd. 4 sol. & 6 den. & 36 ac. prati & dimid. & 20 ac. pasturæ & 4 ac. silvæ. Tot. valet 7 lib. & 10 fol. int. eos.

Ipsa Æcclesia ten. PENNARMINSTRE. T. R. E. geldabat pro 10 hid. Ibi sunt tamen 20 hidæ. Terra est 12 car. De ea sunt in dominio 12 hidæ & ibi 5 car. & 4 servi. & 17 villani & 9 bord. & 10 cotar. cum 6 car. Ibi 30 ac. prati & 40 ac. pasturæ. Silva 1 leu. & dimid. long. & 4 quarent. lat. Valet Abbati 12 lib.

De hac terra hujus M. ten. Serlo de Abbate 1 hid. Ailmarus tenuit T. R. E. Ibi sunt 4 villani habentes 2 car. & 8 ac. prati & 30 ac. silvæ. Valuit & val. 30 sol.

Ipsa Æcclesia ten. BALTVNESBERGE. T. R. E. geldab. pro 5 hid. Terra est 6 car. De ea sunt in dominio 4 hidæ & una virg. & ibi 2 car. & 4 servi & 5 villani & 9 bord. & 3 cotar. cum 2 car. Ibi molin. redd. 5 solid. & 30 ac. prati. Silva una leu. & dim. long. & dimid. leu. lat. Valuit & val. 6 lib.

Ipsa Æcclesia ten. DOLTIN. T. R. E. geldabat pro 20 hid. Terra est 20 car. De ea sunt in dominio 12 hidæ & ibi 2 car. & 5 servi & 10 villani & 6 bord. & 4 cotar. cum 6 car. Ibi 30 ac. prati & 60 ac. pasturæ & 60 ac. silvæ minutæ. Valet Abbati 14 lib.

De hac terra ten. Rogerius 3 hid. & unam virg. terræ in CERLESTONE & alibi 2 hid. & 3 virg. terræ. In dominio est una car. cum 1 servo & 8 villani & 6 bord. cum 2 car. Ibi molin. redd. 9 denar. & 23 ac. prati & 10 ac. pasturæ & 30 ac. silvæ minutæ. Valet 100 solid.

Ipsa Æcclesia ten. BATECVMBE. T. R. E. geldabat pro 20 hid. Terra est 16 car. De ea sunt in dominio 9 hidæ & 3 virg. terræ & ibi 2 car. & 6 servi & 4 villani & 14 bord. cum 3 car. Ibi molin. redd. 5 solid. & 20 ac. prati & 6 ac. pasturæ & 40 ac. silvæ. Valet Abbati 7 lib.

De hac terra hujus M. ten. Rogerius 2 hid. Vluui tenuit T. R. E. & non poterat ab æcclesia separari. Ibi habet 1 car. cum 1 servo & 3 bord. Ibi 12 ac. prati & 10 ac. pasturæ. Valet 20 solid.

De ipsa terra ejusdem M. ten. Azelinus in WESTCVMBE 7 hid. & 3 virg. terræ. Alshilla tenuit T. R. E. & non poterat ab æcclesia separari. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 6 villani & 7 bord. & 6 cotar. cum 1 servo habent. 2 car. & dimid. Ibi 2 molini redd. 5 solid. & 12 ac. prati & 12 ac. pasturæ & 16 ac. silvæ. Valet 4 lib. & 10 solid. Duæ hidæ de hac terra fuerunt de terra villanorum & aliæ virg. erant tainland.

Ipsa Æcclesia ten. MVLE. T. R. E. geldabat pro 20 hid. Terra est 20 car. De ea sunt in dominio 10 hidæ & ibi 2 car. & 3 servi & 8 villani & 7 bord. & 5 cotar. cum 3 car. Ibi molin. redd. 5 solid.

solid. & 15 ac. prati & 12 ac. pasturæ. Silva 1 leu. long. & 2 quarent. lat. Valet abbati 10 lib.

De hac terra hujus M. ten. Godeue de Abbate 1 hid. Vir ejus tenuit T. R. E. nec poterat ab Æcclesia separari. Valet 78 den.

Episcopus Constantiensis ten. de Rege 5 hid. & dim. pertinent. huic M. Duo taini teneb. T. R. E. sed non poterant ab æcclesia separari. Azelinus ten. de Episcopo.

Walterius ten. de Abbate in WATELEI 4 hid. Vlgar [Monac.] tenuit T. R. E. & non poterat ab Æcclesia separari. Terra est 4 car. De ea sunt in dominio 2 hidæ & dimid. & ibi 2 car. & 4 servi & 8 villani & 5 bord. cum 2 car. Ibi molin. redd. 5 fol. & 6 ac. prati & 50 ac. pasturæ & 14 ac. silvæ. Val. 70 fol.

In eodem M. ten. Johannes de Abbate 1 hidam de terra villanorum. Terra est 1 car. quæ ibi est cum 2 villanis. Valet 15 solid.

Ipfa Æcclesia ten. WERITONE. T. R. E. geldabat pro 20 hid. Terra est 32 car. De ea sunt in dominio 11 hidæ & ibi 6 car. & 7 servi & 41 villani & 12 bord. cum 20 car. Ibi 3 molini redd. 14 fol. & 2 denar. & 44 ac. prati & 200 ac. pasturæ. Silva 2 leu. long. & tantund. lat. Valet Abbati 30 lib.

De hac terra hujus M. ten. Rogerius 1 hid. & dimid. de Abbate. Unus tainus tenuit T. R. E. & non poterat ab æcclesia separari. Ibi sunt 3 car. & 2 villani & 6 bord. Valet 30 solid.

De ipsa terra ten. Saulf 1 hid. & dim. Ipse tenuit T. R. E. Ibi habet 1 car. & dimid. & unus villanus cum 4 cotar. habent. 1 car. Valet 30 solid.

Ipfa Æcclesia ten. MONECHETONE. T. R. E. geldabat pro 15 hid. Terra est 20 car. De ea ten. Walchel Episcopus de Abbate 5 hid. & unam virg. terræ in dominio & ibi 3 car. & 7 servi & 20 villani & 7 bord. cum 7 car. Ibi 20 ac. prati & 100 ac. pasturæ & 24 ac. silvæ. Valet 7 lib.

In ipsa villa ten. Rogerius de Abbate 4 hid. & 3 virg. terræ & Serlo 2 hid. & dimid. Qui teneb. T. R. E. non poterant ab æcclesia separari. Ibi sunt 4 car. in dominio & 3 servi & 8 villani & 11 bord. cum 2 car. & dimid. & 19 ac. prati & 40 ac. pasturæ. Valet inter eos 4 lib. & 10 solid.

Ipfa Æcclesia ten. MERCESBERIE. T. R. E. geldabat pro 10 hid. Terra est 8 car. De ea sunt in dominio 4 hid. & dim. & ibi 2 car. & 5 servi & 6 villani & 5 bord. cum 3 car. Ibi 19 ac. prati & 40 ac. silvæ. Valet 10 lib. De hac terra ten. unus tainus 2 hid. & dimid. Valet 20 solid. Osualdus tenuit T. R. E. & non potuit ab æcclesia separari.

Ipfa Æcclesia ten. DICESGET. T. R. E. geldabat pro 30 hid. Terra est 30 car. De ea sunt in dominio 3 hidæ & ibi 3 car. & dimid. & 2 servi & 13 villani & 18 bord. & 3 cofcez. cum 7 car. Ibi molin. redd. 7 solid. & 5 den. & 40 ac. prati & pastura 6 quarent. long. & 2 quarent. lat. Silva una leu. & dim. long. & 2 quarent. lat. Valet Abbati 12 lib.

De hac terra hujus M. ten. de Abbate Serlo 5 hid. & dim. in HORBLAWETONE. Radulfus 6 hid. & dim. in ALENTONE. Nigellus 5 hid. & dimid. in LAMIETA. Qui teneb. T. R. E. non poterant ab æcclesia separari. In dominio sunt 4 car. & 4 servi & 29 villani & 12 bord. & 3 cofcez. cum 15 car. Ibi 3 molini redd. 13 fol. & 4 den. & 55 ac. prati & 20

ac. pasturæ. Silva 9 quarent. long. & una quarent. & dimid. lat. Tot. val. inter eos 14 lib. & 10 solid. Valuit 11 lib.

De eisdem 30 hid. ten. de Rege Alfric & Eurardus 1 hid. Hanc tenuit unus tainus T. R. E. nec potuit ab Æcclesia separari. Valet 20 solid.

De eisdem 30 hid. ten. Comes Morit. de Rege 7 hid. Has tenebat unus tainus de Abbate T. R. E. nec poterat ab æcclesia separari. Valet 100 fol.

Ipfa Æcclesia ten. CAMELERTONE. Edmer tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 10 hid. Terra est 10 car. De ea sunt in dominio 7 hidæ & ibi 2 car. & 8 servi & 6 villani & 6 bord. cum 2 car. Ibi 2 molini redd. 5 solid. & 80 ac. prati & 20 ac. pasturæ & 40 ac. silvæ. Valet 7 lib.

De hac terra hujus M. ten. Rogerius de Abbate 1 hid. & ibi habet 1 car. cum 1 servo & 1 bord. Ibi 10 ac. prati & 6 ac. silvæ. Val. 10 fol. Hoc M. ded. com. Moriton Abbati pro excambio TVRENELLE. Harding ten. de Abbate CRENEMELLE. Ipse tenuit similit. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 12 hid. Terra est 10 car. De ea sunt in dominio 6 hidæ & ibi una car. & 6 servi & 8 villani & 2 bord. & 7 cotar. cum 3 car. Ibi molin. redd. 30 den. & 50 ac. prati & 60 ac. pasturæ & 100 ac. silvæ. Valet 4 lib. Hac terra non potest separari ab æcclesia.

Ipfa Æcclesia ten. BRENTEMERSE. T. R. E. geldabat pro 20 hid. Terra est 30 car. De ea sunt in dominio 4 hidæ & ibi 8 car. & 5 servi & 50 villani & 47 bord. cum 16 car. & 20 ac. prati. Valet Abbati 50 lib.

De his 20 hid. ten. de Abbate Rogerius 1 hid. Radulfus 5 virg. Alfric 5 virg. Goduinus 1 hid. & dim. Qui teneb. de Abbate T. R. E. non poterant ab æcclesia separari. In dominio sunt ibi 4 car. cum 1 servo & 3 villani & 5 bord. & 10 cotar. cum 3 car. Valet inter eos 4 lib. & 10 fol.

Walcinus ten. de Abbate LODENWRDE. Unus tainus tenuit T. R. E. nec poterat ab æcclesia separari & geldabat pro 2 hid. Terra est 5 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 4 servi & 4 villani & 5 bord. & 5 cotar. cum 4 car. Valet 40 fol.

Erneis ten. de Abbate DVNEHEFDE. Vlgar Monachus tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 hid. Terra est 5 car. De ea sunt in dominio 2 hidæ & ibi 3 car. cum 5 villanis & 4 bord. Ibi 5 ac. prati. Pastura 5 quarent. long. & 2 quarent. lat. Silva dimid. leu. long. & tantundem lat. Valuit & val. 40 solid.

Siuardus ten. 3 virg. terræ de Æcclesia Glastingberie in M. quod vocatur DINNITONE. Valet 13 solid. & 2 den.

Mauricius Episcopus ten. Æcclesiam [S. Andree] de Giveleestre cum 3 hid. terræ de Rege. Hanc teneb. Brietric T. R. E. de Æcclesia Glastingberie, nec ab ea poterat separari.

Episcopus Constant. ten. de Rege Hutone, Eleberie, Hetsfecome & Stretone. Hac terræ erant tainland T. R. E. nec poterant ab Æcclesia separari. Valent 100 solid. & amplius. Æcclesia servitium inde non habet.

Comes Moriton ten. de Rege hac M. Stane, Stoca & Stoca Dreicote. Hac terræ fuerunt tainlande in Glastingberie T. R. E. nec poterant ab ea separari. Valent 14 lib.

Idem

Idem com. ten. in M. BODECHELIE 2 quarent. silvæ in long. & unam quarent. lat. quod fuit in Glallingherie T. R. E.

Rogerus de Corcelle habet unum M. LIMINGTON pro quo ded. pat. ejus 5 hid. in exambio quas teneb. de Æcclesia Glastingherie, nec inde poterant separari. De his Æcclesia servitium perdit.

Terra Ecclesie de Michelnie.

ECCLESIA S. PETRI DE MICLENYE habet 4 carucatas terræ quæ nunq. geldaver. in his insulis Michelnie, Midelenie & Torleie. Ibi sunt in dominio 2 car. & un. arpent vineæ. Ibi 4 servi & 3 villani & 18 bord. cum 2 car. Ibi 2 piscariæ redd. 6 mill. anguillar. & 25 ac. prati & 12 ac. silvæ & 100 ac. pasturæ. Valuit & val. 3 lib.

Ipsa Æcclesia ten. CIPESTAPLE. Celric tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 hid. & dim. Terra est 6 car. De ea est in dominio dim. hida & ibi 1 car. & 2 servi & 16 villani & 2 bord. cum 5 car. Ibi dimid. ac. prati & 100 ac. pasturæ. Silva dim. leu. long. & 2 quarent. lat. Valet 50 solid.

Ipsa Æcclesia ten. ILEMINSTRE. Linnard [Abb.] tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 20 hid. Terra est 20 car. De ea sunt in dominio 9 hidæ & una virg. & dim. & ibi 3 car. & 10 servi & 25 villani & 22 bord. cum 20 car. Ibi 3 molini redd. 22 solid. & 6 den. & 80 ac. prati. Silva 3 leu. long. & una leu. & dim. lat. Ibi mercatum redd. 20 solid.

De hac terra ten. 2 taini 1 hid. & dimid. qui non poterant ab Æcclesia separari. Totum valet 20 lib. Quando Abb. obiit valeb. 26 lib.

Ipsa Æcclesia ten. ILE. Godricus tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 5 hid. Terra est 5 car. De ea sunt in dominio 3 hidæ & ibi 2 car. & 6 servi & 12 villani & 5 bord. cum 2 car. Ibi molin. redd. 15 solid. & 40 ac. prati & 7 ac. pasturæ. Silva 3 leu. long. & una leu. & dim. lat. Valuit & val. 4 lib.

Ipsa Æcclesia ten. ILE. Edninus tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro una hida & dimid. Terra est 1 car. & dim. Ibi sunt 3 bord. tenent. 15 acras. Alia est in dominio & 10 ac. prati & 7 ac. pasturæ. Silva 3 quarent. long. & una quarent. lat. Valet 16 sol.

Ipsa Æcclesia ten. DRAITVNE. T. R. E. geldabat pro 20 hid. Terra est 15 car. De ea sunt in dominio 11 hidæ & 2 virg. terræ & dim. & ibi 6 car. & 10 servi & 16 villani & 14 bord. cum 9 car. Ibi 50 ac. prati & pastura 2 leu. long. & una leu. lat. Silva 2 leu. long. & una leu. & dim. lat. De his 20 hid. ten. Celric & Vluuward 2 hid. Has teneb. Bricuinus & Leuing de Abbacia T. R. E. nec inde poterant separari. Ibi sunt 4 bord. & 3 ac. prati & 35 ac. pasturæ & 7 ac. silvæ. Totum valet 10 lib.

Ipsa Æcclesia ten. CAMELLE. T. R. E. geldabat pro 10 hid. Terra est 16 car. De ea sunt in dominio 4 hidæ & dimid. & ibi 4 car. & 5 servi & 7 villani & 8 bord. cum 6 car. Ibi molin. redd. 10 solid. & 60 ac. prati & 60 ac. pasturæ. De his 10 hid. ten. Dodeman de Abbate 1 hid. & ibi habet 1 car. & 3 vill. cum 1 car. & 2 acris prati. Totum valet 10 lib. & 10 solid.

Ipsa Æcclesia ten. CATHANGRE. Wadel tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 1 hida & dimid. Terra est 1 car. & dim. Ibi est unus villanus cum 1 bord. tenent. 15 acras. De hac terra ten. Ingulf. 1 hid. & ibi habet 1 car. cum 3 bord. Ibi 6 ac. prati & 15 ac. silvæ. Valet 20 solid. Pars Monachorum 7 fol. Godric & Eduin & Wadel non pertinuer. Abbacia T. R. E.

Terra Ecclesie de Adelingi.

ECCLESIA S. PETRI DE ADELINGYE ten. ATILTONE. T. R. E. geldabat pro 8 hid. Terra est 12 car. In dominio sunt 4 hidæ & ibi 3 car. & 4 servi & 10 villani & 6 bord. cum 4 car. Ibi molin. redd. 7 fol. & 6 den. & 40 ac. prati & 30 ac. pasturæ. Silva 1 leu. long. & alia in lat. Valet 100 fol. De terra hujus M. ten. comes Moriton 2 hid. quæ erant in ipsa Æcclesia T. R. E. Terra est 4 car. & val. 30 solid.

Ipsa Æcclesia ten. SVTVNE. T. R. E. geldabat pro 10 hid. Terra est 16 car. De ea sunt in dominio 4 hidæ & ibi 2 car. & 4 servi & 8 villani & 6 bord. cum 6 car. Ibi 40 ac. prati & 100 ac. pasturæ. Valet Abbati 8 lib.

De ipsa terra ten. Rogerus [Brito] dimid. hid. & habet 1 car.

De eadem terra hujus M. ten. Rogerus de Corcelle 2 hid. invito Abbate. Duo taini tenebant de Æcclesia T. R. E. nec inde poterant separari. Terra est 2 car. quæ ibi sunt in dominio & 6 ac. prati. Valet 50 solid. Duo homines ten. de Rogero.

Ipsa Æcclesia ten. SEOVENAMENTONE. T. R. E. geldabat pro 2 hid. Terra est 2 car. quæ ibi sunt cum 7 vill. & 3 bord. & 2 servis. Ibi 6 ac. prati. Valet 30 solid.

Ipsa Æcclesia ten. HAME. T. R. E. geldabat pro una hida. Terra est 4 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 4 servi & 1 vill. & 7 bord. cum 1 car. Ibi 15 ac. prati & 3 ac. silvæ minutæ. Valet 30 solid.

Ipsa Æcclesia ten. LENGE. Ibi est 1 hida sed non geld. T. R. E. In dominio sunt ibi 2 car. & 6 servi & 3 villani & 4 bord. cum 2 car. Ibi 12 ac. prati & 50 ac. silvæ. Valet 40 solid.

Comes Moriton ten. 2 hid. in AISSELLE & Rogerus de Corcelle ten. 2 hid. de M. SVTONE & Radulfus de Limesi ten. 1 hid. de M. BOSINTONE. Hæ terræ jaceb. in Adelingi T. R. E. & non poterant inde separari.

Terra Ecclesie Romanac.

ECCLESIA ROMANA BEATI PETRI Apostoli. ten. de Rege PERITONE. Eddid Regina teneb. T. R. E. Ibi sunt 6 hidæ, sed non geld. nisi pro 5 hid. Terra est 12 car. De ea sunt in dominio 3 hidæ & ibi 2 car. & 4 servi & 11 villani & 4 bord. cum 6 car. Ibi 150 ac. prati & 150 ac. pasturæ. Redd. per annum 12 lib.

Terra Cadom Sancti Stefani de Cadom.

ECCLESIA S. STEFANI ten. de Rege Æcclesiam CRUCHE. Ibi sunt 10 hidæ. Terra est 13 car. De ea sunt in dominio 2 hidæ & ibi 1 car. cum 1 servo & 11 villani

11 villani & 2 coliberti & 17 bord. cum 6 car. Ibi 10 ac. prati & dimid. leu. pasturæ in long. & in lat. De his 10 hid. ten. unus miles de abbate 3 hid. & ibi habet 2 car. cum 1 seruo. & 6 villani & 2 bord. cum 4 car. Habet molin. redd. 5 solid. & 10 acras prati & dim. leu. pasturæ in long. & in lat. Valet Abbati 7 lib. Militi 4 lib.

Terra Sanctæ Mariæ de Monteburg.

ECCLESIA S. MARIÆ de Monteburg tenet de Rege unum manerium dono Nigelli medici. Spirites presbiter teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 5 hid. Terra est 3 car. De ea sunt in dominio 2 hidæ & dimid. & ibi 2 car. & 2 servi & 5 villani & 12 bord. cum 2 car. Ibi molin. redd. 30 denar. & 20 ac. pasturæ. Silva dimid. leu. long. & tantund. lat. Olim & modo val. 4 lib.

Terra Sancti Edwardi.

ECCLESIA S. EDWARDI ten. CVMBE. T. R. E. geldabat pro 5 hid. Terra est 5 car. De ea sunt in dominio 2 hidæ & dim. & ibi 2 car. & 4 villani & 7 bord. cum 2 car. In Meleburne 6 burgenses redd. 50 denar. Pratum 4 quarent. long. & 2 quarent. lat. Silva 3 quarent. long. & 2 quarent. lat. Pastura 2 quarent. long. & una quarent. lat. Valuit & val. 6 lib.

Quod Mauricius Episcopus tenet.

EPISCOPUS MAURICIUS ten. de Rege Æcclesiam S. ANDRÆ. Brictric tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 hid. Terra est 3 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 3 servi & unus villanus & 6 bord. cum 1 car. Ibi molin. redd. 20 solid. & 30 ac. prati. Valuit & val. 100 solid.

Quod Clerici Regis.

REINBALDUS ten. Æcclesiam de FROME cum 8 car. terræ. In dominio sunt 2 car. & dim. & 4 servi & 8 villani & 12 bord. cum 6 car. Ibi molin. redd. 5 solid. & 35 ac. prati. Silva 6 quarent. long. & 2 quarent. lat. Valet 6 lib.

Richerius ten. Æcclesiam de WARVERDINESTOCH de Rege. T. R. E. geldabat pro 2 hid. Terra est 4 car. Ibi sunt 5 villani & 4 bord. & 2 servi cum 2 car. Ibi 3 ac. prati & 20 ac. pasturæ & 4 ac. silvæ. Valet 3 lib. & 4 vaccas.

Erechenger ten. de Rege in Æcclesia de CANTONNE 2 virg. terræ & dimid. Terra est 2 car. In dominio est dimid. car. cum 1 villano & 6 bord. Ibi 7 ac. pasturæ & 30 ac. prati & 4 ac. silvæ minutæ. Valet 30 fol.

Stefanus Capellanus ten. Æcclesiam de MILVERTONE cum una virg. terræ & uno ferding. Terra est 1 car. Ibi 10 ac. silvæ. Val. 40 fol.

Aluict presbiter ten. de Rege 1 hidam in SVDFERESONE. Terra est 1 car. quæ ibi est cum 1 bord. & uno seruo. Ibi 8 ac. prati. Valet 20 solid.

In Æcclesia CARENTONE jacet 1 hida & dim. Ibi est in dominio 1 car. & dimid. cum presbitero & 1 villano & 8 bord. Ibi 40 ac. pasturæ & 15 ac. silvæ. Valet 30 solid.

In Æcclesia de PERETVNE jacent 3 virg. terræ. Terra est 1 car. quæ ibi est. Valet 20 solid.

Has 2 Æcclesias tenuit Petrus Episcopus. Modo sunt in manu Regis.

Liosus ten. BERA qui & tenuit de Rege E. & geldabat pro una virg. terræ. Terra est 1 car. quæ ibi est cum 1 seruo & 2 bord. Ibi molin. redd. 6 den. & 6 ac. prati. Valet 10 solid.

Turfinus ten. LEGE. Pater ejus tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 1 hida. Terra est 1 car. Ibi sunt 2 bord. Valet 10 solid.

Goduinus ten. dimid. hid. in M. quod vocatur Ragiol de Rege in elemosina. Valet 3 fol.

In Æcclesia de CVRI est dimid. hida. Ibi habet presbiter 1 car. Valet 12 fol.

Eddida monialis ten. in elemosina de Rege 12 acras terræ. Ibi habet 80 acras silvæ & pasturæ. Val. 5 solid.

Duæ Nonnæ ten. de Rege in elemosina 2 virg. terræ & dimid. in HONECOTE. Terra est 2 car. Ibi est 1 car. & 5 ac. prati. Valet 5 solid.

In CHENEMERESDONE est dimid. hida terræ. Val. 10 fol. Petrus Episcopus tenuit. Modo est in manu Regis.

Terra Comitis Eustachii.

COMES EVSTACHIVS tenuit de Rege NEWENTONE. Leuinus tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro una hida & una virg. terræ. Terra est 4 car. De ea sunt in dominio 2 virg. terræ & dim. & ibi 1 car. & 2 servi & 7 villani & 6 bord. cum 3 car. Ibi molin. redd. 15 den. & 7 ac. prati & 33 ac. pasturæ & 17 ac. silvæ. Valuit & val. 4 lib. Aluredus [Merleberg] ten. de comite.

Idem Aluredus ten. de Co. COMMIZ. Leuinus tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 1 hida & dim. Terra est 6 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 2 servi & 2 villani & 1 bord. cum 2 car. Ibi 26 ac. prati & 10 ac. pasturæ & 2 ac. silvæ. Valuit 50 fol. Modo 40 solid.

Eurardus ten. de Co. LECHESWRDE. Aluardus tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro una virg. terræ. Terra est 2 car. In dominio est dimid. car. & 4 servi & 4 villani & 3 bord. cum 1 car. & dimid. Ibi 2 molini redd. 2 plumbas ferri & 3 ac. prati & 20 ac. silvæ. Valuit & val. 30 solid.

Ipse Comes ten. LOCHESTONE. Vlueua tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 5 hid. Terra est 7 car. De ea sunt in dominio 4 hidæ & ibi 2 car. & 2 servi & 5 villani & 6 bord. cum 3 car. Ibi molin. redd. 6 den. & 50 ac. prati & 60 ac. pasturæ & 6 ac. silvæ minutæ. Valuit & val. 100 solid.

Aluredus ten. de Co. CELEWORDE. Thuri tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 hid. Terra est 3 car. De ea sunt in dominio 2 hidæ & dim. & 3 villani & 2 bord. cum 1 car. & in dominio alia. Ibi 5 ac. prati. Silva 5 quarent. long. & una quarent. lat. Valet 60 fol.

Aluredus ten. de Co. BELGETONE. Toui libere tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 4 hid. Terra est 4 car.

car. In dominio est 1 car. & dim. cum 1 seruo & 5 villani & 2 bord. cum 2 car. Ibi molinum redd. 15 solid. & 22 ac. prati & 20 ac. pasturæ. Silva 4 quarent. long. & 2 quarent. lat. Valuit 3 lib. Modo 4 lib.

Comitissa [Bolonienfis] Ida ten. de Rege CHINWARDSTVNE. Vlucua tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 5 hid. Terra est 8 car. De ea sunt in dominio 2 hidæ & 3 virg. & ibi 2 car. & 6 serui & 8 villani & 8 bord. cum 5 car. Ibi 25 ac. prati & 22 ac. pasturæ. Silva 3 quarent. long. & una ac. lat. Valuit & val. 6 lib.

Mathildis ten. de Co. CONTITONE. Wlnodus tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 5 hid. Terra est 5 car. De ea sunt in dominio 3 hidæ & ibi 2 car. & 4 serui & 5 villani & 10 bord. cum 3 car. Ibi molin. redd. 64 den. & 5 ac. prati. Pastura 4 quarent. long. & 2 quarent. lat. Valet 100 solid.

Terra Hvgonis Comitit.

COMES HVGO ten. de Rege TEDINTONE & Willelmus de eo. Ednod tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro una hida. Terra est 4 car. In dominio est una car. & 4 serui & 5 villani & 8 bord. cum 2 car. Ibi 5 ac. prati & 100 ac. pasturæ & 40 ac. silvæ. Valuit & val. 40 solid.

Willelmus ten. de Co. SANFORD. T. R. E. geldabat pro 2 hid. Terra est 5 car. In dominio est 1 car. cum 1 seruo & 8 villani cum 1 car. Ibi 9 ac. prati & 50 ac. silvæ & molin. Valuit & val. 3 lib.

Willelmus ten. de Co. ALRE. Ednod tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro dim. hida. Terra est 2 car. cum 1 seruo & 1 bord. & 1 villano & 1 ac. prati & 36 ac. pasturæ & 6 ac. silvæ. Valuit 20 fol. Modo 15 fol.

ÆCCLESIA S. SEVERI ten. de Co. HENGESTERICH. Ednod tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 4 hid. Terra est 3 car. De ea sunt in dominio 3 hidæ & dim. & ibi 2 car. & 4 serui & 6 bord. cum 1 car. Ibi 30 ac. prati & 30 ac. pasturæ & silva 4 quarent. long. & 1 quarent. lat. Valet 4 lib. & 10 fol.

Terra Comitit Moritoniensis.

COMES MORITON ten. de Rege CRVCHE & Turstinus de eo. Sireuoldus tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 6 hid. Terra est 5 car. De ea sunt in dominio 4 hidæ & ibi 3 car. & 2 serui & 6 villani & 5 bord. cum 3 car. Ibi molin. redd. 12 solid. & una ac. prati & dimid. Silva 7 quarent. long. & 2 quarent. lat. Valuit 4 lib. Modo 100 solid.

Malgerus ten. de Co. SEVENEHANTVNE. Aluard tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 7 hid. Terra est 7 car. De ea sunt in dominio 5 hidæ & dim. & ibi 3 car. & 6 serui & 8 villani & 7 bord. cum 3 car. Ibi molin. redd. 5 solid. & 40 ac. prati. Valuit 8 lib. Modo 100 solid.

De hoc M. sunt ablata 10 ac. silvæ & 25 ac. moræ & prati & sunt in Sudperet M. Regis.

Malgerus ten. de Co. CONTVNE. Godric tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 hid. Terra est 3 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 6 villani cum 6 bord. habent. 1 car. Valet 60 solid.

Anserus ten. STANTVNE de Com. Aluard tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 hid. Terra est 8 car. In dominio est 1 car. & dim. & 6 serui & 18 villani & 4 bord. cum 3 car. & dim. Ibi molin. sine censu & 260 ac. silvæ & 50 ac. pasturæ redd. 4 blomas ferri. Val. 60 fol.

Ipse Comes ten. SCEPTONE. Algar tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 6 hid. Terra est 4 car. De ea sunt in dominio 4 hidæ dim. virg. minus & ibi 1 car. & dim. & 3 serui & 9 villani & 3 bord. & 15 ac. prati. Valuit 100 solid. Modo 4 lib.

Gerardus ten. de Co. LOPENE. Aluardus tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 1 hida. Terra est 1 car. Ibi est 1 bord. cum 1 seruo & 10 ac. prati. Valet 100 solid.

Robertus ten. de Co. CRAWECVMBE. Æcclesia S. Suithuni Winton. tenuit T. R. E. Ibi sunt 10 hidæ sed non geld. nisi pro 4 hid. Terra est 12 car. De ea est in dominio 1 hida & ibi 3 car. & 6 serui & 31 vill. & 10 bord. cum 10 car. Ibi 11 ac. prati & 20 ac. silvæ. Pastura 1 leu. long. & dimid. leu. lat. Valuit & val. 8 lib.

Anserus ten. de Co. ISLE. Vlnod tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 6 hid. Terra est 6 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 5 serui & 5 villani & 4 bord. cum 2 car. Ibi molin. redd. 14 solid. & 17 ac. prati. Silva 3 quarent. & dimid. long. & 2 quarent. lat. Valet 100 solid.

Ipse Com. ten. TINTEHALLE. Æcclesia Glastingberæ tenuit T. R. E. Ibi sunt 7 hidæ & una virg. terræ sed pro 5 hid. geldabat. Terra est 10 car. De ea sunt in dominio 4 hidæ & ibi 2 car. & 5 serui & 19 villani & 9 bord. cum 8 car. Ibi molin. redd. 30 denar. & 60 ac. prati & 200 ac. pasturæ & 57 ac. silvæ. Valet 16 lib. Drogo ten. de Co. unam virg. de ipsa terra & val. 1 markam argenti.

Hubertus ten. de Co. CHINGESTONE. Æcclesia Glastingberie tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 8 hid. Terra est 8 car. De ea sunt in dominio 4 hidæ & ibi 2 car. & 3 serui & 11 villani & 13 bord. cum 5 car. Ibi 41 ac. prati. Silva 6 quarent. long. & 3 quarent. lat. Valuit & val. 9 lib. Æcclesia seruitium non habet.

Malgerius ten. de Co. STOCHET. Aluinus tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 hid. & una virg. terræ & dim. Terra est 3 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 7 serui cum 1 villano & 1 bord. Ibi molin. redd. 40 den. & 10 ac. prati. Val. 40 solid.

Willelmus ten. de Co. DRAICOTE. Vluui tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 hid. Terra est 3 car. In dominio est una car. & dim. & 9 bord. cum 1 car. & dim. Ibi molin. redd. 15 solid. & 26 ac. prati & dim. & 31 ac. pasturæ & tantund. silvæ minutæ. Val. 40 solid.

Robertus ten. de Co. STOCHE. Quinque taini tenuer. T. R. E. & geldabant pro 5 hid. & dim. Superest ibi una virg. terræ quæ non geldabat T. R. E. Terra est 2 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 5 serui & 2 villani & 14 bord. cum 3 car. Ibi 2 molini redd. 9 solid. & 25 ac. prati & 2 quarent. pasturæ & 3 ac. silvæ. Valuit & val. 7 lib.

Robertus ten. de Co. STOCHET. Tres taini tenuer. T. R. E. & geldabant pro 2 hid. dimid. virg. terræ minus. Terra est 2 car. Ibi sunt 4 bord. & 10 ac. prati

prati & 15 ac. pasturæ & 4 ac. silvæ. Valebat & val. 40 fol.

Bretel ten. de Co. SEWELLE. Aluualdus tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 hid. Terra est 4 car. In dominio est 1 car. cum 1 seruo & 6 villani & 12 bord. cum 2 car. Ibi 34 ac. prati. Silva 5 quarent. & 10 pertic. long. & 2 quarent. lat. Valet 60 solid.

Malger ten. de Co. BRUCHEFORD. Ordulf tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 hid. Terra est 12 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 2 servi & 10 villani & 5 bord. cum 2 car. Ibi molin. redd. 12 solid. & 6 den. & 6 ac. prati & 17 ac. silvæ. Pastura dimid. leu. long. & 3 quarent. lat. Valet 4 lib.

Malger ten. de Co. BREDE. Aluric tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro una hida. Terra est 1 car. Ibi est unus bord. Val. 10 solid.

Hoc M. debet per consuetud. in CVRI M. Regis unam ovem cum agno.

Malger ten. de Co. AISELLE. Duo taini tenuer. T. R. E. & geldabant pro 5 hid. Terra est 5 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 4 villani & 17 bord. cum 2 car. Ibi 40 ac. prati. Silva 40 quarent. long. & 20 quarent. lat. Val. 60 fol.

Hoc M. debet reddere in CVRI M. Regis 30 denar.

Malger ten. de Co. BRADEWEI. Alnod tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro una hida. Terra est 1 car. Ibi sunt 3 villani & 3 bord. cum 1 seruo. Ibi 12 ac. prati & 4 ac. silvæ. Valuit & val. 10 solid.

Bretel ten. de Co. AISSE. Wado tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 4 hid. Ibi est addita 1 hida quam tenuer. 2 taini. Terra est 10 car. int. totum. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 8 servi & 16 villani & 22 bord. cum 4 car. Ibi 2 molini redd. 15 fol. & 4 ac. prati & 40 ac. pasturæ & 38 ac. silvæ. Valuit & val. 100 fol.

Bretel ten. de Co. GRINDEHAM. Alric tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro una hida. Terra est 2 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 2 servi & 3 villani & 2 bord. cum dim. car. Ibi molin. redd. 5 fol. & 3 ac. prati & 3 ac. pasturæ & 10 ac. silvæ. Valet 15 solid.

Bretel ten. de Co. APPELIE. Brismar tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro una hida. Terra est 2 car. Ibi sunt 2 villani cum 1 car. & 2 ac. prati & 3 ac. pasturæ & 3 ac. silvæ. Valet 10 solid.

Drogo ten. de Co. BREDEDE. Celred tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro una hida. Terra est 1 car. quæ ibi est cum 1 seruo. Ibi 7 ac. prati & 3 ac. silvæ minutæ. Valet 15 solid.

Hoc M. debet per consuetud. in CVRI M. Regis unam ovem cum agno.

Drogo ten. de Co. DONIET. Adulfus, Sauuin, & Dunstan, teneb. pro 3 M. T. R. E. & geldabant pro 5 hid. Terra est 5 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 3 servi & 6 villani & 9 bord. cum 2 car. Ibi molin. sine censu & 20 ac. prati & 50 ac. pasturæ & parcus. Valuit & val. 100 solid.

Hoc M. debet per consuetud. in CVRI M. Regis 5 oves cum agnis.

Ipsè Comes tèn. STAPLE. Duo taini tenuer. T. R. E. & geldabant pro 10 hid. Terra est 9 car. De ea sunt in dominio 7 hidæ & ibi 3 car. & 6 servi & 20 villani cum 6 car. Ibi molin. redd. 30 den. & 24 ac. prati. Pastura dimid. leu. long. & una quarent. lat. Silva una leu. long. & 2 quarent. lat. Valuit 10 lib. Modo 12 lib.

Huic M. pertin. unus ortus in Langeport redd. 50 anguill.

Willelmus ten. de Co. BICHEHALLE. Aluric tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 5 hid. Terra est 5 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 3 servi & 9 villani & 7 bord. cum 3 car. Ibi 14 ac. prati. Silva 1 leu. long. & una quarent. lat. Valuit 20 solid. Modo 70 solid.

Hoc M. debet per consuetud. in CVRI M. Regis 5 oves cum totid. agnis & quisque lib. homo unam blo-nam ferri.

Rainaldus ten. de Co. BERE. Algar tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 5 hid. Terra est 4 car. In dominio sunt 3 car. & 4 servi & 6 villani & 7 bord. Ibi 20 ac. prati & 12 ac. pasturæ & 5 ac. silvæ. Valuit 100 fol. Modo 60 fol.

Robertus ten. de Co. HACHE. Godric & Goduin & Bollo tenuer. T. R. E. pro 3 man. & geldabant pro 5 hid. Terra est 6 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 3 servi & 11 villani & 4 bord. cum 3 car. Ibi 8 ac. prati & 60 ac. silvæ. Valuit 8 lib. Modo 4 lib. De una ex his hid. quam Bollo tenuit debetur in CVRI M. per consuetud. una ovis cum agno.

Drogo ten. de Co. TORLABERIE. Vluiet tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 hid. Terra est 9 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 5 servi & 21 villani cum 7 car. Ibi 15 ac. prati & 20 ac. silvæ. Valuit & val. 6 lib.

Anfger ten. de Co. TORNE. Algar tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 6 hid. Terra est 6 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 3 servi & 5 villani & 4 bord. cum 2 car. Ibi 8 ac. prati & 2 ac. silvæ minutæ. Valuit & val. 3 lib.

Dodeman ten. de Co. MERIET. Leuinus & Briftuuard tenuer. T. R. E. & geldabant pro 7 hid. Terra est 7 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 6 servi & 10 villani & 6 bord. cum 4 car. Ibi 3 molini redd. 30 solid. & 25 ac. prati & dimid. leu. pasturæ in long. & lat. Valuit 4 lib. Modo 7 lib.

Turftinus ten. de Co. ESTHAM. Goduinus tenuit præpositus Regis cum CRUCHE M. Regis & non poterat a firma separari T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 hid. Terra est 2 car. quæ ibi sunt in dominio cum 10 bord. & uno seruo. Ibi molin. redd. 12 solid. & 12 ac. prati & 20 ac. silvæ. Valuit & val. 50 solid.

Drogo ten. de Co. CRUCHET. Duo taini tenuer. T. R. E. & geldabant pro 3 hid. Terra est 4 car. In dominio est una car. cum 1 seruo & 5 villani & 4 bord. cum dimid. car. Ibi 8 ac. prati & 80 ac. silvæ. Valuit 10 fol. Modo 30 fol.

Robertus ten. de Co. in PRESTITONE 1 hidam. Hanc tenuit [Com.] Heraldus. Terra est 4 car. In dominio est dimid. car. cum 1 seruo & 6 villani & 2 bord. cum 2 car. Ibi molin. redd. 12 den. & 5 ac. prati & 3 ac. pasturæ & 11 ac. silvæ. Valuit & val. 30 solid.

Hæc terra jacuit in BVRNETONE M. Regis cum firma.

Anfger ten. de Co. in AISSE 1 hid. Briftuin tenuit T. R. E. Terra est 1 car. quam habent ibi 2 villani. Ibi 1 ac. prati & 2 ac. silvæ minutæ. Valuit & val. 10 solid.

Robertus ten. de Co. HARPETREV. Alduin tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 5 hid. Terra est 5 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 6 villani & 6 bord. cum 2 car. Ibi

Ibi molin. redd. 5 solid. & 40 ac. prati & 60 ac. silvæ. Pastura 8 quarent. long. & 5 quarent. lat. Valuit & val. 40 solid.

Duo portarij de Montagud ten. de Co. ESTVRT. Brisnod tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 hid. Terra est 3 car. In dominio sunt 3 car. & 4 servi cum 1 bord. & 1 villano habent. 1 car. Ibi 16 ac. prati. Valuit 30 solid. Modo 50 solid.

Drogo ten. de Co. BREDENE. Orde tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 hid. Terra est 2 car. quæ ibi sunt in dominio cum 1 servo & 3 bord. Ibi molin. redd. 12 fol. & 6 den. & 18 ac. prati & 20 ac. pasturæ & 20 ac. silvæ. Val. 40 solid. & valuit. Hoc M. reddere debet per consuetud. 2 oves cum agnis in CVRI M. Regis.

Aluredus ten. de Co. BRADEFORD. Eduinus tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 5 hid. Terra est 8 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 5 servi & 19 villani & 7 bord. cum 6 car. Ibi molin. redd. 10 solid. & 30 ac. prati & 10 ac. pasturæ & 72 ac. silvæ. Valuit 8 lib. Modo 11 lib.

Aluredus ten. de Co. HELE. Eldred tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro una hida. Terra est 3 car. In dominio est car. & 4 servi & 2 villani & 7 bord. cum 1 car. Ibi molin. redd. 10 solid. & 10 ac. prati & 15 ac. silvæ. Valuit 40 solid. Modo 4 lib.

Hæc terra T. R. E. non poterat separari a Tantone M. Walchelini [Wintoniensis] episcopi.

Aluredus ten. de Co. NORTONE. Osmund tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 5 hid. Terra est 10 car. In dominio sunt 3 car. & 6 servi & 13 villani & 8 bord. cum 8 car. Ibi 2 molini redd. 11 solid. & 3 denar. & 25 ac. prati & 40 ac. silvæ. Valuit 8 lib. Modo 15 lib.

Aluredus ten. de Co. EFORD. Teodric tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro dimid. hida. Terra est 1 car. quæ ibi est cum 2 bord. & ibi 2 ac. prati. Valuit 20 fol. Modo 30 fol.

Rainaldus ten. de Co. CERLESTONE. Tres taini cum uno clerico tenuer. T. R. E. & geldabant pro 5 hid. Terra est 6 car. In dominio sunt 3 car. & 6 servi & 5 villani & 6 bord. cum una car. & dimid. Ibi 50 ac. prati & 40 ac. pasturæ & 20 ac. silvæ minuta.

Ipse Comes ten. CINTOCH. Edmer tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 7 hid. Terra est 7 car. In dominio sunt 3 car. & 4 servi & 10 villani & 12 bord. cum 4 car. Ibi molin. redd. 15 den. & 60 ac. prati & 20 ac. pasturæ. Valuit 100 solid. Modo 12 lib.

Bretel ten. de Co. PERET. Algar tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 10 hid. Terra est 8 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 2 servi & 8 villani & 12 bord. cum 3 car. Ibi 2 molini redd. 14 fol. & 18 ac. prati. Silva 6 quarent. long. & 3 quarent. lat. Valuit & val. 7 lib.

Ansger ten. de Co. VDECOME. Edmer tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 5 hid. Terra est 5 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 4 servi & 10 villani & 16 bord. cum 3 car. Ibi molin. redd. 7 solid. & 6 den. Ibi 20 ac. prati & 12 ac. pasturæ & una quarent. silvæ minuta. Valuit & val. 100 solid.

Aluredus ten. CROLEBERGE. Duo taini tenuer. T. R. E. & geldabant pro 5 hid. Terra est 5 car. In dominio est una car. & 2 servi & 10 villani & 12 bord. cum 4 car. Ibi molin. redd. 15 solid. & 38 ac.

prati & 3 ac. silvæ minuta. Valuit 60 solid. Modo 100 solid.

Malger ten. de Co. CINTOCH. Unus tainus tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 hid. Terra est 3 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 3 servi & 2 villani & 9 bord. cum 1 car. Ibi 36 ac. prati. Valuit 4 lib. Modo 3 lib.

Aluredus ten. de Co. CINTOCH. Unus tainus tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat 4 pro hid. Terra est 4 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 5 servi & 5 villani & 10 bord. cum 2 car. Ibi molin. redd. 10 solid. & 40 ac. prati & 2 ac. pasturæ. Val. 4 lib.

ÆCCLESIA S. MARIE de Greifan ten. de Co. NORTONE. Unus tainus tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 5 hid. Terra est 5 car. De ea sunt in dominio 2 hidæ & ibi 1 car. & 5 servi & 8 villani & 6 bord. cum 3 car. Ibi 2 molini redd. 20 solid. & 25 ac. prati. Silva 2 quarent. long. & una quarent. lat. Valuit & val. 100 solid.

Aluredus ten. de Co. PENNE. Aluuard tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 5 hid. Terra est 5 car. In dominio sunt 3 car. & 2 servi & 5 villani & 10 bord. cum 4 car. Ibi 10 ac. prati & 4 quarent. pasturæ in long. & lat. Silva 7 quarent. long. & 3 quarent. lat. Valuit 40 fol. Modo 60 fol.

Ipse Comes ten. CLOVEVRDE. Unus tainus tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 7 hid. Terra est 6 car. In dominio sunt 3 car. & 3 servi & 10 villani & 7 bord. cum 3 car. Ibi molin. redd. 15 solid. & 12 ac. prati. Silva 4 quarent. long. & 2 quarent. lat. Valuit & val. 7 lib.

Aluredus ten. de Co. CLAFORD. Quinque taini tenuer. T. R. E. & geldabant pro 10 hid. Terra est 9 car. In dominio sunt 3 car. & 2 servi & 3 cotarij & 12 villani & 17 bord. cum 7 car. Ibi molin. redd. 3 fol. & 20 ac. prati & 300 ac. pasturæ & 100 ac. silvæ. Valuit 7 lib. Modo 10 lib.

Ipse Comes ten. GERLINTVNE. Alnod tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 7 hid. Terra est 7 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 6 servi & 8 villani & 6 bord. cum 2 car. Ibi molin. redd. 7 solid. Silva 6 quarent. long. & 3 quarent. lat. Valuit 7 lib. Valet 100 fol.

Drogo ten. de Co. VETONE. Tres taini tenuer. T. R. E. & geldabant pro 3 hid. & una virg. terræ & dim. Terra est 2 car. & dim. In dominio est 1 car. & 8 cotar. cum 1 villano & 5 bord. cum 1 car. Ibi molin. redd. 30 denar. & 10 ac. prati. Valuit 50 solid. Modo 40 solid.

Drogo ten. de Co. SVTONE. Bundi tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 5 hid. Terra est 5 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 2 servi & 3 villani & 9 bord. cum 2 car. Ibi molin. sine censu & 16 ac. prati & 8 ac. silvæ. Valuit & val. 100 solid.

Drogo ten. de Co. SCEPTONE. Toli tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 5 hid. Terra est 5 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 8 servi & 8 villani & 5 bord. cum 3 car. Ibi 2 molini, unum sine censu, alterum redd. 7 fol. & 6 den. Ibi 30 ac. prati. Silva 10 quarent. long. & 4 quarent. lat. Valuit 7 lib. Modo 100 solid.

Huic M. est addita STOCH. Drogo ten. de Com. Robertus [fil. Wimarci] tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 hid. Terra est 4 car. In dominio est una car. & 2 servi & 5 villani & 8 bord. cum 2 car. Ibi 5 ac. prati & 2 ac. silvæ. Valet 3 lib.

Brete

Bretel ten. de Co. ROLIZ. Aluric teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 4 hid. Terra est 6 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 4 villani & 3 bord. & 7 cotar. cum 1 car. Ibi 15 ac. prati. Silva 2 quarent. long. & dim. quarent. lat. Valet 40 solid.

Malgerus ten. de Co. CHINTYNE. Duo taini tenuer. T. R. E. & geldabant pro 5 hid. Terra est 5 car. In dominio sunt 3 car. & 5 servi & 2 villani & 4 bord. cum 1 cotar. habent. 1 car. & dim. Ibi 30 ac. prati. Valet 4 lib.

Ricardus ten. de Co. CREDELINCOTE. Godeman tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 hid. & dim. Terra est 3 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. cum 1 seruo & uno villano & 3 bord. Ibi molin. redd. 5 solid. & 10 ac. prati. Valet 50 solid.

Aluredus ten. de Co. ECEWICHE. Alestan tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro una virg. terræ. Ibi 1 villanus & 1 servus. Valuit & val. 10 fol.

Bretel ten. de Co. BERROWENE. Almar tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 5 hid. Terra est 5 car. In dominio est una car. & 2 servi & 10 villani & 1 bord. & 4 cotar. cum 4 car. Ibi 8 ac. prati & 20 ac. pasturæ & 40 ac. silvæ. Valuit & valet 4 lib.

Bretel ten. de Co. STOCHE. Duo taini tenuer. T. R. E. & geldabant pro 3 hid. Terra est 5 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 7 servi & 3 villani & 8 bord. & 5 cofcez cum 2 car. Ibi molinum redd. 10 denar. & 15 ac. prati. Silva 1 leu. long. & una quarent. lat. Valuit & val. 60 fol.

Bretel ten. de Co. COCINTONE. Leuing & Suain tenuer. T. R. E. & geldabant pro 7 hid. Terra est 6 car. In dominio est 1 car. cum 1 seruo & 12 villani & 8 bord. cum 2 car. Ibi 22 ac. prati. Silva 18 quarent. long. & 4 quarent. lat. Valuit 7 lib. Modo 100 solid.

Anfger ten. de Co. ALDEDEFORD. Godric tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 5 hid. Terra est 5 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 3 servi & 7 villani & 4 bord. & 4 cot. cum 2 car. Ibi molin. redd. 7 fol. & 50 ac. prati & de villanis 8 blomas ferri. Valuit 100 fol. Modo 4 lib.

Robertus ten. de Co. BABACHAN. Godric tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 hid. & dim. Terra est 3 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 3 servi & 6 villani & 4 bord. cum 1 car. Ibi 14 ac. prati & 8 ac. pasturæ. Valuit 50 fol. Modo 60 solid.

Hugo ten. de Co. FEDINTONE. Celred tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 1 hida & una virg. terræ & dim. Terra est 2 car. In dominio est 1 car. cum 1 villano & 1 bord. cum 1 car. & 4 ac. prati. Valuit 30 fol. Modo 20.

Malger ten. de Co. CLOPETONE. Duo taini tenuer. T. R. E. & geldabant pro 3 hid. Terra est 3 car. In dominio est 1 & 2 servi & 2 villani & 3 bord. Val. 30 solid.

Aluredus ten. de Co. WESTONE. Bricuid tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 1 hida & 2 virg. & dim. Terra est 1 car. quæ ibi est cum 5 bord. Ibi dimid. molin. redd. 30 den. Valuit 20 solid. Modo 30 fol.

Hunfridus ten. de Co. 1 hid. in GATELME. Godric tenuit T. R. E. Terra est 2 car. quæ ibi sunt cum 2 villanis & 3 bord. Ibi molin. redd. 10 fol. & 15 ac. prati & 15 ac. silvæ. Val. 30 fol.

Warmundus ten. de Co. in MELEBVNE 1 hid. Terra est 1 car. quæ ibi est in dominio cum 2 bord. & 2 servis & 11 ac. prati ibi & molin. redd. 16 denar. & 5 burgenses redd. 3 solid. Tot. val. 20 solid.

Ipsæ Co. ten. MERSTONE. Quatuor taini tenuer. T. R. E. & geldabant pro 5 hid. Terra est 5 car. In dominio est 1 car. cum 1 seruo & 5 villani & 10 bord. cum 3 car. Ibi 40 ac. prati & 30 ac. silvæ. Valuit & val. 10 lib.

Robertus ten. de Co. MERSTONE. Quinque taini tenuer. T. R. E. & geldabant pro 2 hid. Terra est 2 car. Has habent ibi 5 villani & 2 bord. & 24 acras prati. Valuit 40 fol. Modo 60 fol.

Drogo ten. de Co. in ETESBERIE 3 virg. terræ. Aluui tenuit T. R. E. Terra est dimid car. quæ ibi est cum 3 bord. Ibi 6 ac. prati & 10 ac. silvæ. Valuit & val. 10 fol.

Anfger ten. de Co. TRENTE. Brifnod tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 7 hid. Terra est 5 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 6 servi & 7 villani & 10 bord. cum 4 car. Ibi 30 ac. prati & 60 ac. pasturæ & 30 ac. silvæ. Valuit & val. 8 lib.

Willclmus ten. de Co. PONDITONE. Adulfus tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 hid. & dim. Terra est 3 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 4 villani & 6 bord. cum 2 car. Ibi molin. redd. 32 den. & dim. ac. prati & 20 ac. pasturæ. Valet 40 solid.

Drogo ten. de Co. TORNE. Cheneue tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro una hida & una virg. Terra est 2 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 3 servi & 3 bord. & 10 ac. prati. Valuit 10 fol. Modo 20 solid.

Radulfus [Presbiter] ten. de Co. TORNE. Duo taini tenuer. T. R. E. & geldabant pro 2 hid. Terra est 3 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 5 villani & 2 bord. cum 1 car. & 14 ac. prati. Valuit 40 fol. Modo 32 solid.

Aluredus ten. de Co. CILTERNE. Bricuinus tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 hid. Terra est 3 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 2 servi & 3 villani & 5 bord. cum 2 car. Ibi 15 ac. prati & 20 ac. silvæ. Valuit & val. 60 solid.

Aluredus ten. de Co. CILTERNE. Aluui tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 hid. Terra est 3 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 5 servi & 2 villani & 4 bord. cum 2 car. & 30 ac. prati. Valuit 30 fol. Modo 40 solid.

Anfger ten. de Co. HUNDESTONE. Tres taini tenuer. T. R. E. & geldabant pro una hida. Terra est 1 car. quæ ibi est in dominio & 2 servi & 2 villani & 3 bord. & 3 ac. prati & dimid. Valuit 10 fol. Modo 20 solid.

Anfger ten. de Co. in LOCHETONE 1 hid. Aluuius tenuit T. R. E. Terra est una car. quæ ibi est in dominio & 2 servi & 3 bord. & 10 ac. prati. Valet 20 solid.

Ipsæ Co. ten. in GIVELE 1 hid. Terra est 2 car. Ibi sunt 2 bord. Valet 3 fol.

In eadem villa ten. Amundus de Co. 1 hid. Terra est 1 car. quæ ibi est cum 2 bord. Ibi molin. redd. 5 solid. Tot. valet 20 solid. Quatuor taini tenuer. has 2 hid. T. R. E. & pro tanto geldabant.

Robertus ten. de Co. SOCHE. Septem taini tenuer. T. R. E. & geldabant pro 3 hid. & dim. Terra est 5 car.

5 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. cum 1 seruo & 8 villani & 2 bord. cum 2 car. Ibi 70 ac. prati. Valuit & val. 65 solid.

Ipse Comes ten. in dominio BISCOPESTONE & ibi est castellum ejus quod vocatur MONTAGVD. Hoc M. geldabat T. R. E. pro 9 hid. & erat de Abbatia de Adelingi & pro eo ded. comes eid. Ecclesie M. quod CANDEL vocatur.

In hoc M. Biscopestone est terra 7 car. De ea sunt in dominio 2 hidæ & dim. & ibi 2 car. & 4 serui & 4 villani & 3 bord. cum 2 car. Ibi molin. redd. 50 denar. & 15 ac. prati.

De his 9 hid. ten. de Comite Aluredus 1 hid. & dim. Drogo 1 hidam. Bretel 1 hid. Donecan 1 hid. Ibi sunt 5 car. cum 1 seruo & 19 bord. Valet Comiti hoc M. 6 lib. Militibus 3 lib. & 3 solid.

Terra Baldvini de Excestre.

BALDVINUS [Vicescomes] ten. HAMITONE de Rege. Siuuardus tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 21 hid. Terra est 20 car. De ea sunt in dominio 8 hidæ & ibi 4 car. & 11 serui & 26 villani & 8 bord. cum 12 car. Ibi 12 ac. prati & 50 ac. silvæ minutæ. Pastura dimid. leu. long. & dim. leu. lat. Valuit & val. 19 lib. De hac terra 1 hida est in communi pastura in Hardintone M. episcopi Constantiens.

Drogo ten. de Bald. APELIE. Norman tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 virg. terræ. Terra est 2 car. Ibi sunt 4 villani & 3 bord. & 5 ac. prati & 10 ac. pasturæ. Valet 15 solid.

Idem ten. de Bald. PORTLOC. Algar tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 hid. Terra est 12 car. Ibi sunt 6 villani & 3 bord. & 6 serui & 300 ac. silvæ & quingentæ ac. pasturæ. Valuit 4 lib. quando recep. Modo 25 solid.

Dodeman ten. de Co. MVNDIFORD. Wnulfus teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 4 hid. & dimid. Terra est 4 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 7 serui & unus villanus & 7 bord. cum 1 car. Ibi molin. redd. 20 fol. & 15 ac. prati & 40 ac. pasturæ. Valuit & val. 4 lib.

Terra Rogerij de Corcelle.

ROGERIVS DE CVRCELLE ten. de Rege CVRI. Brietric tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 hid. & dim. Terra est 4 car. De ea est in dominio 1 hida & ibi 2 car. & 2 serui & 11 villani & 7 bord. cum 3 car. & dimid. Ibi 12 ac. prati & 5 ac. pasturæ & dimid. leu. silvæ int. long. & lat. Valuit 4 lib. Modo 100 fol.

Ipse Rog. ten. CVRI. Celric tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 hid. & dim. Terra est 4 car. De ea est in dominio 1 hida & ibi una car. cum 1 seruo & 10 villani & 7 bord. cum 3 car. & dim. Ibi 10 ac. prati & 5 ac. pasturæ & dimid. leu. silvæ in long. & lat. Valuit 4 lib. Modo 100 solid.

Has 2 terras ten. Rog. pro uno M.

Robertus ten. de RO. NIWETONE. Eilaf tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 virg. terræ. Terra est 1 car. quæ ibi est cum 1 villano & 5 bord. & 2 seruis. Ibi 6 ac. silvæ. Valet 20 solid.

Robertus ten. de RO. HATEWARE. Algar tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 1 hida. Terra est 1 car. &

dim. Ibi sunt 2 serui & 1 villanus & 9 bord. & 4 ac. prati & 7 ac. silvæ & 36 ac. pasturæ. Valuit 15 fol. Modo 20 solid.

De hac hida habet W. de Douai unam virg. terræ.

Goisfridus ten. de RO. PERI. Quatuor taini tenuer. T. R. E. & geldabant pro 1 hida & uno serling. Terra est 2 car. In dominio est una car. & 2 villani & 5 bord. cum 1 car. Ibi 33 ac. prati & 43 ac. pasturæ & 37 ac. silvæ. Val. 30 fol.

Willelmus ten. de RO. VLVERONETONE. Aluui tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 1 hida & uno serling. Terra est 2 car. In dominio est una car. cum 1 seruo & 3 villani & 3 bord. cum 1 car. Ibi 11 ac. prati & 7 ac. pasturæ & 13 ac. silvæ. Valuit & val. 22 solid.

Huic M. addita est 1 hida in PERI. Aluuard tenuit T. R. E. & pro 1 hida geldabat. Terra est 2 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 2 villani & 3 bord. cum 1 car. Ibi 10 ac. prati & 7 ac. pasturæ & 13 ac. silvæ. Valuit & val. 20 solid.

Anchitil ten. de RO. CLAIHELLE. Ordgar tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 1 hida. Terra est 3 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 2 villani & 7 bord. cum 2 car. Ibi 3 ac. prati & 8 ac. pasturæ & 12 ac. silvæ. Valuit & val. 20 solid.

Robertus ten. de RO. SIREDESTONE. Sired tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro dim. hida. Terra est 1 car. quæ ibi est in dominio cum 1 seruo & 2 villani & 5 bord. cum 1 car. Valuit 10 fol. Modo 15 fol.

Anschitil ten. de RO. RIME. Aluui tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro dim. virg. terræ. Terra est 2 bov. Ibi est unus bord. & 2 ac. prati. Val. 25 den.

Anschitil ten. de RO. CILLETONE. Godric tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro una virg. terræ. Terra est 1 car. Ibi est 1 bord. Valuit & val. 20 solid.

Robertus ten. de RO. RACHEDEWORDE. Godric tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro una virg. terræ. Terra est dimid. car. Ibi sunt 2 bord. & 6 ac. silvæ. Valuit & val. 4 solid.

Ipse Rog. ten. CERDESLING. Aluui tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro una hida & dim. Terra est 3 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 4 serui & 3 villani & 3 bord. cum 2 car. Ibi molin. redd. 6 den. & 3 ac. prati & 13 ac. pasturæ & 2 ac. silvæ. Valuit & val. 40 fol.

Ipse Rog. ten. CVRIEOL. Aluui tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 1 hida. Terra est 4 car. In dominio est dimid. car. & 6 villani & 5 bord. habent. 3 car. Ibi 7 ac. prati & 100 ac. pasturæ & 6 ac. silvæ. Valuit & val. 40 solid.

Goisfridus ten. de RO. PVCHELEGE. Almarus tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 1 hida. Terra est 4 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 5 serui & 2 villani & 4 bord. cum 2 car. Ibi 6 ac. prati & 6 ac. pasturæ. Valuit & val. 40 solid.

Goisfridus ten. de RO. GODELEGE. Aluuard tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro dim. hida. Terra est 2 car. In dominio est una car. & 5 villani & 5 coscecz cum 1 car. & 1 seruo. Ibi dimid. molin. redd. 10 denar. & 20 ac. pasturæ. Valet 20 fol. Valuit 30 fol.

Goisfridus ten. de RO. TERRACOLGRIN. Colgrin tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro dimid. virg. terræ. Terra est 2 bov. Ibi sunt 3 bord. Valet 4 fol.

Robertus ten. de RO. OTRAMESTONE. Eduin tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro dim. hida. Terra est 1 car. & dim. Ibi sunt 4 villani & 1 bord. & unus servus

servus. Ibi 2 ac. prati & dim. & 12 ac. pasturæ & 7 ac. silvæ minutæ. Valuit & val. 18 solid.

Robertus ten. de Ro. VLWARDSTONE. Vlf tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro dim. hida. Terra est dim. car. Ibi est unus villanus & 17 ac. prati & 42 ac. pasturæ. Valuit 10 fol. Modo 15 fol.

Aluward ten. de Ro. HOLECVMBE. Ipse tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro una virg. terræ. Terra est 2 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 2 servi & unus villanus & 5 bord. cum dim. car. Ibi molin. redd. 6 den. & 75 ac. pasturæ & 15 ac. silvæ. Valuit & val. 10 solid.

Anschitil ten. de Ro. DVDESHAM. Tres taini tenuer. T. R. E. & geldabant pro 3 virg. terræ & dim. & 5 ac. Terra est 2 car. quæ ibi sunt cum 6 bord. Ibi 5 ac. prati & 12 ac. pasturæ. Valuit & val. 20 solid.

Anschitil ten. de Ro. PERREDEHAM. Goduinus tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro dimid. virg. terræ. Terra est 1 car. Hanc habent ibi 4 bord. Ibi 1 ac. prati. Valuit & val. 10 solid.

Anschitil ten. de Ro. CILDETONE. Leuegar tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro dim. hida. Terra est 2 car. In dominio est una car. cum 1 seruo & 2 villani & 5 bord. cum 2 car. Ibi 6 ac. prati & 8 ac. pasturæ & 16 ac. silvæ. Valuit 20 solid. Modo 40 solid.

Anschitil ten. de Ro. terram Aluini. Aluinus tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro una virg. terræ & uno ferling. Terra est 1 car. quæ ibi est in dominio cum 1 bord. Ibi est molin. redd. 12 den. & 2 ac. prati. & 2 ac. pasturæ. Valuit & val. 10 solid.

Anschitil ten. de Ro. CILDETONE. Meresuuet tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro dim. hida. Terra est 2 car. Has habent ibi 4 villani & 6 bord. & in dominio est dimid. car. & dimid. molin. redd. 20 solid. Ibi 6 ac. prati & 8 ac. pasturæ & 16 ac. silvæ. Valuit & val. 40 solid.

Anschitil ten. de Ro. PILLOCH. Godric tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro dimid. ferling. Terra est dim. car. In dominio tamen est una car. & 2 bord. & 3 ac. prati & 7 ac. pasturæ. Valuit & val. 6 fol.

Anschitil ten. de Ro. STOCHELAND. Duo taini tenuer. T. R. E. & geldabant pro 1 hida & dim. Terra est 2 car. quæ ibi sunt in dominio & 2 servi & 3 villani & 2 bord. cum 1 car. Ibi 24 ac. prati & 12 ac. silvæ. Valeb. 30 solid. quando recep. Modo 65 solid.

Anschitil ten. de Ro. EDEVSTONE. Aluinus tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 hid. & dim. Terra est 4 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 7 servi & 7 villani cum 1 bord. habent. 3 car. Ibi 40 ac. prati & 5 ac. silvæ. Valuit & val. 100 solid.

Robertus ten. de Ro. RADEFLOTE. Godric tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro dim. hida. Terra est 2 car. Ibi vill. & 2 bord. & molin. redd. 6 den. & 5 ac. prati & 24 ac. pasturæ & una ac. silvæ. Valuit 20 solid. Modo 15 solid.

Rannulfus ten. de Ro. SVINDVNE. Aluwardus tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro una virg. terræ. Terra est 1 car. quæ ibi est in dominio & 2 servi & 5 bord. & molin. redd. 3 den. & una ac. prati & 3 ac. pasturæ & 7 ac. silvæ. Valuit 15 solid. Modo 20 solid.

Herbertus ten. de Ro. terram Teodrici. Tedric tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro una virg. terræ. Terra est 1 car. Ibi una ac. prati & dim. Val. 10 fol.

Robertus ten. de Ro. terram Olta. Aluwardus tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro una virg. terræ. Terra est 1 car. Ibi sunt 2 bord. & una ac. prati & dimid. Valuit & val. 10 solid.

Johannes ten. de Ro. ICHETOCH. Vlf tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro una virg. terræ. Terra est dimid. car. quæ ibi est in dominio cum 7 bord. & 20 ac. prati & 7 ac. silvæ minutæ. Valet 12 fol.

Willelmus ten. de Ro. WIDIETE. Edric tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 virg. terræ. Terra est 1 car. & dim. Ibi sunt 2 villani & 5 bord. cum car. & molin. redd. 6 den. Valuit & val. 15 solid.

Willelmus ten. de Ro. STRENGESTVNE. Siuuard tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro una virg. terræ & dim. Terra est dim. car. quæ ibi est in dominio cum 1 bord. & una ac. prati & 6 ac. pasturæ. Valuit & val. 8 fol.

Anschitil ten. de Ro. BLACHEMORE. Aluric tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro una virg. terræ. Terra est dim. car. Huic M. addita est una ac. terræ quam teneb. unus tainus T. R. E. Ibi sunt 2 bord. Tot. valuit & val. 8 solid.

Willelmus ten. de Ro. WORDE. Duo taini tenuer. T. R. E. & geldabant pro 1 hida & dim. Terra est 3 car. Ibi sunt 10 villani cum 2 car. & dimid. & 4 ac. prati & 4 quarent. silvæ in long. & 2 quarent. in lat. Valuit & val. 60 solid.

Idem ten. de Ro. CHENOLLE. Godric & Aluric tenuer. T. R. E. & geldabant pro 1 hida & una virg. terræ. Terra est 2 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 5 villani & 4 bord. cum dimid. car. Ibi 4 quarent. silvæ in long. & 2 quarent. in lat. Valet 25 solid.

Huic M. est addita ILLEGE. Bruning tenuit pro M. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 virg. terræ. Terra est 2 car. Ibi est una car. cum 1 villano & 1 bord. & uno seruo. Valuit & val. 15 solid.

Girardus ten. de Ro. LOPONE. Leuinus tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro una hida. Terra est 1 car. quæ ibi est in dominio cum 1 bord. & 10 ac. prati. Valet 20 fol.

Eldred ten. de Ro. SELVE. Ipse tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro dim. hida. Terra est 1 car. & dim. Ibi 1 villanus & 2 bord. cum 1 seruo habent. 1 car. Ibi 3 ac. prati & 62 ac. pasturæ. Valuit & val. 20 solid.

Alric ten. de Ro. SELVE. Brismar tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro dimid. hida. Terra est 1 car. & dim. Ibi 4 villani cum 1 bord. habent. 1 car. Ibi 6 ac. prati & 16 ac. pasturæ & 16 ac. silvæ minutæ. Valuit & val. 20 solid.

Alric ten. de Ro. HALSVVEIE. Ipse tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 virg. terræ. Terra est 3 car. In dominio est car. & dim. & 3 servi & 4 villani cum 1 bord. habent. car. & dim. Ibi 3 ac. prati & 400 ac. pasturæ. Valet 20 fol.

Alric ten. de Ro. COLFORDE. Ipse tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 ferlingis terræ. Terra est dimid. car. In dominio tamen est 1 car. Val. 2 fol.

Bertran ten. de Ro. HEWIS. Vlgar tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 virg. terræ. Terra est 2 car. In dominio est una cum 1 seruo & 3 villani & 2 bord. habent. 1 car. Ibi 3 ac. prati & 30 ac. pasturæ. Valet 20 solid.

Alric

Alric ten. de Ro. FESCHEFORDE. Domne tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro dim. hida. Terra est 1 car. Hanc habent ibi 2 villani cum 1 bord. & in dominio est dim. car. Ibi 4 ac. prati & 3 ac. pasturæ & 11 ac. silvæ. Valet 9 solid.

Robertus ten. de Ro. FESCHEFORDE. Brismar tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro dim. hida. Terra est 2 car. In dominio est 1 car. & unus villanus & 3 bord. habent. 1 car. Ibi 2 ac. prati & 20 ac. pasturæ & 40 ac. silvæ. Valuit & val. 17 solid.

Alric ten. de Ro. IMELE. Vigar tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro dim. hida. Terra est 2 car. In dominio est dimid. car. & una ac. prati & dim. & 4 ac. pasturæ. Val. 5 solid.

Ipse Rog. ten. CLIVE. Brictric tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 hid. & dim. Terra est 4 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. cum 1 servo & 5 villani & 5 bord. cum 2 car. Ibi molin. redd. 6 solid. & 13 ac. prati & 12 ac. silvæ. Pastura 1 leu. & dim. long. & dim. leu. lat. Valuit & val. 4 lib.

Huic M. est addita HILLE. Eduualdus tenuit pro M. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 hid. Terra est 2 car. Ibi unus villanus & 5 bord. & 2 servi habent. dim. car. Ibi molin. redd. 12 den. & 7 ac. prati & 20 ac. silvæ. Valuit & val. 30 solid.

Eidem M. addita est PERLESTONE. Perlo tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro dim. hida. Terra est 1 car. quæ ibi est in dominio & 2 villani & 4 bord. cum dim. car. Ibi 3 ac. prati & 12 ac. pasturæ & 6 ac. silvæ. Valuit & val. 10 fol. Normanus ten.

Goisfridus & Willelmus ten. de Ro. WAICOME. Tres taini tenuer. T. R. E. & geldabant pro 1 hida. Terra est 1 car. & dim. Ibi est unus bord. Tot. val. 32 fol.

Willelmus ten. de Ro. WESTOV. Edeluualdus tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro una hida. Terra est 2 car. In dominio est una car. & 3 servi & 2 villani & 3 bord. cum dim. car. Ibi 4 ac. prati & 8 ac. pasturæ & 15 ac. silvæ. Valuit & val. 40 fol.

Hugo ten. de Ro. ASCWEI. Aluric tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro dimid. hida & uno ferling. Terra est 6 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 2 servi & 11 villani & 3 bord. cum 2 car. Ibi 1 ac. prati & 60 ac. silvæ. Pastura 1 leu. long. & dim. leu. lat. Valet 25 solid.

Willelmus ten. de Ro. BROFORD. Vluuinus tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro una virg. terræ. Terra est 2 car. In dominio est una & 4 villani habent aliam. Ibi 5 ac. silvæ. Val. 7 solid.

Willelmus ten. de Ro. BROFORD. Almar tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro uno ferling. Terra est dim. car. Ibi sunt 2 bord. & 4 ac. silvæ. Val. 26 denar.

Ipse Rog. ten. POTESDONE. Brictric tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro una virg. terræ. Terra est 2 car. Ibi 20 ac. pasturæ & 3 ac. silvæ. Valuit & val. 30 denar.

Willelmus ten. de Ro. POCINTVNE. Leuing tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 1 hida & dim. Terra est 1 car. & dim. Ibi sunt 3 villani & 3 bord. & 2 servi cum 1 car. & 11 ac. prati & dim. & 6 ac. pasturæ & 66 ac. silvæ.

Huic M. addita est POCINTVNE. Aluard tenuit T. R. E. pro M. & geldabat pro una hida & dim.

Terra est 1 car. & dim. Ibi sunt 4 bord. cum 1 villano & 1 servo & 2 ac. prati & 6 ac. pasturæ & 66 ac. silvæ.

Has 2 terras teneb. Leuing & Aluard de Ecclesia S. Petri nec ab ea poterant separari. T. R. E. valeb. 60 solid.

Ogifus ten. de Rog. LAMORE. Suetth tenuit T. R. E. de Ecclesia Mucelenie nec poterat ab ea separari & geldabat pro 1 hida & dim. virg. terræ & est de 20 hid. de DRAITVNE & est tainlande. Terra est 1 car. quæ ibi est in dominio & 6 servi & 10 ac. prati & 7 ac. silvæ. Valuit & val. 20 fol.

Ipse Rog. ten. EDMUNDESWORDE. Edric tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro una virg. terræ. Terra est 6 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 2 servi & 6 villani & 9 bord. cum 3 car. Ibi 8 ac. prati & 30 ac. silvæ minutæ. Pastura 2 leu. long. & 2 lat. Valet 25 solid.

Eileua ten. de Ro. DONESCUMBE. Lesmerus tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro uno ferling. Terra est 1 car. Ibi est 1 bord. cum dimid. car. & 6 ac. prati & 3 ac. silvæ & 6 ac. pasturæ. Valet 2 solid.

Ipse Rog. ten. AISSEFORD. Aiulf tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro dim. virg. Terra est 2 car. Ibi 1 bord. & 1 servus cum dim. car. & 10 ac. prati & 10 ac. pasturæ & 12 ac. silvæ minutæ. Valet 3 solid.

Ednod ten. de Ro. AISSEFORDE. Edric tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro uno ferling. Terra est 1 car. Ibi est 1 bord. cum dim. car. & 2 ac. silvæ & 3 ac. prati & 10 ac. pasturæ. Valet 30 denar.

Ipse Ro. ten. STOCHE. Ailhalle tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro dim. virg. terræ. Terra est 2 car. Ibi est 1 car. cum 1 servo & 2 bord. & 50 ac. pasturæ & 60 ac. silvæ. Valuit & val. 5 solid.

Castro ten. de Ro. BAGELIE. Ipse tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro dim. virg. terræ. In dominio est 1 car. & 2 bord. habent. dim. car. Ibi 50 ac. pasturæ & 12 ac. silvæ. Valuit 12 den. Modo 40 denar.

Ipse Rog. ten. CUMBE. Alric tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro una virg. terræ. Terra est 1 car. Ibi est dim. car. cum 1 bord. & 16 ac. pasturæ & 18 ac. silvæ. Valet 5 fol.

Ogifus ten. de Rog. ALRE. Brismar & Edmar tenuer. T. R. E. & geldabant pro dim. hida. Terra est 1 car. & dim. In dominio est 1 car. cum 1 servo & 1 villano & 1 bord. qui habent dim. car. Ibi 60 ac. pasturæ. Valet 8 solid.

Alric ten. de Ro. GILDENECOTE. Eduinus tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro dim. hida. Terra est 1 car. & dim. Ibi est 1 car. cum 3 bord. & 6 ac. prati & 50 ac. pasturæ & 15 ac. silvæ. Valet 10 solid.

Willelmus ten. de Ro. HVNECOTE. Aluric & Bricuin tenuer. T. R. E. & geldabant pro dim. hida & dim. virg. terræ. Terra est 2 car. & dim. Ibi sunt 4 villani cum 1 bord. & habent 2 car. Ibi 16 ac. pasturæ. Valet 22 solid.

Alric ten. de Ro. DOVRI. Eddeue tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro una virg. terræ. Terra est 1 car. Ibi 2 villani cum 1 bord. Valet 8 solid.

Willelmus ten. de Ro. HOLME. Godric tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro una virg. terræ. Terra est 2 car. & dim. Ibi 3 villani & 4 bord. cum 1 car. & dimid. & dim. ac. prati & 30 ac. pasturæ & 14 ac. silvæ minutæ. Valet 6 solid.

Willelmus ten. de Ro. AISSEFORD. Vluuinus tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro uno serling. Terra est 1 car. Ibi 2 bord. cum dim. car. & 3 ac. prati & 10 ac. pasturæ. Valuit & val. 30 denar.

Ipse Rog. ten. ESTONE. Brietric tenuit T. R. E. Ibi est dim. virg. terræ. Terra est 2 car. fed vasta est.

Bertran ten. de Ro. FIFTHOE. Aldredus tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 1 hida & dim. Terra est 2 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 2 serui & 4 bord. Ibi 15 ac. prati & 20 ac. silvæ. Valuit 30 fol. Modo 40 solid.

Vluuard ten. de Ro. ERNESHELE. Liuing tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro dim. hida. Terra est 1 car. & dim. In dominio est 1 car. cum 1 seruo & 3 bord. Ibi 8 ac. prati & 8 ac. pasturæ. Valet 12 solid.

Ogifus ten. de Ro. SANFORD. Aluvinus tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 hid. Terra est 7 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 5 serui & 11 villani & 6 bord. cum 3 car. Ibi molin. redd. 8 den. & 5 ac. prati & 200 ac. pasturæ & 47 ac. silvæ. Valuit 20 fol. Modo 50 fol.

Alric ten. de Ro. TORNE. Tres taini tenuer. T. R. E. & geldabant pro una hida & 3 virg. terræ. Terra est 5 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 3 serui & 9 villani & 5 bord. cum 3 car. Ibi molin. redd. 10 solid. & 4 ac. prati & 30 ac. pasturæ & 8 ac. silvæ. Valuit 20 solid. Modo 40 fol.

Goisfridus ten. de Ro. ANIMERE. Algar tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro una hida. Terra est 4 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 2 serui & 3 villani & 3 bord. cum 3 car. Ibi 68 ac. silvæ. Valuit & val. 40 fol.

Goisfridus ten. de Ro. LECHESWRDE. Orgar tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro una virg. terræ. Terra est 1 car. Hanc habent ibi 2 villani & 2 bord. Ibi molin. redd. 2 plumbas ferri & 4 ac. silvæ ibi. Valuit & val. 15 solid.

Goisfridus ten. de Ro. LECHESWRDE. Adestan tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro una virg. terræ. Terra est 3 car. Ibi 4 villani & 4 bord. & 2 serui habent. 2 car. Ibi molin. redd. 2 plumbas ferri & 5 ac. prati & 20 ac. silvæ. Valuit & val. 40 solid.

Goisfridus ten. de Ro. BLACHESHAE. Leuric tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro una virg. terræ. Terra est 3 car. Ibi 3 villani & 3 bord. cum 1 seruo habent. 2 car. Ibi 60 ac. silvæ. Valuit 20 fol. Modo 30 solid.

Robertus ten. de Ro. CEDER. Adulfus tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 hid. & una virg. terræ. Terra est 4 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. cum 5 villanis & 5 bord. Ibi 15 ac. prati. Valuit 40 solid. Modo 30 solid.

Robertus ten. de Ro. SIFEHAM. Alduin tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 4 hid. Terra est 6 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 2 villani & 7 bord. cum 1 car. Ibi 3 ac. prati & 200 ac. pasturæ & 10 ac. silvæ minutæ. Valuit 40 solid. Modo 30 solid.

Ipse Rog. ten. dim. hidam in PANTESHEDE & ibi habet dim. car. cum uno seruo. Ibi dim. ac. prati. Valuit & val. 10 solid.

Goisfrid. ten. de Ro. ACHE. Domno tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 hid. & dimid. Terra est 6 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 4 serui & 14 villani & 14 bord. habent. 3 car. & dim. Ibi molin. redd. 4 fol. & 17 ac. prati & 15 ac. pasturæ & 10 ac. silvæ. In

Milvertone una domus redd. 11 denar. Totum val. 4 lib. Quando recep. 50 fol. valeb.

Willelmus ten. de Ro. TALHAM. Vluuinus tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 hid. Terra est 6 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. cum 1 seruo & 11 villani & 4 bord. habent. 4 car. Ibi 10 ac. prati & 15 ac. silvæ & 60 ac. pasturæ. Valuit & val. 50 solid.

Willelmus ten. de Ro. HOLEFORD. Adeluualdus tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro dimid. hida. Terra est 1 car. Ibi 2 bord. & 2 serui & una ac. prati & 10 ac. pasturæ & una ac. silvæ. Valet 18 solid.

Alric ten. de Ro. HOLEFORDE. Aluuard tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro dimid. virg. terræ. Terra est dimid. car. quæ ibi est cum 1 villano & redd. 3 solid.

Norman ten. de Ro. LITELTONE. Almar & Osborn & Godricus pro 3 maner. tenuer. T. R. E. & geldabant pro 3 hid. Terra est 4 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 3 serui & 4 villani & 3 bord. cum 1 car. Ibi 40 ac. prati & totid. ac. silvæ minutæ. Valuit & val. 40 solid.

Robertus ten. de Ro. STALREWICHE. Smeuina tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 1 hida & dim. Terra est 3 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 2 villani & 7 bord. Ibi 6 ac. prati & 4 ac. silvæ. Valuit 50 fol. Modo 20 fol.

Almar ten. de Ro. ECFERDINTONE. Aluric tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 1 hida. Terra est 4 car. Ibi 6 villani & 3 bord. cum 3 car. & 13 coscez. Ibi 6 ac. prati & 60 ac. silvæ. Valuit 60 fol. Modo 40 fol.

Almar ten. de Ro. FERLEGE. Smeuvin tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro dim. hida. Ibi 1 villanus & 3 bord. & 2 cotar. habent. 1 car. Ibi 3 ac. prati & 6 ac. silvæ. Valuit 20 fol. Modo 10 solid.

Robertus ten. de Ro. WITOCHEMEDE. Duo taini tenuer. T. R. E. & geldabant pro 1 hida. Terra est 2 car. quæ ibi sunt in dominio cum 1 seruo & 6 bord. Ibi 3 ac. prati & 30 ac. silvæ. Valuit & val. 3 lib.

Willelmus ten. de Ro. WITEHAM. Erlebaldis tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 hid. Terra est 3 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 2 serui & 4 villani & 3 bord. & 4 coscez cum 2 car. Ibi 20 ac. prati & 30 ac. pasturæ. Silva 1 quarent. long. & dim. quarent. lat. Valuit 20 solid. Modo 30 fol.

Hæc terra T. R. E. jaceb. in BRIWEHAM maner. Willelmi de Moion, nec poterat inde separari.

Erneis ten. de Ro. BRIWETONE. Goduinus tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 1 hida & una virg. terræ. Terra est 2 car. Ibi est 1 car. cum 3 bord. & molin. redd. 30 den. Valuit & val. 30 solid.

Norman ten. de Ro. BERTONE. Alestan tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 1 hida & dim. Terra est 2 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 2 villani & 4 bord. cum 1 car. Ibi molin. redd. 5 solid. & 24 ac. prati & totid. ac. pasturæ. Valuit 40 solid. Modo 30 solid.

In hoc. M. jacuit CHINTONE T. R. E. Ibi est 1 hida: Comes Morit. tenet.

Ipse Rog. ten. LIMINTONE. Saulf tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 7 hid. Terra est 8 car. In dominio sunt 3 car. & 3 serui & unus villanus & 13 bord. cum 1 car. Ibi molin. redd. 20 solid. & 60 ac. prati. Pastura 12 quarent. long. & 2 quarent. lat. Valuit & val. 7 lib.

Vitalis ten. de Ro. ESSENTONE. Godwinus tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 hid. Terra est 3 car. In dominio est 1 car. cum 1 seruo & 2 villani & 4 bord. cum 1 car. Ibi 43 ac. prati & 20 ac. pasturæ. Valuit & val. 40 solid.

Vitalis ten. de Ro. SOCHE. Tochi tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro hida & dim. Terra est 2 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 3 bord. & 10 ac. prati & 15 ac. pasturæ. Valuit & val. 15 solid.

Herbertus ten. de Ro. BRVNETONE. Senlf tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 hid. Terra est 4 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 2 serui & 2 villani & 8 bord. cum 2 car. Ibi 13 ac. prati & 4 ac. silvæ minutæ. Valuit 40 solid. Modo 60 solid.

Ipse Rog. ten. dimid. hidæ quæ val. 10 solid. hæc pertineb. T. R. E. in Barintone M. Regis.

Dodeman & Warmund ten. de Ro. SVTONE. Duo taini tenuer. T. R. E. de Ecclesia Adelingi & non poterant ab ea separari & geldabāt pro 2 hid. Terra est 3 car. In dominio sunt 3 car. cum 1 seruo & 4 villani & 3 bord. habent. 1 car. Ibi 8 ac. prati. Val. 50 solid.

Terra Rogerij Arundel.

ROGERIVS Arundel ten. de Rege HALSE. Ailmar tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 4 hid. Terra est 7 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 3 serui & 16 villani & 7 bord. cum 3 car. & dim. Ibi molin. redd. 10 solid. & 8 ac. prati & 12 ac. silvæ & 20 ac. pasturæ. Quando recepit valeb. 100 solid. Modo 6 lib.

Ipse Rog. ten. Hiwis. Ailric tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 hid. & 3 virg. terræ. Terra est 12 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 5 serui & 20 villani & 6 bord. cum 6 car. Ibi molin. redd. 12 denar. & 20 ac. prati & 60 ac. silvæ. Pastura 1 leu. long. & dim. leu. lat. Valeb. quando recepit 6 lib. Modo 7 lib.

Ipse Rog. ten. WISLAGETONE. Almar tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 10 hid. Terra est 10 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 7 serui & 9 villani & 30 bord. cum 7 car. & 7 porcarii redd. 40 porcos.

Ibi molin. redd. 15 solid. & 50 ac. prati & 61 ac. pasturæ & 240 ac. silvæ. Valeb. quando recepit 12 lib. Modo 9 lib.

Ricardus ten. de Ro. DESTONE. Aluui tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 hid. & 3 virg. terræ. Terra est 4 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 4 serui & 4 villani & 5 bord. & 4 cotar. cum 3 car. Ibi 15 ac. prati & 20 ac. pasturæ & 20 ac. silvæ. Valuit & val. 40 solid.

Radulfus ten. de Rog. SANFORD. Ailuard tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 1 hida & dim. virg. terræ & uno serling. Terra est 3 car. In dominio est una car. & 3 serui & 2 villani & 4 bord. cum 1 car. & 12 ac. prati. Valuit & val. 30 solid.

Radulfus ten. de Ro. PERI. Vluric tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro dim. hida. Terra est 1 car. quæ ibi est in dominio & 8 ac. prati. Valuit & val. 10 sol.

Radulfus ten. de Ro. unā virg. terræ in NEWETONE. Bristuoldus tenuit T. R. E. Terra est dim. car. Ibi 1 ac. prati & 2 ac. silvæ. Val. 5 sol.

Hugo ten. de Ro. FINTONE. Ailuard tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 4 hid. Terra est 6 car. In

dominio sunt 2 car. & 2 serui & 6 villani & 5 bord. cum 3 car. Ibi 2 molin. redd. 2 sol. & 21 ac. prati & 80 ac. ac. pasturæ & 43 ac. moræ & 42 ac. silvæ. Valuit & val. 4 lib.

Hugo ten. de Ro. TOCHENWELLE. Estan tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro una virg. terræ. Terra est dim. car. Ibi 2 villani & 3 bord. habent. 1 car. Ibi 140 ac. silvæ & 41 ac. moræ & 40 ac. pasturæ. Valeb. quando recepit. 20 solid. Modo 12 solid. & 6 denar.

Odo ten. de Ro. CVDWORDE. Tres taini tenuer. T. R. E. & geldab. pro 3 hid. & dim. Terra est 4 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 2 serui & 4 villani & 2 bord. cum dimid. car. Ibi 4 ac. prati. Pastura 8 quarent. long. & 2 quarent. lat. Valuit 40 sol. Modo 30 solid.

Robertus ten. de Ro. SCHELIGATE. Goda tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 1 hida & una virg. terræ. Terra est 4 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 5 serui & 5 villani & 2 bord. cum dimid. car. Ibi molin. redd. 10 den. & 2 ac. prati & 60 ac. silvæ. Pastura 4 quarent. long. & una quarent. lat. Valet 50 solid.

Idem ten. de Ro. MILDETVNE. Dunno tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 1 hida uno serling minus. Terra est 3 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 2 serui & 3 villani & 1 bord. cum 1 car. Ibi 2 ac. prati & 5 ac. silvæ. Pastura 3 quarent. long. & una quarent. lat. Valuit 30 solid. Modo 20 solid.

Robertus ten. de Ro. RADINGETVNE. Duo taini teneb. T. R. E. & geldabant pro 2 hid. Terra est 8 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 5 serui & 5 villani & 5 bord. cum 4 car. Ibi molin. ad aulam molen. & 3 ac. prati & 6 ac. silvæ. Pastura 4 quarent. long. & 3 quarent. lat. Valuit & val. 30 solid.

Drogo ten. de Ro. TIMBRECVMBE. Aluerd tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro una hida & dim. Terra est 8 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 2 serui & 3 villani & 8 bord. cum 1 car. Ibi 11 ac. prati & 150 ac. pasturæ & 61 ac. silvæ. Valeb. quando recepit 100 solid. Modo 40 solid.

Huic M. additus est unus serling. Algar tenuit T. R. E. Terra est 1 car. Ibi est dim. car. cum 2 bord. & 8 ac. pasturæ & 4 ac. silvæ. Val. 5 solid.

Willelmus ten. de Ro. CHEDESFORD. Olmund Stramun tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 hid. Terra est 7 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 3 serui & 5 villani & 6 bord. cum 3 car. & dim. Ibi molin. redd. 7 sol. & 3 ac. prati & 10 ac. pasturæ & 12 ac. silvæ. Valuit 40 sol. Modo 60 sol.

Willelmus ten. de Ro. unam virg. terræ in SIDHAM. Cheping tenuit T. R. E. Terra est 1 car. Ibi 15 ac. pasturæ. Valet 15 denar.

Wido ten. de Ro. HASEWELLE. Aluardus tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 1 hida. Terra est 2 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 2 serui & 2 villani & 3 bord. cum 1 car. Ibi 14 ac. silvæ. Valet 25 solid.

Robertus ten. de Ro. CARI. Duo taini tenuer. T. R. E. & geldabant pro 1 hida uno serling minus. Terra est 1 car. quæ ibi est in dominio cum 4 cotar. Ibi 20 ac. prati. Valuit & val. 20 solid.

Ipse Rog. ten. CERLETVNE. Aluerd tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 hid. Terra est 6 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 4 serui & 3 villani & 9 bord. cum 3 car. Ibi 30 ac. prati & 2 ac. silvæ. Valuit 6 lib. Modo 100 solid.

Ipse

Ipse Rog. ten. AIXE. Ailric tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 hid. Terra est 4 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 3 servi & 5 villani & 5 bord. cum 2 car. Ibi 8 ac. prati & 10 ac. silvæ. Pastura 2 quarent. long. & una quarent. lat. Valet 20 fol.

Huic M. addita est AIXA. Sanuinus tenuit de Episcopo Wellensi & non poterat ab eo separari T. R. E. & geldabat pro 1 hida & una virg. terræ. Terra est 3 car. In dominio est 1 car. & villani habent. 2 car. & dimid. Valuit & val. 30 solid. Rog. ten. de Rege & Giuold de eo.

Ipse Ro. ten. OPECEDRE. Domno tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 hid. & dim. Terra est 5 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 2 servi & 6 villani & 6 bord. habent. 3 car. Ibi 23 ac. prati & 15 ac. pasturæ & 2 ac. silvæ. Valuit 50 solid. Modo 60 solid.

De hac terra hujus M. ten. Robertus 1 hid. & ibi 1 car. habent. cum 1 seruo & 5 bord. & molin. redd. 3 fol. Ibi 3 ac. prati & 5 ac. pasturæ & 4 ac. silvæ. Valuit 15 fol. Modo 20 solid.

Ipse Rog. ten. CEDRE. Vlnuinus tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 hid. & dim. Terra est 4 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 3 servi & 6 villani & 6 bord. cum 3 car. Ibi 24 ac. prati & 15 ac. pasturæ. Valet 60 fol.

Rogierus [Buissel] ten. de Ro. SVTONE. Vluuard tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 5 hid. Terra est 5 car. Ibi sunt 6 bord. & 4 cotar. & molin. redd. 16 solid. Ibi 12 ac. prati. Pastura 3 quarent. long. & 2 quarent. lat. Valuit 100 fol. Modo 30 fol.

Ipse Rog. ten. BECHINTONE. Ailuert tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 10 hid. Terra est 10 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 9 villani & 7 bord. habent. 6 car. Ibi molin. redd. 20 solid. & 12 ac. prati & 8 ac. pasturæ & 100 ac. silvæ. Valeb. quando recepit 10 lib. Modo 6 lib.

Robertus ten. de Ro. BERCHELEI. Toui tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 hid. & dimid. Terra est 3 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. cum 1 seruo & 3 villani & 4 bord. cum 1 car. Ibi molin. redd. 12 fol. & 6 den. & 6 ac. prati & 70 ac. silvæ. Valuit & val. 40 solid.

Ipse Rog. ten. MERSITONE. Aeluert tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 hid. & dim. Terra est 5 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 2 servi & 5 villani & 14 bord. habent. 5 car. Ibi molin. redd. 6 solid. & 16 ac. prati & 100 ac. pasturæ. Silva 1 leu. long. & tantund. lat. Valet 7 lib.

Willelmus ten. de Ro. PENNE. Britnodus tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 hid. Terra est 3 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 4 villani & 8 bord. & 4 cotar. cum 1 car. & dim. Ibi molin. redd. 40 denar. & 12 ac. prati & 20 ac. pasturæ. Silva 12 quarent. long. & 4 quarent. & 12 pertic. lat. Valeb. quando recepit 7 lib. Modo 3 lib.

Azelinus ten. de Ro. ESLIDE. Goduinus & Seric tenuer. T. R. E. & geldabant pro 2 hid. Terra est 2 car. quæ ibi sunt in dominio & 4 servi cum 1 bord. Ibi 4 ac. prati & 2 ac. silvæ. Valuit & val. 40 solid.

Terra Walterij Gifard.

WALTERIUS GIFARD ten. de Rege GERNEFELLE & Willelmus de eo. Ernebalus tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 hid. Terra est 3 car. In dominio

sunt 2 car. cum 1 seruo & 5 bord. cum 1 car. Ibi 20 ac. pasturæ & 60 ac. silvæ. Valuit 40 fol. Modo 30 fol.

Terra Walterij de Dowai.

WALTERIUS DE DOWAI ten. de Rege WORLE. Esgar tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 6 hid. & dim. Terra est 15 car. In dominio sunt 4 car. & 5 servi & 22 villani & 3 bord. cum 9 car. Ibi 50 ac. prati. Pastura 13 quarent. long. & 2 quarent. lat. Valuit 10 lib. Modo 7 lib.

Walscinus ten. STRAGELLE & Reneuualdus de eo. Leuegar tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro dimid. hida. Terra est 2 car. In dominio est una car. cum 1 seruo & 3 bord. & 10 ac. prati. Valuit & val. 50 fol.

Renueualdus ten. de W. STRAGELLE. Edduualdus tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro dim. hida. Terra est 1 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 2 servi & unus villanus & 2 bord. cum 1 car. & dim. Ibi 10 ac. prati. Valet 50 fol.

Rademerus ten. de W. WALLEPILLE. Eduuardus tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 virg. terræ. Terra est 1 car. quæ ibi est in dominio & unus villanus & 3 bord. cum dimid. car. Valuit & val. 20 solid.

Walterius ten. unam virg. terræ quæ vocatur DONEHAM. Algar tenuit T. R. E. Hæc est de illa terra quam Rex ded. ei int. 2 aquas. Valet 12 den.

Rademerus ten. de W. CRUCE. Eduuardus tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro una virg. Terra est 1 car. quæ ibi est in dominio cum 4 bord. Val. 10 solid.

Rademerus ten. de W. BVRE. Saric tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro dim. hida. Terra est 3 car. In dominio est 1 car. cum 1 seruo & 3 villani & 2 bord. habent. 2 car. Valuit & val. 40 solid.

Hæc terra pertinuit T. R. E. ad Melecôme qu. m. ten. Robertus de Odboruile.

Walscin ten. WERRE. Aluuaere tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 5 hid. Sunt tamen ibi 6 hidæ. Terra est 8 car. De ea sunt in dominio 3 hidæ & dim. & ibi 2 car. & 2 servi & 5 villani & 8 bord. cum 2 car. Ibi 2 molini redd. 42 solid. & 32 ac. prati. Quando recepit valeb. 10 lib. Modo 100 solid.

Fulcuinus ten. de W. BAGWERRE. Duo taini pro 2 man. tenuer. T. R. E. & geldabant pro 2 hid. Terra est 2 car. In dominio est una car. & 2 villani & 8 bord. cum 1 car. Ibi 9 ac. prati. Valuit 15 fol. Modo 20 fol.

Radulfus ten. de W. ALWARDITONE. Vlnod tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 5 hid. Ibi additæ sunt 6 hidæ quas teneb. 2 taini T. R. E. pro 2 maner. int. tot. Terra est 8 car. De ea sunt in dominio 9 hidæ dim. virg. minus & ibi 3 car. & 4 servi & 9 villani & 9 bord. cum 4 car. Ibi 40 ac. prati & 300 ac. pasturæ. Quando recepit valeb. 8 lib. Modo 100 solid.

Ludo ten. de W. TERNOC. Alunard tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 1 hida. Terra est 2 car. & dimid. quæ ibi sunt in dominio & 2 servi & 4 bord. Ibi 20 ac. prati & 5 quarent. pasturæ in long. & tantund. in lat. Val. 20 solid.

Ricardus ten. de W. TERNOC. Leuinus tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 1 hida. Terra est 2 car. & dim.

& dim. In dominio tamen sunt 3 car. & 2 servi & 1 villan. & 2 bord. Ibi 30 ac. prati & 6 quarent. pasturæ in long. & tantund. in lat. Valuit 15 fol. Modo 25 solid.

Hubertus ten. de W. ALNODSTONE. Duo taini tenuer. T. R. E. & geldabant pro 4 hid. & dim. Terra est 6 car. In dominio sunt 3 car. cum 1 seruo & 6 villani & 3 bord. cum 2 car. Ibi 15 ac. prati & 20 ac. silvæ. Valuit & val. 60 solid.

Gerardus ten. de W. BROCTVNE. Elsi tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 4 hid. Terra est 8 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 6 servi & 7 villani cum 4 car. Ibi 4 ac. prati & 6 quarent. silvæ in long. & lat. Valuit 7 lib. quando recepit. Modo 4 lib.

Ricardus ten. de W. MIDDLESTONE. Eluuaere teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro hida & dim. Terra est 2 car. Ibi 3 villani habent. 1 car. Val. & valuit 25 solid.

Renouarus ten. de W. WINCALETONE. Elsi tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 hid. & dim. Terra est 7 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 2 servi & 16 villani & 6 bord. & 5 cotar. cum 7 car. Ibi 50 ac. prati & totid. silvæ. Valuit & val. 70 solid.

Huic M. addita est dim. hida quæ Brismar teneb. pro M. T. R. E. & pro dim. hida geldabat. Terra est 5 car. Ibi habet Renouu. 1 car. & 2 servi & 7 villani & 9 bord. & 2 cotar. cum 3 car. Ibi molin. redd. 30 den. & 60 ac. prati & 30 ac. pasturæ & 100 ac. silvæ. Valuit & val. 40 solid.

Walterius ten. CARI. Elsi tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 15 hid. Terra est 20 car. De ea sunt in dominio 8 hidæ & ibi 6 car. & 6 servi & 33 villani & 20 bord. cum 17 car. Ibi 3 molini redd. 34 fol. & 100 ac. prati. Silva 1 leu. long. & dim. leu. lat. & unus burgenfis in Givelcestre & alt. in Briuueton reddent. 16 den. & obolum. Quando recepit valeb. 16 lib. Modo 15 lib.

Fulcuinus ten. de W. SPERCHFORDE. Eluuaere tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 5 hid. & una virg. terræ. Terra est 5 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & dimid. & 6 servi & 9 villani & 7 bord. cum 4 car. Ibi molin. redd. 7 fol. & dim. & 40 ac. prati & 100 ac. pasturæ & una quarent. silvæ in long. & lat. Valuit 4 lib. Modo 100 solid.

Vluric ten. de W. ALMVNDESFORD. Chetel tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 5 hid. Terra est 6 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 3 servi & 5 villani & 4 bord. cum 5 car. Ibi molin. redd. 7 fol. & dim. & 20 ac. prati & 20 ac. pasturæ. Silva 4 quarent. long. & 1 & dim. lat. Quando recepit valeb. 4 lib. Modo 3 lib.

Radulfus ten. de W. BERVE. Elsi tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 5 hid. Terra est 5 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 3 servi & 7 villani & 5 bord. cum 3 car. Ibi 25 ac. prati & 3 quarent. silvæ in long. & 1 quarent. lat. Quando recepit valeb. 100 fol. Modo 60 solid.

Walscinus ten. BRVGIE. Merlesuain tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 5 hid. Terra est 10 car. In dominio sunt 3 car. & 5 servi & 13 villani & 9 bord. & 5 cotar. cum 8 car. Ibi molin. redd. 5 fol. & 10 ac. prati & 100 ac. silvæ minutæ & 30 ac. pasturæ. Quando recepit valeb. 100 fol. Modo 7 lib.

Ludo ten. de W. WADMENOVNA. Merlesuain tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 hid. Terra est 6 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. cum 1 seruo & 7 villani & 6 bord. cum 4 car. Ibi 10 ac. prati & 13 ac. pasturæ & 5 ac. silvæ. Quando recepit valeb. 3 lib. Modo 4 lib.

Renoualdus ten. de W. BAGETREPE. Merlesuain tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 hid. Terra est 8 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 6 servi & 11 villani & 7 bord. & 3 cotarij cum 5 car. Ibi molin. redd. 4 fol. & 100 ac. prati & 40 ac. pasturæ. Valeb. 50 solid. Modo 60 solid.

Renoualdus ten. de W. BREDENIE. Alnod tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro una hida. Terra est 1 car. & dim. Ibi est unus villanus & 5 bord. & 1 cotar. & 1 seruos cum car. & dim. Ibi 25 ac. prati. Valet 20 solid.

Rademer ten. de W. HVRSI. Eluuard teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 hid. Terra est 7 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 2 servi & 8 villani & 6 bord. & 3 cotar. cum 5 car. & 24 ac. pasturæ. Valet 4 lib.

Rademer ten. de W. PAVELET. Semar tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro una virg. terræ. Terra est 1 car. quæ ibi est in dominio cum 1 seruo & 2 bord. & 3 cotar. & 5 ac. prati. Valuit & val. 10 solid.

Ipsè W. ten. BYRNEHAM. Brixî tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 4 hid. Terra est 12 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 3 servi & 7 villani & 8 bord. cum 5 car. Ibi 150 ac. prati & 20 ac. pasturæ. Valet 4 lib.

De hac terra ten. Rademer de Walterio 2 hid. & ibi habet 1 car. & 3 seruos & 7 villani & 8 bord. & 3 cotar. cum 5 car. & 150 acris prati & 20 acris pasturæ. Valet 4 lib.

Ipsè W. ten. HONSPIL. Eluuaere tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 1 hida. Terra est 13 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 5 servi & 21 villani & 5 bord. & 7 cotar. cum 11 car. Ibi 100 ac. prati & 200 ac. pasturæ. Valuit & val. 8 lib.

Ipsè W. ten. BRIEN. Merlesuain tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 hid. Terra est 8 car. In dominio sunt 3 car. cum 1 seruo & 9 villani & 7 bord. & 7 cotar. cum 3 car. & dim. Ibi 30 ac. pasturæ. Valet 100 solid.

Radulfus ten. de W. CONTVNE. Eluuaere tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 4 hid. Terra est 3 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 4 bord. & 7 cotar. & 1 villanus cum dim. car. Ibi molin. redd. 6 den. & 12 ac. prati & 10 quarent. pasturæ in long. & 2 quarent. lat. & 3 quarent. silvæ in long. & 2 quarent. in lat. Valuit & val. 50 solid.

Huic M. addita est 1 hida CONTVNE vocata. Alric teneb. pro M. T. R. E. & pro tanto geldabat. Terra est 1 car. Ibi est dim. car. cum 1 villano & 2 bord. & 2 ac. prati & 4 ac. pasturæ & 4 ac. silvæ minutæ. Valuit & val. 10 solid.

Radulfus ten. de W. HARPETREY. Eluuaere tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 5 hid. Terra est 4 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 2 servi & 5 villani & 2 bord. cum 2 car. Ibi molin. redd. 5 fol. & 68 ac. prati & 62 ac. silvæ. Pastura 1 leu. in long. & lat. Valuit & val. 40 fol.

Radulfus ten. de W. ECEWICHE. Eluuaere tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro una virg. terræ & dim. &

8 acris. Terra est 1 car. Ibi est 1 bord. Valet 10 solid.

Rademer ten. de W. ALSTIVNE. Aluold tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 1 hida. Terra est 3 car. In dominio est 1 car. cum 4 seruo & 1 villano & 4 bord. & 3 cotar. habentibus 1 car. & 40 ac. pasturæ. Valuit & val. 20 solid.

Ipsè W. ten. HVNESPIL. Aluinus tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 virg. terræ. Terra est 2 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 4 serui & 2 villani & 5 bord. & 4 cotar. cum 1 car. Ibi 20 ac. prati. Valuit & val. 20 solid.

Raimar [clericus] ten. de W. HIWIS. Chinesfi tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro una virg. terræ. Terra est 1 car. quæ ibi est cum 1 seruo & 1 cotar. & 3 bord. Valuit & val. 10 solid.

Radulfus ten. de W. HIWIS. Ailuu tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro una virg. terræ. Terra est 1 car. quæ ibi est cum 5 bord. Valuit & val. 10 fol.

Idem Rad. ten. de W. ATEBERIE. Elsi tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 1 hida & una virg. terræ. Terra est 1 car. quæ ibi est cum 1 villano & 1 bord. Ibi 10 ac. prati & 20 ac. silvæ. Valuit & val. 15 solid.

Terra Willelmi de Moion.

WILLELMVS DE MOION ten. de Rege STOCHELANDE. Algar tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 4 hid. & una virg. terræ. Terra est 5 car. In dominio sunt 3 car. & 6 serui & 5 villani & 4 bord. cum dim car. Ibi molin. redd. 10 den. & 48 ac. prati & 12 ac. silvæ. Quando recepit valeb. 60 solid. Modo 4 lib. & 10 solid.

Huic M. est addita SEDAMTONE. Aluric teneb. T. R. E. pro uno M. & geldabat pro 3 virg. terræ. Terra est 1 car. Ibi sunt 13 ac. prati & 6 ac. silvæ. Valuit & val. 10 solid.

Ipsè ten. TORRE & ibi est castellum ejus. Aluric tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro dim. hida. Terra est 1 car. Ibi 2 molini redd. 10 fol. & 15 bord. & 5 ac. prati & 30 ac. pasturæ. Valeb. olim 5 fol. Modo 15 fol.

Hugo ten. de W. TETESBERGE. Sex taini teneb. T. R. E. & geldabant pro 2 hid. Terra est 4 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 3 serui & 6 villani & 12 bord. cum 3 car. & dim. Ibi 6 ac. prati & 100 ac. pasturæ & 10 ac. moræ & 2 ac. silvæ. Valuit & val. 40 solid.

Garmund ten. de W. AILGRI. Algar tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro dim. hida. Terra est 2 car. In dominio est una cum 1 seruo & 6 bord. cum 1 car. Ibi 10 ac. silvæ. Valuit & val. 20 solid.

Robertus ten. de W. LEGE. Sireuold tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 hid. Terra est 4 car. In dominio est 1 car. cum 1 seruo & 5 villani & 2 bord. & 8 ac. prati. Silva 2 quarent. long. & una quarent. lat. Valuit olim 30 fol. Modo 20 solid.

Rogerius ten. de W. STRATE. Hufcarl & Almar tenuer. T. R. E. & geldabant pro 1 hida & dim. Terra est 2 car. Ibi sunt 3 villani & 1 bord. cum 1 car. & una ac. prati & dimid. Pastura 5 quarent. long. & 2 quarent. lat. Valeb. & val. 15 fol.

Turgis ten. de W. BURNETONE. Brietric teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 hid. & dimid. Terra est 12 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 7 serui & 16 villani & 2 bord. cum 8 car. Ibi molin. redd. 30 den. & 6 ac. prati & 20 ac. silvæ & 1 leu. pasturæ. Quando recepit valeb. 40 fol. Modo 4 lib.

Hæc terra fuit de Ecclesia Glasfingberie nec poterat inde separari T. R. E.

Ogifus ten. de W. CLATEVRDE. Aluiet teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 1 hida & dim. Terra est 7 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 2 serui & 16 villani & 5 bord. cum 5 car. Ibi molin. redd. 6 den. & 5 ac. prati & 25 ac. silvæ. Pastura dimid. leu. long. & 4 quarent. lat. Valuit olim 20 fol. Modo 40 solid.

Hæc terra non poterat separari ab Ecclesia Glasfingberie sed erat ibi tainlande T. R. E.

Ipsè W. ten. VDECOME. Ælmar teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 hid. Terra est 15 car. In dominio sunt 4 car. & 6 serui & 18 villani & 5 bord. cum 5 car. Ibi 6 porcarii redd. 31 porc. & molin. redd. 5 fol. & 6 ac. prati. Pastura 2 leu. long. & 1 leu. lat. Silva 1 leu. long. & dim. leu. lat. Valeb. olim 3 lib. Modo 6 lib.

De hac terra hujus M. ten. 3 milites de W. unam hid. & dimid. virg. terræ & ibi habent 2 car. & 4 villan. & 6 bord. cum 1 car. Ibi 2 ac. prati & 14 ac. silvæ. Pastura dimid. leu. long. & 5 quarent. lat. Valeb. & val. 35 solid. & 6 denar.

Ipsè W. ten. MANHEVE. Algar teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 5 hid. Terra est 12 car. In dominio sunt 3 car. & 12 serui & 27 villani & 22 bord. cum 10 car. Ibi molin. redd. 3 solid. & 12 ac. prati & 24 ac. silvæ. Pastura 4 leu. long. & 2 leu. lat. Quando recepit valeb. 100 solid. Modo 6 lib.

Ipsè W. ten. AVCOME. Algar tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro una hida. Terra est 3 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 4 serui & 3 villani & 4 bord. cum 2 car. Ibi 8 ac. prati & 3 quarent. pasturæ. Valuit & val. 20 fol.

Durandus ten. de W. BRVNE. Eduuoldus tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 1 hida. Terra est 6 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & dim. & 2 serui & 13 villani & 3 bord. cum 4 car. Ibi 1 ac. prati & 80 ac. pasturæ & 12 ac. silvæ. Valeb. olim 20 fol. Modo 40 solid.

Tres milites ten. de W. LANGEHAM. Tres taini teneb. T. R. E. & geldabant pro 1 hida. Terra est 6 car. In dominio sunt 3 car. cum 1 seruo & 5 villani & 8 bord. cum 3 car. & dim. Ibi molin. redd. 3 solid. & 4 ac. prati & 60 ac. pasturæ & 36 ac. silvæ. Valuit & val. 30 fol.

Mainfridus ten. de W. COARME. Ailuardus tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro dim. hida. Terra est 4 car. In dominio est 1 car. cum uno seruo & 5 villani & 4 bord. cum 1 car. Ibi 1 ac. prati & 10 ac. silvæ. Pastura 5 quarent. long. & 5 lat. Valeb. olim 7 fol. Modo 15 solid.

Ricardus ten. de W. BICHECOME. Duo taini teneb. T. R. E. & geldabant pro una virg. terræ. Terra est 2 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 3 villani & 6 bord. cum dim. car. Ibi 3 ac. prati & 40 ac. pasturæ. Valeb. olim 6 fol. Modo 15 solid.

Ipsè W. ten. BRADEVRDE. Alric teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro dim. hida. Terra est 1 car. quæ ibi est

est in dominio & 2 servi & 3 villani & 2 bord. cum 1 car. Ibi 5 ac. prati. Pastura 1 leu. long. & dim. leu. lat. Silva 1 leu. long. & 4 quarent. lat. Valeb. olim 10 fol. Modo 15 fol.

Radulfus ten. de W. AVENA. Aluric teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro dim. hida. Terra est 2 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 1 villanus & 5 bord. cum dim. car. Ibi molin. redd. 20 den. & 4 ac. prati & 2 ac. silvæ & 50 ac. pasturæ. Valuit & val. 10 solid.

Ipse W. ten. STANTVNE. Walle teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 virg. terræ. Terra est 2 car. Ibi 2 villani & 2 servi & 2 bord. cum 1 car. & 5 ac. prati & 40 ac. pasturæ. Valet 15 solid.

Huic M. addita una virg. terræ quam tenuit unus tainus T. R. E. pro uno M. Terra est 1 car. Ibi est unus bord. & 3 ac. prati & 50 ac. pasturæ. Valet 3 fol.

Ipse W. ten. AISSEFORDE. Domno tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro uno serling. Terra est 2 bov. Ibi est unus villanus & 15 ac. pasturæ. Valuit & val. 15 denar.

Ipse W. ten. AISSEFORDE. Sarpo teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 1 serling & dimid. Terra est dim. car. Sed jacet in pastura & redd. 12 denar.

Durandus ten. de W. STAWERT. Leuing tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro una virg. terræ. Terra est 1 car. quæ ibi est in dominio cum 1 villano & 1 bord. Ibi 14 ac. silvæ. Valeb. 3 fol. Modo 10 solid.

Durandus ten. de W. WOCHETREV. Mannotenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro dim. virg. terræ. Terra est 1 car. Ibi sunt 2 villani cum dim. car. & 4 ac. silvæ. Valuit 4 solid. Modo 6 solid.

Durandus ten. de W. ALVRENECOTE. Leuinus tenuit T. R. E. & geld. pro dim. virg. Terra est 2 car. Ibi est 1 car. cum 2 villanis & 2 bord. & 8 ac. pasturæ & 2 ac. silvæ. Valuit & val. 6 solid.

Goisfridus ten. de W. MENE. Leuinus tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro dim. hida. Terra est 2 car. quæ ibi sunt in dominio & 4 servi cum 1 bord. Ibi 1 ac. prati & 4 ac. silvæ & 50 ac. pasturæ. Valuit 15 fol.

Rogierus ten. de W. BRATONE. Aluric teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 virg. terræ. Terra est 4 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. cum 1 servo & 2 villani & 4 bord. cum 2 car. Ibi 2 ac. prati & 100 ac. pasturæ. Valuit olim 5 solid. Modo 30 solid.

Rogierus ten. de W. ERNOLE. Paulinus teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro una hida. Terra est 3 car. In dominio est car. & dim. & 1 servus & 1 bord. & 4 villani cum 1 car. Ibi 1 leu. silvæ minutæ in long. & dim. leu. lat. Valeb. olim 5 solid. Modo 25 solid.

Rannulfus ten. LEOCHESBERIE. Duo taini tenuerunt T. R. E. & geldabant pro 1 hida. Terra est 4 car. In dominio est una car. & 3 servi & 6 villani & 3 bord. cum 3 car. Ibi 100 ac. pasturæ & 50 ac. silvæ. Valet 20 solid.

Nigel ten. de W. LOLOCHESBERIE. Brismar tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 1 hida. Terra est 3 car. Ibi 2 ac. prati & 100 ac. pasturæ & 30 ac. silvæ. Valuit & val. 15 solid.

Ipse W. ten. CANTOCHEVE. Elnod teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 hid. & dim. Terra est 8 car. In dominio sunt 3 car. & 7 servi & 10 villani & 4

bord. cum 6 car. Ibi 16 ac. prati & 50 ac. silvæ. Pastura una leu. long. & una leu. lat. Valuit 3 lib. Modo 4 lib.

Ipse W. ten. CHILVETVNE. Aluardus & Leuric teneb. pro 2 M. T. R. E. & geldabant pro 10 hid. & dim. Terra est 10 car. In dominio sunt 4 car. & 7 servi & 16 villani & 6 bord. cum 5 car. Ibi 60 ac. prati & 60 ac. pasturæ & 100 ac. silvæ. Valuit olim 100 fol. Modo 7 lib.

De eadem terra ten. Radulfus de W. unam hidam & ibi habet 1 car. & 2 villanos cum 1 car. Ibi 5 ac. prati & una virg. pasturæ. Valet 20 solid.

Ipse W. ten. NIWETVNE. Aluic tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro 4 hid. & dim. Terra est 7 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 4 servi & 13 villani & 4 bord. cum 5 car. Ibi molin. redd. 40 denar. & 18 ac. prati & 50 ac. silvæ & una leu. pasturæ in long. & lat. Valeb. 60 fol. Modo 100 fol.

Ipse W. ten. VLVRETVNE. Britmar tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro dim. hida. Terra est 1 car. Ibi 2 villani & 2 bord. habent. 2 car. Ibi 7 ac. prati & 10 ac. pasturæ & 7 ac. silvæ. Valeb. olim 10 fol. Modo 20 solid.

Dudeman ten. ELWRDE de W. Dunne teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 4 hid. Terra est 5 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 2 servi & 9 villani & 8 bord. cum 3 car. Ibi molin. redd. 4 fol. & una ac. prati & dimid. & 120 ac. pasturæ & 50 ac. silvæ. Valeb. olim 20 fol. Modo 40 solid. De hac hida ten. Rex unam virg. terræ ad maner. de Welletune.

Dudeman ten. de W. WILLET. Dunne teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro dim. hida. Terra est 4 car. In dominio est 1 car. cum 1 servo & 9 villani & 6 bord. cum 3 car. Ibi molin. sine censu & 3 ac. prati & 50 ac. pasturæ & 40 ac. silvæ. Valeb. olim 10 solid. Modo 20 solid.

Idem ten. de W. COLSFORD. Bricuin ten. T. R. E. & geldabat pro dim. hida uno serling minus. Terra est 2 car. Ibi 2 villani habent 1 car. Valet 6 solid.

Idem D. ten. de W. WACET. Aluold teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro una virg. terræ. Terra est dim. car. Ibi tamen est 1 car. cum 1 servo & 1 bord. Ibi molin. redd. 10 solid. Valet 15 fol.

Hugo ten. de W. TVRVSTONE. Lefsinus teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 1 hida & dim. Terra est 4 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 5 villani & 6 bord. cum 2 car. Ibi molin. sine censu & 15 ac. prati & dim. & 11 ac. pasturæ & 46 ac. silvæ. Valeb. olim 30 solid. Modo 50 solid.

Hugo ten. de W. HOLEFORD. Aluold teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 1 hida. Terra est 2 car. quæ ibi sunt in dominio cum 1 servo & 1 villano & 5 bord. cum 1 car. Ibi molin. redd. 10 den. & 3 ac. prati & 60 ac. pasturæ & 4 ac. silvæ. Valeb. olim 10 solid. Modo 20 solid.

Rogierus ten. de W. HARETREV. Vluuoldus tenebat T. R. E. & geldabat pro 1 hida. Terra est 4 car. In dominio est 1 car. cum 1 servo & 2 villani & 6 bord. cum 1 car. Ibi molin. redd. 6 den. & 5 ac. prati & 100 ac. pasturæ & 6 ac. silvæ. Valeb. olim 10 fol. Modo 20 solid.

Meinfridus & Robertus ten. de W. CIBEWUDE. Duo taini teneb. T. R. E. & geldabant pro 1 hida. Terra est 3 car. In dominio est 1 car. & unus vil-

lanus & 4 bord. cum dim. car. Ibi 4 ac. prati & 50 ac. pasturæ & 5 ac. silvæ. Valeb. olim 10 fol. Modo 12 folid.

Turgis ten. de W. COME. Ailmer teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 1 hida. Terra est 3 car. In dominio est 1 car. cum 1 servo & 6 bord. cum dim. car. Ibi molin. sine censu & 4 ac. prati & 50 ac. pasturæ & 4 quarent. silvæ in long. & 2 quarent. in lat. Valeb. olim 15 fol. Modo 20 fol.

Brictric ten. de W. SORDEMANEFORD. Idem Brictric teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro una virg. terræ. Terra est dim. car. Hanc habet ibi 1 bord. & 7 acras silvæ. Valuit & val. 6 folid.

Nigel ten. de W. BADEHELTONE. Duo taini teneb. T. R. E. & geldabant pro 2 hid. Terra est 5 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 3 servi & 12 villani & 1 bord. & 5 cotar. cum 4 car. Ibi molin. redd. 7 fol. & 6 den. & 6 ac. prati & 40 ac. pasturæ & 12 ac. silvæ. Valeb. olim 10 fol. Modo 50 folid.

Rannulfus ten. de W. MANEWORDE. Vlf teneb. pro 1 hida. Terra est 3 car. In dominio est 1 car. cum 1 servo & 3 villani & 2 bord. cum dim. car. Ibi 7 ac. prati & 12 ac. silvæ & 12 ac. pasturæ. Valeb. olim 10 fol. Modo 20 folid.

Dodeman ten. de W. RVNETONE. Duotaini teneb. T. R. E. & geldabant pro 3 hid. Terra est 2 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 4 servi & unus villanus & 8 bord. cum 1 car. Ibi molin. redd. 5 folid. & 8 ac. prati & 10 ac. silvæ. Valeb. olim 20 folid. Modo 50 folid.

Dodeman ten. de W. POUSELLE. Vluric teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro dim. hida. Terra est 2 car. Ibi est unus servus & 3 ac. prati & 20 ac. silvæ. Val. 10 fol.

Huic M. addita est una hida quam teneb. T. R. E. unus tainus libere. Terra est 1 car. Valuit & val. 30 denar.

Mainfridus ten. de W. LEGE. Cheping teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro dim. hida. Tamen ibi est 1 hida. Terra 2 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 2 servi & 2 villani & 3 bord. cum dim. car. Ibi 1 ac. prati & 12 ac. pasturæ & 20 ac. silvæ. Valeb. olim 5 fol. Modo 12 folid.

Rogierus ten. de W. STOCHE. Eddida teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 hid. Terra est 2 car. quæ ibi sunt in dominio cum 8 bord. Ibi 8 ac. prati & 4 ac. silvæ minutæ. Valuit & val. 30 folid.

Ipse W. ten. BRUNFELLE. Alnod teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 hid. Terra est 10 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 8 servi & 12 villani & 2 bord. cum 4 car. Ibi 10 ac. prati & una leu. pasturæ & una leu. silvæ in long. & lat. Quando recepit valeb. 40 fol. Modo 60 fol.

Ipse W. ten. LIDIARD. Alric teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 hid. Terra est 6 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 4 servi & 10 villani & 6 bord. cum 1 car. Ibi molin. redd. 8 folid. & 15 ac. prati & 10 ac. pasturæ & 20 ac. silvæ. Valuit & val. 7 lib.

Ipse W. ten. BAGEBERGE. Leuric teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 hid. Terra est 10 car. In dominio sunt 3 car. & 7 servi & 21 vill. & 2 bord. cum 4 car. Ibi 11 ac. prati & 200 ac. pasturæ & 10 ac. silvæ. Valeb. & val. 100 folid.

Ipse W. ten. STOCHE. Aluard teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 hid. Terra est 6 car. Ibi 6 villani &

2 bord. cum 1 servo habent. 2 car. Ibi 1 ac. prati & 200 ac. pasturæ & 6 ac. silvæ. Valeb. & val. 30 fol.

Radulfus ten. de W. HERFELD. Eluuinus teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 hid. & dim. Terra est 6 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 5 servi & 7 villani & 5 bord. cum 1 car. Ibi molin. redd. 30 denar. & 18 ac. prati & 50 ac. pasturæ & 30 ac. silvæ. Valeb. 30 fol. Modo 4 lib.

Turgis ten. de W. NOIVN. Colo teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 5 hid. Terra est 3 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 4 servi & 3 villani & 8 bord. cum 1 car. Ibi dimid. molin. redd. 30 denar. & 20 ac. prati & totid. pasturæ & 100 ac. silvæ. Valeb. olim 40 fol. Modo 60 fol.

Ipse W. ten. BRUWEHAM. Robertus Filius Wimarci teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 12 hid. Terra est 15 car. In dominio sunt 4 car. & 2 servi & 22 villani & 28 bord. cum 13 car. Ibi 2 molini redd. 9 fol. & 2 den. & 60 ac. prati & 200 ac. silvæ. Quando recepit valeb. 12 lib. Modo 14 lib. & 12 folid.

Huic M. sunt additæ 3 virg. terræ. Almar teneb. T. R. E. Terra est dim. car. Ibi sunt 3 cotarij. Valeb. & val. 5 folid.

De hoc Man. sunt ablatæ 3 hidæ quas teneb. Erleboldus T. R. E. de Roberto nec poterat separari a Maner. Rogierus de Corcelle modo ten.

Warmundus ten. de W. EIRETONE. Ernui teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 hid. Terra est 3 car. In dominio est 1 car. & dimid. & unus villanus & 4 bord. cum dim. car. Ibi 10 ac. prati & totid. pasturæ & 12 ac. silvæ. Valuit & val. 40 folid.

Terra Willelmi de Ow.

WILLELMVS de Ow ten. de Rege WATELEGE. T. R. E. geldabat pro una hida. Terra est 1 car. Ibi sunt 2 villani & 6 quarent. silvæ in long. & 4 in lat. Val. 10 fol.

Ipse W. ten. HANTONE. T. R. E. geldabat pro 13 hid. Terra est 12 car. De ea sunt in dominio 5 hidæ & ibi 4 car. & 5 servi & 16 villani & 24 bord. cum 10 car. Ibi 2 molini redd. 7 fol. & 6 den. & 60 ac. prati. Silvæ 1 leu. in long. & dim. leu. lat. Quando recepit valeb. 12 lib. Modo 15 lib.

Radulfus ten. de W. GEVELTONE. T. R. E. geldabat pro 8 hid. Terra est 8 car. In dominio sunt 3 car. & 4 servi & 6 villani & 4 bord. cum 5 car. Ibi 2 molini redd. 30 fol. & 90 ac. prati & 40 ac. pasturæ. Quando recepit valeb. 9 lib. Modo tantund.

Huic M. sunt additæ 2 hidæ quas teneb. 5 taini T. R. E. in paragio. Terra est 2 car. Val. 30 folid.

Herbertus ten. de W. LAVRETONE. T. R. E. geldabat pro 10 hid. Terra est 10 car. In dominio sunt 3 car. & 2 servi & 6 villani & 8 bord. cum 4 car. Ibi 12 ac. prati & 60 ac. pasturæ & 60 ac. silvæ. Quando recepit valeb. 7 lib. Modo 8 lib.

Radulfus ten. de W. HANTONE. T. R. E. geldabat pro 8 hid. Terra est 6 car. & dim. In dominio sunt 2 car. & dim. & 4 servi & 7 villani & 3 bord. & 4 cotar. cum 3 car. Ibi molin. redd. 4 folid. & 60 ac. prati. Silva 1 leu. long. & una quarent. lat. Valeb. 6 lib. Modo 100 folid. De hac terra ten. Hugo de W. dim. hidam. Semper val. 3 fol.

Hugo

Hugo ten. de W. IVLE. T. R. E. geldabat pro 6 hid. Terra est 6 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 3 servi & 11 villani & 14 bord. cum 6 car. Ibi molin. redd. 10 solid. & 33 ac. prati & 30 ac. pasturæ. Semper val. 8 lib.

Huic M. additæ sunt 22 masuræ quas teneb. 22 homines in paragio T. R. E. Reddunt 12 solid.

Warnerius ten. de W. CITERNE. T. R. E. geldabat pro 1 hida. Terra est 1 car. Val. 10 solid. Has terras prædictas teneb. Alestan Boscome T. R. E.

Ipse W. ten. TICHEHAM. Saulf & Teolf teneb. T. R. E. pro 2 maner. & geldabant pro 8 hid. & dim. Terra est 9 car. In dominio sunt 3 car. & 4 servi & 12 villani & 5 bord. cum 6 car. Ibi 30 ac. prati & 60 ac. pasturæ & 110 ac. silvæ. Valeb. 100 sol. quando recepit. Modo 6 lib.

Terra Willelmi de Faleise.

WILLELMVS DE FALISE ten. de Rege STOCHÉ. Brixi teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 4 hid. & dim. Terra est 14 car. In dominio sunt 4 car. & 5 servi & 38 villani & 3 bord. & 3 coliberti cum 10 car. Ibi molin. redd. 16 den. & 150 ac. prati & 19 ac. pasturæ & 100 ac. silvæ. Quando recepit valeb. 25 lib. Modo 20 lib.

Huic M. addita est dimid. hida quam teneb. T. R. E. unus tainus in paragio & poterat ire quo voleb. Terra est 1 car. quæ ibi est cum 1 bord. & 2 servis. Val. semper 10 solid.

Ipse W. ten. ORONE. Algar teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 hid. Terra est 10 car. In dominio sunt 3 car. & 6 servi & 10 villani & 8 bord. cum 3 car. Ibi molin. redd. 10 den. & 4 ac. prati. Pastura 1 leu. long. & dim. lat. & tantund. silvæ. Valuit & val. 100 solid.

Ipse W. ten. WORSRING concessu Regis W. Serlo [Borci] ded. ei cum sua filia. Euroac teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 6 hid. & una virg. terræ. Terra est 12 car. In dominio ----- Ibi 13 villani & 6 bord. habent. 6 car. Ibi 10 ac. pasturæ & 10 ac. silvæ minutæ. Semper val. 100 sol.

Huic M. sunt additæ 3 hidæ quas teneb. T. R. E. Aluard & Colo pro 2 maner. & pro 3 hid. geldab. Terra est 8 car. In dominio sunt 3 car. & 4 servi & 7 villani & 4 bord. cum 3 car. & 8 ac. pasturæ. Semper val. 4 lib.

Terra Willelmi filii Widonis.

WILLELMVS FILIVS WIDON ten. de Rege HORSTENETONE. Sauardus & Eldeua teneb. T. R. E. pro 2 M. & quo voleb. ire poterant & geldabant pro 11 hid. Terra est 10 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 4 servi & 12 villani & 10 bord. & 12 cotar. cum 7 car. & dim. Ibi molin. redd. 42 denar. & 100 ac. prati. Pastura 6 quarent. long. & 5 quarent. lat. Silva 7 quarent. long. & 6 quarent. lat. Quando recepit valeb. 8 lib. & 15 sol. Modo tantund. De hac terra ten. Radulfus de W. 1 hid. & dim. & ibi habet 1 car. & dimid. Semper val. 25 solid.

Bernardus ten. de W. CHERINTONE. Aluoldus tenebat T. R. E. & geldabat pro 6 hid. Terra est 6 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 6 servi & 5 villani & 4 bord. & 2 cotar. cum 3 car. Ibi 125 ac. prati. Pastura 5 quarent. long. & 3 quarent. lat. Silva 7

quarent. long. & tantund. lat. Quando recepit valeb. 100 solid. Modo 6 lib.

De hac eadem terra 5 hid. emit Aluoldus de Abbatia Cernel. in vita sua tantummodo & post mortem ejus terra debet. redire ad Ecclesiam.

Terra Radulfi de Mortemer.

RADVLVVS DE MORTEMER ten. de Rege WALTONE & Ricardus de eo. Gunni teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 hid. & dim. Terra est 4 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 7 villani & 5 bord. cum 3 car. Ibi 20 ac. prati & 100 ac. pasturæ & 50 ac. silvæ. Quando recepit valeb. 50 solid. Modo plus 20 solid. huic est 70.

Terra Radulfi de Pomerei.

RADVLVVS DE POMEREI ten. STAVEI & Beatrix de eo. Almer teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro una virg. terræ. Terra est 3 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 3 servi & unus villanus & 4 bord. Ibi 2 ac. prati & 6 ac. silvæ & pastura dim. leu. long. & 4 quarent. lat. Valuit & val. 20 solid.

Ipse Rad. ten. ARE. Edric teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 1 hida. Terra est 6 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 4 servi & 7 villani & 5 bord. cum 4 car. Ibi 2 ac. prati & 15 ac. silvæ. Pastura 2 leu. long. & una lat. Val. 30 sol.

Hoc M. redd. per consuetud. 12 oves in Carentone M. Regis per ann. Radulfus retinet hanc consuetud.

Terra Radulfi Pagenel.

RADVLVVS PAGENEL ten. de Rege STOCHÉLAND & Radulfus de eo. T. R. E. geldabat pro 3 hid. Terra est 5 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 4 servi & 7 villani & 4 bord. cum 3 car. Ibi 50 ac. prati & 80 ac. pasturæ. Semper val. 100 solid.

Idem Rad. ten. de Rad. CANTOCHEVE. T. R. E. geldabat pro 7 hid. Terra est 20 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 4 servi & 13 villani & 7 bord. cum 7 car. Ibi molin. redd. 7 solid. & 6 denar. & 20 ac. prati & 50 ac. silvæ. Pastura 2 leu long. & una leu. lat. Valuit 11 lib. quando recepit. Modo 8 lib.

Idem Rad. ten. de Rad. HEWIS. T. R. E. geldabat pro 1 hida & dim. Terra est 6 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 5 servi & 9 villani & 6 bord. cum 3 car. Ibi molin. redd. 3 sol. & 12 ac. prati & 100 ac. pasturæ. Semper val. 3 lib.

Idem R. ten. de Rad. BAGEBERGE. T. R. E. geldabat pro 1 hida. Terra est 4 car. In dominio est dim. car. & 3 servi & 5 villani & 5 bord. cum 2 car. & dim. Ibi 3 ac. prati & 60 ac. pasturæ. Semper val. 50 sol.

Robertus ten. de Rad. NEVHALLE. T. R. E. geldabat pro una virg. terræ. Terra est 2 car. Ibi sunt 2 bord. & dimid. leu. silvæ. Semper val. 10 sol. Has terras prædictas teneb. Merlesuain T. R. E.

Terra Radulfi de Limesi.

RADVLVVS DE LIMESI tenet de Rege COMICH & Walterus de eo. Liuard teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 1 hida & dim. Terra est 6 car. In dominio est 1 car. cum 1 servo & 4 villani & 5 bord. cum 2 car. Ibi 28 ac. prati & 5 ac. pasturæ & 2 ac. silvæ. Semper val. 40 sol.

Ipse Radulfus ten. **LOCUMBE**. Eddida Regina teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 hid. Terra est 8 car. In dominio sunt 3 car. & 2 servi & 18 villani & 6 bord. cum 4 car. Ibi 5 ac. prati & 50 ac. silvæ. Pastura 1 leu. long. & dim. leu. lat. Valeb. 3 lib. Modo 4 lib.

Ipse Rad. ten. **SELEVRDE**. Eddida Regina teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro una hida. Terra est 5 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 2 servi & 7 villani & 5 bord. cum 3 car. Ibi molin. redd. 20 denar. & 5 ac. prati & 60 ac. pasturæ & 40 ac. silvæ. Valeb. 20 solid. Modo 25 fol.

Ipse Rad. ten. **ALRESFORD**. Edric teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 1 hida. Terra est 5 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 2 servi & 6 villani & 2 bord. cum 1 car. Ibi molin. redd. 15 den. & 6 ac. prati & 20 ac. pasturæ & una ac. silvæ. Valuit 15 fol. Modo 20 solid.

Hoc M. redd. per consuetud. 12 oves per annum in Carentone M. Regis. Radulfus hanc consuetudinem usque modo detinuit.

Ipse Rad. ten. **BOSINTVNE**. Æcclesia de Adelingi tenuit T. R. E. & de victu monachor. fuit & geldabat pro 1 hida. Terra est 5 car. In dominio est 1 car. cum 1 servo & 5 villani & 2 bord. cum 1 car. Pastura 1 leu. in long. & dim. leu. lat. Valuit & val. 20 solid. Quando Rex ded. terram suam Radulfo erat Æcclesia facta de hoc M.

Ipse Rad. ten. **TRABERGE**. Edric teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro dim. hida. Terra est 5 car. In dominio est 1 car. Ibi est unus villanus & 30 ac. silvæ. Pastura 1 leu. long. & tantund. lat. Val. 7 fol. Nam vastata est.

Ipse Rad. ten. **EPSE**. Vluard tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro dim. hida. Terra est 1 car. Ibi est unus villanus & 16 ac. prati. Val. 3 solid.

Ipse Rad. ten. **ALRE**. Vluard teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 hid. Terra est 4 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 2 servi & 5 villani & 12 bord. cum 2 car. Ibi 15 ac. prati & 200 ac. pasturæ & 10 ac. silvæ. Quando recepit valeb. 100 solid. Modo 6 lib.

Terra Roberti filii Geroldi.

ROBERTVS filius GIROLD ten. de Rege CERLESTONE & Godzelinus de eo. Godman teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 5 hid. Terra est 12 car. In dominio sunt 3 car. & 7 servi & 4 villani & 15 bord. & 3 coscez cum 8 car. Ibi molin. redd. 5 fol. & 50 ac. prati. Pastura 4 quarent. long. & 3 quarent. lat. Silva dimid. leu. long. & tantund. lat. Valuit 10 lib. Modo 6 lib.

Ipse Robertus ten. Vitel teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 10 hid. Terra est 10 car. In dominio sunt 3 car. & 8 servi & 4 coliherti & 11 villani & 17 bord. cum 5 car. Ibi 30 ac. prati & 100 ac. pasturæ. Silva 3 quarent. long. & 2 quarent. lat. Quando recepit valeb. 18 lib. Modo redd. 100 caseos & 10 bacones.

Terra Aluredi de Berleberge.

ALVREDVS DE MERLEBERGE ten. de Rege CELLEWERT & Nicolaus de eo. Carle teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 5 hid. Terra est 5 car. In dominio est

1 car. & 4 servi & 3 villani & 4 coscez cum 1 car. Ibi 7 ac. prati & 30 ac. silvæ. Valuit & val. 100 solid.

Terra Aluredi de Hispania.

ALVREOVVS DE HISPANIA ten. de Rege VLMEBESTONE & Walterus de eo. Aluui teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro dimid. hida. Terra est 3 car. In dominio est 1 car. cum 1 servo & 4 villani & 13 bord. cum 1 car. Ibi 10 ac. prati & 20 ac. silvæ. Valuit & val. 30 solid.

Huic M. est addita una virg. terræ & dim. Hæc terra fuit de Peret M. Regis præpositus præstitit Aluui T. R. E. Valuit & val. 10 solid.

Ipse Aluredus ten. Bvr. Aluui teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro dim. hida. Terra est 5 car. Ibi sunt 8 villani & 6 bord. & 3 servi. Semper val. 100 solid.

Huic M. est addita una virg. terræ quæ fuit de firma Regis in Peret. Terra est 1 car. Val. 10 solid.

Ricardus ten. de Aluredo HVNTEWORDE. Aluui teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 1 hida. Terra est 2 car. quæ ibi sunt cum 2 servis & 7 bord. Ibi 4 ac. prati & 10 ac. moræ. Quando recepit valeb. 5 fol. Modo 20 solid.

Rannulfus ten. de Alur. STRENEGESTONE. Aluui teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 1 hida. Terra est 3 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 4 servi & 3 villani cum 1 car. Ibi 4 ac. prati & 50 ac. pasturæ. Val. 50 fol.

Huic M. est addita dimid. virg. terræ quam teneb. Bristiuelibere T. R. E. Terra est dim. car. Hanc habet ibi 1 villanus. Semper val. 5 fol.

Ipse Aluredus ten. SPACHESTONE. Aluui teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 hid. & dim. Terra est 8 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 2 servi & 3 villani & 2 bord. cum 1 car. Ibi 26 ac. prati & 9 ac. silvæ. Quando recepit valeb. 50 fol. Modo similis.

De hac eadem terra ten. unus miles de Alur. 1 hid. & ibi habet 2 car. & 3 servos & 3 cotar. & 6 vill. & 5 bord. Ibi 4 ac. prati & 120 ac. silvæ. Valeb. 3 lib. Modo tantund.

Herbertus ten. de Alur. OTREMETONE. Estan teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 1 hida & 2 virg. terræ & dimid. Terra est 3 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. cum 1 servo & 5 villani & 3 bord. & 3 cotar. cum 2 car. & dimid. Ibi 5 ac. prati & 3 ac. pasturæ & 3 ac. silvæ. Semper val. 40 fol.

Herbertus ten. de Alur. RADEFLOT. Estan teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro dim. hida uno ferding minus. Terra est 1 car. & dim. Ibi sunt 2 villani cum 1 bord. & 5 ac. prati & 21 ac. pasturæ & 3 ac. silvæ. Valuit & val. 15 solid.

Hugo ten. de Alur. PLANESFELLE. Edred teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro una hida. Terra est 2 car. Ibi sunt 3 bord. & 1 servus & 2 ac. prati & 15 ac. silvæ. Quando recepit valeb. 20 fol. Modo 10 solid.

Hugo ten. de Alur. MVLSELLE. Aluuius teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 1 hida. Terra est 1 car. Ibi est 1 bord. cum 1 servo & 15 ac. prati. Semper val. 15 fol.

Ricardus ten. de Alur. SELVRE. Aluui teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 1 hida & dim. Terra est 9 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 4 servi & 11 villani & 5 bord. cum 7 car. Ibi molin. redd. 3 fol. & 2 ac. prati

prati & 160 ac. pasturæ. Silva 3 quarent. long. & 2 quarent. lat. Valuit 3 lib. Modo 4 lib.

Ipse Alur. ten. STALVVEI. Heraldus [Com.] teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 hid. Terra est 5 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 5 servi & 8 villani & 4 bord. cum 2 car. Ibi molin. redd. 4 denar. & 7 ac. prati & 100 ac. pasturæ. Silvæ 1 leu. & dim. int. long. & lat.

Osiuardus & Ailuardus ten. de Alur. STALVVEI. Ipsi teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 hid. Terra est 4 car. In dominio est 1 car. & dim. cum 1 servo & 4 villani & 3 bord. cum 1 car. Ibi 3 ac. prati. Semper val. 20 solid. Hæc terra est addita terris Aluui quas Aluredus tenet.

Rannulfus ten. de Alur. ALFAGESTONE & LEDING. Aluui teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 hid. Terra est 3 car. In dominio est 1 car. cum 1 servo & 4 villani & 2 bord. cum 2 car. Ibi 8 ac. prati & 30 ac. pasturæ & 35 ac. silvæ. Valuit & val. 20 fol.

Hugoten. de Alur. LEGE. Domino teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro dim. hida. Terra est 1 car. & dim. Ibi sunt 2 bord. & 2 ac. prati. Silva 3 quarent. long. & dim. quarent. lat. Valuit & val. 17 fol. Hæc terra addita est terris Aluui quas ten. Alured.

Hugo ten. de Alur. RADHEWIS. Aluui teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro una virg. terræ. Terra est 1 car. quæ ibi est in dominio cum 1 bord. & 1 ac. prati & 12 ac. pasturæ. Quando recepit valeb. 2 fol. Modo 6 solid.

Robertus & Herbertus ten. de Alur. STAWEI. Aluui teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 hid. Terra est In dominio sunt 2 car. cum 1 servo & 2 villani & 4 bord. Ibi 4 ac. prati & 20 ac. silvæ. Quando recepit valeb. 100 solid. Modo 60 solid.

Ricardus ten. de Alur. ILE. Aluui teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 hid. Terra est 2 car. In dominio est 1 car. cum 1 servo & 8 villani & 2 bord. cum 1 car. Ibi molin. redd. 20 den. & 10 ac. prati & 10 ac. pasturæ & 30 ac. silvæ. Quando recepit valeb. 20 fol. Modo 40 solid.

Hugo ten. de Alur. PRESTETONE. Aluui teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 hid. una virg. minus. Terra est 5 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 2 servi & 14 villani cum 1 car. Ibi molin. redd. 20 den. & 8 ac. prati & 15 ac. silvæ. Quando recepit valeb. 30 fol. Modo 60 solid.

Walterius [5 virg.] & Anger [2 virg. terræ] ten. de Alur. GAHERS. Aluui teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 1 hida & 3 virg. terræ. Terra est 6 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 4 servi & 13 villani & 5 bord. cum 4 car. Ibi 62 ac. silvæ. Quando recepit valeb. 70 solid. Modo similiter.

Rannulfus ten. de Alur. MALRIGE. Aluui teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro dim. hida. Terra est 2 car. & dim. In dominio est 1 car. & 2 servi & 4 villani & 1 bord. cum 1 car. & dim. Ibi molin. red. 6 den. & 30 ac. pasturæ & 20 ac. silvæ. Valuit & val. 20 solid.

Robertus ten. de Alur. CANTOCHE. Aluui teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro una virg. terræ. Terra est 1 car. & dim. Has habent ibi 3 villani & 8 ac. silvæ minutæ. Quando recepit valeb. 20 fol. Modo 25 solid.

Walterus ten. de Alur. HILLE. Aluui teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 hid. Terra est 6 car. In

dominio est 1 car. & 4 servi & 11 villani & 4 bord. & 1 cotar. cum 1 car. Ibi molin. redd. 30 denar. & 17 ac. prati & 10 ac. pasturæ & 17 ac. silvæ. Valuit 3 lib. Modo 2 lib.

Ipse Alur. ten. LOCHINTONE. Aluui teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 5 hid. Terra est 5 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 3 servi & 8 bord. cum una car. Ibi molin. redd. 10 fol. & 12 ac. prati. Silva dim. leu. long. & 3 quarent. lat. Quando recepit valeb. 6 lib. Modo 3 lib.

Ipse Alur. habuit ACHELAT. Aluui tenuit T. R. E. Hoc addita est in Mertoeh M. Regis & val. 50 solid. per annum.

Terra Corstini filii Rolf.

TVRSTINVS FILIVS ROLF ten. de Rege PIDECOME. Aluuldus teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 5 hid. Terra est 5 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 5 villani & 19 bord. cum 3 car. Ibi 2 molini redd. 15 fol. & 22 ac. prati & 5 ac. silvæ. In Briuestone 11 burgenses redd. 23 fol. Totum valet 7 lib. Quando recepit valeb. 8 lib.

Butolf ten. de Turstino WITEHAM. Chetel teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro una hida. Terra est 2 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 6 cotar. cum 1 car. Quando recepit valeb. 15 fol. Modo 20 solid.

Huic M. addita est una hida in WLTVNE quam Chetel teneb. pro uno Man. T. R. E. Terra est 1 car. quæ ibi est cum 1 servo & 6 cotar. Ibi 2 ac. prati. Valet 10 fol. Quando recepit valeb. 30 solid. Hæc terra est addita terris Aluuldus quas ten. Turstinus.

Rippe ten. de T. STORPE. Aluuius teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro una hida. Terra est 1 car. quæ ibi est cum 3 cotar. Silva 1 quarent. long. & lat. Semp. val. 20 fol.

Hugo ten. de T. SINDERCOME. Cerric teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 1 hid. Terra est 5 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 7 villani & 7 bord. cum 3 car. Ibi 17 ac. prati & una leu. pasturæ in long. & lat. [& 50 acre silve.] Valuit & val. 20 solid.

Ipse Turstinus ten. CADEBERIE. Aluuldus teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 12 hid. Terra est 12 car. In dominio sunt 3 car. & 6 servi & 16 villani & 20 bord. cum 8 car. & unus porcarius redd. 12 porcos per ann. Ibi 2 molini redd. 22 solid. & 50 ac. prati & 70 ac. pasturæ. Silva 4 quarent. long. & una quarent. lat. Valuit 20 lib. Modo 12 lib.

Huic M. est addita WESTONE. Aluui teneb. T. R. E. p. o man. & poterat ire quo voleb. & geldabat pro 2 hid. & 2 virg. terræ & dim. In dominio est 1 car. & dim. & 2 servi & 6 bord. cum 1 car. Ibi dimid. molin. redd. 45 den. & 24 ac. prati. Silva 2 quarent. long. & una quarent. lat. Valuit & val. 40 solid. Ricardus ten. de Turst.

Aluuius ten. de T. WESTONE. Ipse teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro dim. hida. Terra est dim. car. Ibi tamen est 1 car. cum 1 villano. Valet 10 solid.

Bernardus ten. de T. SVDCADERIE. Aluuldus teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 virg. terræ. Ibi additæ sunt 2 hidæ & una virg. terræ quas teneb. libere 4 taini T. R. E. Int. tot. terra est 3 car.

Bernardus

Bernardus habet 2 hid. Unus clericus dimid. hid. Unus Anglicus dim. hid. Valeb. & val. 3 lib. Hæ omnes terræ sunt additæ terris Aluoldi quas tenet Turstinus.

Adhuc est addita 1 hida in VLTONE quam teneb. Alnodus libere T. R. E. Terra est 1 car. Leuiet ten. de Turst. & ibi habet 1 seruum & 3 coscez & 4 acras prati & 3 acras silvæ minutæ. Valet 10 fol.

Adhuc est addita CLOPTONE. Alnodus libere teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 hid. Terra est 3 car. Radulfus ten. de Turst. & ibi habet 1 car. cum 1 villano & 4 bord. & 2 servis. Ibi 10 ac. prati & 4 quarent. silvæ in long. & 2 quarent. lat. Quando recepit valeb. 40 fol. Modo 20 solid.

Aluuardus ten. de T. BLACHEFORD. Idem tenuit T. R. E. & geldabat pro una hida. Terra est 1 car. quæ ibi est cum 3 bord. Valet 15 fol.

Goisfridus ten. de T. CVNTONE. Aluuardus teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 6 hid. Terra est 6 car. In dominio est dim. car. & 4 servi & 9 villani & 11 bord. cum 5 car. Ibi molin. redd. 8 solid. & 15 ac. prati. Silva 4 quarent. long. & una quarent. lat. Valet 100 fol. Olim 6 lib.

Goisfridus ten. de T. MALPERTONE. Aluoldus teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 5 hid. Terra est 6 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 10 servi & 3 villani & 9 coscez cum 3 car. Ibi 2 molini redd. 5 solid. & 5 den. & 5 ac. prati & 10 ac. pasturæ. Silva 5 quarent. long. & 3 quarent. lat. Valuit olim 8 lib. Modo 6 lib.

Norman ten. de T. WANDESTREV. Aluoldus teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 5 hid. Terra est 5 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 4 servi & 4 villani & 4 bord. cum 1 car. Ibi 36 ac. prati & 30 ac. pasturæ. Silva 1 leu. long. & dim. leu. lat. Valet 3 lib. Olim 6 lib.

Norman ten. de T. CHAIVERT. Leucda teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro dim. hida. Terra est dim. car. quæ ibi est in dominio cum 4 cotar. Ibi 4 ac. prati & 4 ac. pasturæ. Valet 7 fol.

Bernardus ten. de T. DVNCRETONE. Aluoldus teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 hid. Terra est 8 car. In dominio sunt 4 car. & 8 servi & 10 villani & 6 bord. cum 4 car. Ibi molin. redd. 7 fol. & 6 den. & 6 ac. prati. Pastura 4 quarent. long. & 2 quarent. lat. Valet 6 lib. Olim valeb. 100 solid.

Huic M. est addita una virg. terræ & valet 5 solid. Edui teneb. libere T. R. E.

Robertus ten. de T. CIRFTVNE. Aluoldus teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 hid. Terra est 2 car. In dominio est 1 car. cum 1 villano & 4 bord. Ibi 6 ac. prati & una quarent. silvæ in long. & in lat. Valet 30 fol. Olim valeb. 40 fol.

Terra Serlonis de Burci.

SERLO DE BURCI ten. de Rege BLACHEDONE. Almar teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 10 hid. Terra est 10 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. cum 1 seruo & 5 villani & 8 bord. cum 5 car. Ibi 2 molini redd. 5 fol. & 10 ac. prati & 200 ac. silvæ. Pastura 1 leu. in long. & lat. Valet 20 fol. Quando recepit valeb. 10 lib. Modo 7 lib.

De hac terra ten. Lambertus 1 hid. de Serlone & ibi habet 2 car. cum 2 villanis.

Quatuor milites ten. de S. OPOFILLE. Euuacre teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 6 hid. & dim. Terra est 10 car. In dominio sunt 4 car. cum 1 seruo & 7 villani & 4 bord. cum 3 car. Ibi 70 ac. prati & 100 ac. pasturæ. Valuit & val. 6 lib.

Ipsè S. ten. STOCHE. Euuacre teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro dimid. hida. Terra est 1 car. cum 1 seruo & ibi est in dominio & 1 ac. prati & dim. Silva 4 quarent. long. & una quarent. lat. Valet 10 solid.

Ipsè S. ten. CILELE. Euuacre teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 virg. terræ. Terra est 2 car. quæ ibi sunt cum 1 villano & 1 bord. & 1 seruo. Ibi 1 ac. prati & dim. Valet 15 solid.

Huic addita est STOCHE. Aluric tenuit pro M. T. R. E. & geldabat pro dim. hida. Terra est 1 car. quæ ibi est cum 2 bord. & dim. ac. prati. Val. 10 fol.

Walterus ten. de S. ALDVIC. Almar teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 hid. Terra est 5 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 2 servi & 4 villani & 1 bord. Ibi molin. redd. 3 fol. & 15 ac. prati & 49 ac. silvæ. Olim & modo val. 40 solid.

Guntard ten. de S. RAGIOL. Quatuor taini teneb. T. R. E. & geldabant pro 2 hid. Terra est 2 car. In dominio est 1 car. cum 1 seruo & 1 villano. Ibi 5 ac. prati & 5 ac. silvæ minutæ. Valet 30 solid.

Huic addita est una hida & una virg. terræ. Unus tainus teneb. libere T. R. E. Terra est 3 car. Walterus ten. de Serlone & ibi habet 1 car. & 4 servi cum 1 villano & 1 bord. Ibi 3 ac. prati & 3 quarent. silvæ in long. & lat. Olim 10 solid. Modo 30 solid. Hæc terra non pertinuit ad Euuacre.

Ecclesia S. Edwardi ten. de S. CHELMETONE profilia ejus quæ ibi est. Alti teneb. T. R. E. Ibi sunt 5 hidæ sed pro una hida geldab. Terra est 5 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 4 villani & 3 bord. cum 4 car. Ibi una leu. silvæ in long. & 3 quarent. lat. Olim 30 fol. Modo 40 solid.

Ipsè S. ten. LOVINTVNE. Tres taini teneb. T. R. E. [pro trib. maner.] & geldabat pro 6 hid. Terra est 2 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 2 servi & 8 villani & 9 bord. cum 6 car. Ibi molin. redd. 10 solid. & 40 ac. prati. Silva 4 quarent. long. & 2 quarent. lat. Olim 6 lib. Modo 100 solid.

De hac terra ten. Lambertus 1 hid. & ibi habet 1 car. cum 3 villanis. Ibi 12 ac. prati. Valet 20 solid.

Ipsè Serloten. WATEHELLE. Elmer teneb. T. R. E. de Ecclesia Glaltingberie nec poterat ab ea separari & geldabat pro 3 hid. Terra est 4 car. In dominio est 1 car. cum 1 seruo & 1 bord. Olim 40 fol. Modo 40 fol.

De hac terra ten. de S. Goisfridus 1 hid. & val. 10 solid.

Ipsè S. ten. CONTONE. Euuacre teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 5 hid. Terra est 5 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 2 servi & 5 villani & 6 cot. & 5 bord. cum 4 car. Ibi 15 ac. prati & una leu. pasturæ in long. & 2 quarent. lat. Silva 11 quarent. long. & 9 quarent. lat. Olim 100 fol. Modo 4 lib.

De hac terra ten. Ricardus de S. unam virg. terræ & 1 serling & ibi habet 1 car. cum 2 bord. & 5 ac. prati. Olim 5 fol. Modo 15 solid.

Ipse S. ten. MORTONE. Tres taini teneb. [pro trib. maneriis] T. R. E. & geldabant pro 5 hid. Terra est 5 car. Godric ten. de hac terra 2 hidæ & Elric 2 hid. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 9 villani & 11 bord. cum 2 car. Ibi molin. redd. 5 solid. & 40 ac. prati & 15 ac. silvæ. Olim & modo val. 3 lib.

De eadem terra ten. Ricardus 3 virg. terræ & Hunfridus 1 virg. terræ. Ibi est 1 car. & 2 villani & 3 bord. & 18 ac. prati & 4 ac. silvæ & 2 ac. pasturæ. Olim & modo val. 3 lib.

Rainaldus ten. de S. MVDIFORD. Elmar teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 hid. Terra est 3 car. In dominio est 1 car. & dim. & 3 villani & 4 bord. cum 2 car. Olim & modo val. 3 lib.

Huic M. est addita STANE. Sareb teneb. libere pro man. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 hid. Terra est 1 car. & dim. Olim & modo val. 10 solid.

Terra Ddonis filii Gamelin.

ODO FILIVS GAMELINI ten. de Rege LOCVMBE & Vitalis de eo. Fitel teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 1 hida. Terra est 6 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 2 servi & 8 villani & 1 bord. cum 2 car. & dim. Ibi 2 ac. prati & 12 ac. silvæ & 50 ac. pasturæ. Olim & modo val. 40 sol.

Terra Osberni Gifard.

OSBERNVS [Gifard] ten. de Rege CANOLE. Alnod teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 hid. Terra est 3 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 5 villani & 6 bord. cum 2 car. Ibi 16 ac. prati & 20 ac. pasturæ. Silva 2. quarent. & dim. long. & dimid. quarent. lat. Olim 30 sol. Modo val. 40 solid.

Ipse O. ten. TELVE. Dono teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 5 hid. Terra est 4 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 2 servi & 3 villani & 4 bord. cum 3 car. Ibi 2 molini redd. 100 denar. & 14 ac. prati & 16 ac. silvæ minutæ & 14 ac. pasturæ. Olim 3 lib. Modo 4 lib.

Ipse O. ten. VDEBERGE. Dono teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro una hida. Terra est 2 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 6 bord. cum 1 servo & 8 ac. prati. Olim 30 solid. Modo val. 40 solid.

Terra Edwardi Sarisberiensis.

EDWARDUS SARISBERIENSIS ten. de Rege HANTONE. Vluuen teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 10 hid. Terra est 10 car. In dominio sunt 3 car. & 9 servi & 12 villani & 15 bord. cum 6 car. Ibi 2 molini redd. 34 sol. & 12 ac. prati. Silva 1 leu. long. & dim. leu. lat.

In BADE 2 domus. una redd. 7 den. & obolum. Olim 10 lib. Modo val. 12 lib.

Ipse E. ten. NORTVNE. Iuing teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 10 hid. Terra est 10 car. In dominio sunt 3 car. & 3 servi & 3 villani & 13 bord. cum 3 car. Ibi molin. redd. 5 solid. & 20 ac. prati & totid. pasturæ. Silva 1 leu. long. & tantund. lat. Olim 6 lib. Modo 7 lib. De his 10 hid. ded. Rex E. prædicto Iuing 2 caruc. terræ.

Terra Ernolfi de Heding.

ERNULFVS DE HEDDING ten. de Rege WESTONE. Edric teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 5 hid. Terra est 7 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 10 servi & 6 villani & 1 bord. cum 3 car. Ibi molin. redd. 20 solid. & 13 ac. prati & 60 ac. pasturæ & 30 ac. silvæ. In BADE 3 domus redd. 27 den. Totum olim & modo val. 8 lib.

Engeler ten. de Ern. TICHEHAM. Edric teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 1 hida & 3 virg. terræ. Terra est 3 car. Ibi sunt 3 villani & 1 bord. & 1 servus & 6 ac. prati. Silva 3 quarent. long. & una quarent. lat. Val. 40 solid.

Ingelramnus ten. de Er. REDDENE. Edric teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro una hida. Terra est 3 car. quæ ibi sunt in dominio & 3 servi & 28 bord. Ibi 2 molini redd. 15 solid. & 20 ac. prati & 30 ac. pasturæ. Silva 1 leu. long. & tantund. lat. Olim & modo val. 4 lib.

Terra Gisleberti filii Tvroldi.

GISLEBERTVS FILIVS TVROLDI ten. de Rege CHIVESTOCH & Osbernus de eo. Edric teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro una hida & dim. Terra est 2 car. quæ ibi sunt in dominio & 2 servi & 2 bord. & 20 ac. prati & 10 ac. silvæ minutæ. Olim 20 sol. Modo val. 30 solid.

Walterus ten. de G. TVMBELI. Edric teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 5 hid. Terra est 5 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 2 servi & 5 villani & 4 bord. & 4 coscez cum 3 car. Ibi molin. redd. 30 den. & 35 ac. prati. Pastura 1 leu. long. & dim. leu. lat. & tantund. silvæ. Quando recepit valeb. 100 sol. Modo tantund.

Idem ten. ESTONE. Edric teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 1 hida. Terra est 1 car. quæ ibi est cum 3 bord. Redd. 30 solid.

Terra Godeboldi.

GODEBOLDVS ten. de Rege CARME. Albrict teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 virg. terræ. Terra est 3 car. In dominio est 1 car. cum 1 servo & 3 villani cum 1 bord. Ibi 3 ac. prati & 50 ac. pasturæ. Olim 20 sol. Modo val. 10 solid.

Terra Mathio de Horetania.

MATHIV ten. de Rege CLIVEDONE & Ildebertus de eo. Johannes teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 5 hid. & dimid. & 2 ferlingis. Terra est 6 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. cum 1 servo & 8 villani & 10 bord. cum 4 car. Ibi 46 ac. prati. Pastura 1 leu. & dim. long. & tantund. lat. Silva 2 quarent. long. & dim. quarent. lat. Olim 40 solid. Modo val. 4 lib.

Rumaldus ten. de M. CALVICHE. Torchil teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro una hida. Terra est 3 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 2 servi & 3 villani & 4 bord. cum 2 car. Ibi 6 ac. silvæ minutæ. Olim & modo 40 sol.

De hoc M. est ablata una virg. terræ quam teneb. Torchil cum prædicta terra. Episcopus Constantiensis ten.

ILDEFERTUS ten. de M. MIDELTVNE. Vluuard teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 10 hid. Terra est 6 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 4 servi & 9 villani & 9 bord. cum 3 car. Ibi molin. redd. 5 solid. & 24 ac. prati. Silva 10 quarent. in long. & lat. Quando recepit valeb. 100 fol. Modo 6 lib.

Terra Hunfridi.

HUNFRIDVS [Camer.] ten. de Rege CVRI. Ordric & Liuing teneb. T. R. E. & geldabant pro 1 hida & uno ferling. Terra est 1 car. quæ ibi est in dominio cum 1 bord. & 2 cotar. Ibi 20 ac. prati. Olim 20 solid. Modo val. 40 solid. Hæc terra addita est terris Brictric sed ii qui teneb. T. R. E. quo voleb. ire poterant.

Idem H. ten. CVRI. Leuing teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 hid. Terra est 3 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 3 villani & 3 bord. cum 1 car. Ibi 24 ac. prati. Olim 30 fol. Modo val. 40 solid. & hæc est juncta terris Brictric sed qui teneb. T. R. E. quo voleb. ire poterant.

ROBERTVS de Odburville ten. de Rege in WARNE 2 virg. terræ & dim. quæ nunquam geldav. Terra est dim. car. Ibi est unus bord. cum 1 seruo. Val. 15 solid. Vastam accep.

Hic Robertus habuit unam virg. terræ quam teneb. Dodo libere T. R. E. Hæc addita fuit DOLVERTONE Maner. Regis. Modo dijudicata est esse tainland. Val. 10 fol.

Idem R. ten. dimid. hid. in WIDEPOLLE. Tres forestarij teneb. T. R. E. Terra est 4 car. De hac reddebat Robertus 20 solid. in firma Regis ad WINESFORD. Modo diratiocinata est in tainland.

Idem R. ten. WILESFORDE. Duo taini teneb. T. R. E. & geldabant pro una hida. Terra est 2 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 2 servi & 8 bord. habent. 1 car. Ibi 4 ac. prati & 10 ac. pasturæ & 3 ac. silvæ minutæ. Olim 10 solid. Modo val. 15 solid. De hac hida ten. Com. Morit. unam virg. & Bretel de eo.

Idem R. ten. MELECOME. Saric teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro una virg. terræ & dimid. Terra est 1 car. & dim. & ibi sunt cum 10 bord. Ibi molin. redd. 12 den. & 10 ac. silvæ minutæ. Olim & modo val. 15 fol.

De hoc M. est ablata dimid. hida quæ T. R. E. ibi pertineb. Hanc ten. Walscinus de Douuai cum BVR maner. suo.

JOHANNES Hostiarius ten. de Rege PEGENS. Brictric teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro una hida & una virg. terræ. Terra est 2 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 2 villani cum 1 bord. Ibi presbiter cum 1 car. & 2 bord. Ibi 5 ac. prati. Olim 40 solid. Modo 30 solid. valet.

Idem Johannes ten. PERI. Orgar teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro dim. hida & dim. virg. terræ & dimid. ferling. Terra est 1 car. quæ ibi est cum 2 vill. & 2 bord. Ibi 5 ac. prati. Olim 10 fol. Modo val. 15 solid.

STABLE ten. de Johanne NEWETVNE. Samar teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro dim. hida. Terra est 1 car. quæ ibi est cum 2 villanis & 2 bord. & 8 servis. Ibi 5 ac. prati & 5 ac. silvæ. Olim 10 fol. Modo val. 15 solid.

ROBERTVS ten. de Johanne CANDETONE. Semar teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro dim. hida. Terra est 1 car. quæ ibi est in dominio cum 1 villano & 4 bord. Ibi molin. redd. 5 solid. & 23 ac. prati & 6 ac. pasturæ. Olim 15 solid. Modo val. 20 solid.

Ipse Johannes ten. WINCHEBERIE. Aluuard teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 hid. Terra est 1 car. & dim. & ibi sunt cum 2 villanis & 3 bord. Ibi 8 ac. prati. Olim 20 solid. Modo 30 solid.

Ipse Johannes ten. HUSTILLE. Aluuard teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro una virg. terræ. Terra est 2 car. quæ ibi sunt cum 3 villanis & 4 bord. Ibi 10 ac. pasturæ. Olim 10 fol. Modo val. 20 solid.

De hac terra dimid. virg. & unus ferling T. R. E. pertinebat ad SVMERTONE. Val. 5 fol.

ANSGER [souuer] ten. de Rege CILDETONE. Aluvinus teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro una virg. terræ. Terra est 1 car. quæ ibi est cum 1 villano & 1 seruo. Ibi 14 ac. prati & 5 ac. pasturæ. Olim 5 fol. Modo val. 15 fol.

Idem A. ten. MICHAELISERCER. Aluui teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro dim. hida. Terra est 1 car. Olim & modo val. 5 solid.

Idem A. ten. SIWOLDESTONR. Duo taini libere teneb. T. R. E. & geldabant pro una virg. terræ. Terra est dim. car. Olim & modo val. 4 solid.

Idem ten. DERLEGE. Alfi teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 virg. terræ & dimid. & uno ferling. Terra est 3 car. quæ ibi sunt cum 4 villanis & 2 bord. & 3 servis. Ibi 20 ac. silvæ. Olim & modo valet 20 solid.

ANSGER [Coqus] ten. de Rege LVLESTOCH. Brictric teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 5 hid. Terra est In dominio sunt 3 car. & 2 servi & 11 villani & 7 bord. & 20 ac. silvæ in uno loco & in alio silva 1 leu. long. & dimid. leu. lat. Olim & modo val. 100 solid.

ANSCHITIL [Parcher] ten. de Rege NEWETVNE. Ofuardus teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 1 hida & una virg. terræ. Terra est 3 car. quæ ibi sunt cum 8 bord. Ibi 15 ac. prati & 20 ac. moræ & 10 ac. silvæ. Olim 40 fol. Modo val. 30.

Idem A. ten. HERDENEBERIE. Aluric teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro una hida. Terra est 2 car. Ibi sunt 3 bord. cum 1 seruo & 60 ac. pasturæ. Olim 20 fol. Modo val. 5 solid.

Idem A. ten. MIDELTONE. Ofuardus teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 1 hida. Terra est 1 car. quæ ibi est cum 1 villano & 2 servis. Ibi 6 ac. prati & 2 ac. silvæ minutæ & 20 ac. pasturæ. Olim & modo val. 15 fol.

GIRARDVS ten. ERNESEL. Leuing teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 1 hida terræ. Terra est 1 car. Ibi est 1 bord. & 2 servi & 6 ac. prati & 10 ac. silvæ. Olim & modo val. 30 solid.

EDMVND filius Pagen ten. BERTVNE de Rege. Jadulfus teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 hid. & dim. Terra est 6 car. In dominio est 1 car. cum 1 seruo & 2 villani & 4 bord. & 6 cotar. Ibi molin. redd. 10 solid. & 50 ac. prati & 60 ac. pasturæ. Olim 6 lib. Modo 3 lib.

De hoc M. est ablata 1 hida quam ten. Malger de Cartrai.

Idem

Idem E. ten. PICOTE. Jadulfus teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 hid. & dim. Terra est 4 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 2 servi & 3 villani & 8 bord. cum 2 car. Ibi molin. redd. 50 den. Ibi 8 ac. prati & 12 ac. pasturæ & 50 ac. silvæ. Olim & modo val. 4 lib.

Idem E. ten. WALTUNE. Elmar teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 hid. Terra est 4 car. Ibi in dominio 1 car. & unus villanus & 6 bord. cum 1 car. & dimid. Ibi 6 ac. prati & 40 ac. pasturæ. Silvæ minutæ 1 quarent. in long. & lat. Olim 4 lib. Modo 40 solid.

Vxor Manasses [Coqui] ten. HAIA. Edric teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 hid. Terra est 2 car. Ibi sunt 2 bord. cum 1 cotar. & 6 ac. prati & 12 ac. pasturæ. Olim 20 solid. Modo val. 15 solid.

Eadem ten. ESTONE. Alduinus teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro una hida & una virg. terræ. Terra est 2 car. quæ ibi sunt in dominio cum 1 villano & 3 bord. & uno cotar. Ibi 8 ac. prati & 6 ac. pasturæ. Olim & modo val. 20 fol.

Terræ Cainorum Regis.

BRICTRIC & VLUARDUS ten. de Rege BOCHELANDE. Idem ipsi teneb. T. R. E. & geldabant pro 1 hida & dim. Terra est 3 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 2 villani & 4 bord. Valet 20 solid.

Hanc terram teneb. isti de Petro Episcopo dum vixit & reddeb. ei 10 fol. Modo ten. de Rege sed post mortem Episcopi Rex inde nil habuit.

De hac terra teneb. uxor Bolle 3 virg. T. R. E.

SIWARD ten. SEVENEMETONE. T. R. E. geldabat pro 3 hid. Terra est 3 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 2 villani & 3 bord. & 2 servi & 8 ac. prati. Valet 3 lib.

HARDINO [f. Alnod] ten. LOPEN. Toui teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 hid. Terra est 2 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 2 servi & 2 villani & 5 bord. & 20 ac. prati. Olim 20 solid. Modo val. 40 solid.

HARDING ten. BRADE. Toui teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 1 hida. Terra est 2 car. In dominio est 1 car. cum 1 villano. Olim 20 fol. Modo 10 fol.

Idem ten. CAPILANDE. Toui teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 1 hida. Terra est 2 car. In dominio est 1 car. cum 1 bord. & 1 servo & 6 ac. prati & 30 ac. silvæ. Olim 5 fol. Modo val. 20 solid.

Huius M. est addita dimid. hida quæ fuit de CVRI maner. Regis. Val. 5 solid.

Idem ten. MERIET. Goduinus teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 5 hid. Terra est 6 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. & 2 servi & 9 villani & 6 bord. cum 2 car. Ibi molin. redd. 5 solid. & 10 ac. prati & 3 quarent. pasturæ. Olim 100 fol. Modo val. 4 lib.

HARDING ten. BOCHELAND. Toui teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro una hida. Terra est 4 car. Ibi 3 ac. prati & 10 quarent. pasturæ in long. & 4 lat. Silva 2 quarent. long. & una lat. Olim 40 fol. Modo 10 solid.

HARDING ten. DINESCOPE. Toui teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 1 hida. Terra est 3 car. In dominio sunt 2 car. cum 3 villanis. Ibi 81 c. prati & 3 quarent. pasturæ in long. & lat. Olim & modo val. 40 solid.

BRICTRIC ten. TOCHESWELLE. Goduinus teneb. T. R. E. Ibi est dim. virg. terræ & non geldabat T. R. E. Terra est 1 car. Ibi sunt 4 bord. cum 1 servo. Olim & modo valeb. 12 solid. & 6 denar.

SIUARDUS ten. DVNINTON. Edmar teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 hid. Terra est 3 car. quæ ibi sunt cum 6 villanis & 3 bord. Ibi molin. redd. 8 denar. & 8 ac. prati. Pastura 3 quarent. long. & 2 quarent. lat. Silva 3 quarent. long. & 2 quarent. lat. Olim 20 solid. Modo val. 40.

SIUARDUS ten. ETTEBERE. Idem ipse teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 1 hida. Terra est 1 car. & dim. & ibi sunt cum 2 villanis & 3 bord. Ibi 6 ac. prati & una quarent. silvæ in long. & lat. Olim & modo val. 20 solid.

DONO ten. STAWE. Siuoldus teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 virg. terræ. Terra est 3 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 3 servi & 6 villani & 2 bord. & molin. sine censu & 5 ac. prati & 30 ac. pasturæ & 3 ac. silvæ. Olim & modo val. 20 solid.

VLF ten. HAVECHEWELLE. Idem ipse teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro una virg. terræ & uno ferling & quarta parte unius ferling. Terra est 3 car. Ibi sunt 3 car. cum 1 servo & 3 villani & 4 bord. Valet 25 solid.

ALWARDUS & fratres ejus ten. STOCHE. Pater eorum teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 hid. Terra est 2 car. quæ ibi sunt cum 1 villano & 1 servo & 13 bord. Ibi 15 ac. prati & 8 ac. pasturæ. Olim 60 fol. Modo val. 50 fol.

GODVINUS ten. DRAICOTE. Ipse & mater ejus teneb. T. R. E. & defendebant se pro una virg. terræ. Terra est dim. car. Redd. 2 fol. per annum.

ALDVI ten. STOCHE. Idem ipse teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 1 hida & 3 virg. terræ. Terra est 2 car. Ibi sunt 3 bord. & 2 servi cum 1 car. Ibi molin. redd. 6 solid. & 8 den. & 6 ac. prati. Pastura 5 quarent. long. & 2 quarent. lat. Silva 3 quarent. long. & 2 quarent. lat.

BRISMAR ten. HALBERGE. Idem ipse ten. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 10 hid. Terra est 8 car. In dominio est 1 car. & 2 servi & 8 villani & 16 bord. cum 5 car. Ibi molin. redd. 5 solid. & 13 ac. prati & dim. & dimid. leu. pasturæ in long. & lat. & tantund. silvæ. Valet 8 lib.

ALVERD ten. WICHE. Idem ipse teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 hid. Terra est 3 car. quæ ibi sunt cum 2 villanis & 6 bord. & 3 servis. Ibi molin. redd. 5 solid. & 5 ac. prati & 10 ac. spinetii. Val. 40 solid.

DONNO ten. BOCHELANDE. Idem ipse teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 12 hid. Terra est 7 car. Ibi sunt 5 car. & 11 villani & 5 bord. & 7 servi & 40 ac. prati & 30 ac. silvæ minutæ & dim. leu. pasturæ in long. & una quarent. & dim. in lat. & molin. redd. 7 fol. Olim 8 lib. Modo val. 100 solid.

AGELRICVS ten. CVME. Eddid Regina teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 hid. Terra est 5 car. quæ ibi sunt & 6 villani & 5 bord. & 3 servi. Ibi molin. redd. 50 den. & 8 ac. prati & 20 ac. silvæ. Olim 20 fol. Modo 4 lib.

ALVRIC ten. LIDFORD. Brictric teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 9 hid. Terra est 8 car. Ibi sunt 7 car. & 6 villani & 9 bord. & 2 cotar. & 8 servi. Ibi molin.

molin. redd. 15 solid. & 60 ac. prati & 30 ac. pasturæ & una leu. silvæ in long. & lat. & porcarius redd. 10 porcos. Olim & modo val. 8 lib.

ALVRIC ten. SCEPEWORDE. Brietric teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro dimid. hida. Terra est dimid. car. Valet 5 solid.

BRICHTOWARD ten. WRITELINCTONE. Brichtuoldus teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 6 hid. Terra est 5 car. & tot. ibi sunt cum 8 villanis & 3 cotar. Ibi 12 ac. prati & 24 ac. pasturæ & 12 ac. silvæ minutæ. Olim 100 solid. Modo val. 4 lib.

HUSCARLE ten. unam virg. terræ quam ipsemet teneb. T. R. E. in ESTROPE. Ibi habet dimid. car. Valet 40 denar.

OSMER ten. unam virg. terræ in OTREMETONE. Pater ejus teneb. T. R. E. De ea sunt 2 partes ablatae & in CANDETONE maner. Regis positæ.

Item Hvnfridi Terra & quorundam Aliorum.

HVNFRIDVS ten. BABECARI. Bruno libere teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 hid. & dimid. Terra est 3 car. In dominio sunt tamen 2 car. & 2 servi & 6 villani & 3 bord. cum 3 car. Ibi 14 ac. prati & 8 ac. pasturæ. Olim 40 fol. Modo val. 50 solid. Hæc est addita terris Brietric.

Hunfridus ten. ALTONE. Alnod teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 hid. Terra est 2 car. In dominio est 1 car. & unus villanus & 4 bord. cum dimid. car. & 1 servo. Ibi 6 ac. prati & 6 ac. silvæ. Olim 20 fol. Modo val. 30 fol.

Hunfridus ten. SANFORD. Tres taini teneb. libere T. R. E. & geldabant pro 6 hid. Terra est 6 car. & tot. ibi sunt & 4 villani & 15 bord. & 4 servi & 8 ac. prati. Pastura 2 quarent. long. & una quarent. lat. Silva 4 quarent. long. & una quarent. lat. Olim 8 lib. Modo val. 9 lib.

Odo Flandrensis ten. TIMESBERIE. Gouerd teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 5 hid. Terra est 4 car. Ibi sunt 2 car. & 5 villani & 3 bord. & molin. redd. 40 denar. & 40 ac. prati 1 minus & 39 ac. pasturæ. Valet 3 lib.

WILLELMUS [Hofed.] ten. TATEWICHE. Tres taini teneb. T. R. E. & geldabant pro 1 hida & dimid. Terra est 1 car. quæ ibi est in dominio & 3 servi & 2 bord. & dimid. ac. prati & 10 ac. silvæ minutæ. Olim 10 solid. Modo val. 30 solid.

RADULFVS [de Berchelai] ten. TATEWICHE. Godric teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro dimid. hida. Terra

est 1 car. quæ ibi est cum 3 servis. Ibi 1 ac. silvæ. Olim 10 solid. Modo val. 15 solid.

HUGOLINUS [interpres] ten. de Rege HERLEI. Azor teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 1 hida. Terra est 3 car. & tot. ibi sunt cum 1 villano & 5 bord. & 2 servis. Ibi dimid. ac. prati & silvæ minutæ 3 quarent. int. long. & lat. Olim & modo val. 50 fol.

Idem ten. ESTONE. Ingulf teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 3 hid. Terra est 5 car. Ibi sunt 3 car. & 3 villani & 6 bord. & 2 servi & molin. redd. 5 solid. Olim 40 solid. Modo val. 60 solid.

Idem ten. CLAFERTONE. Suain teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 5 hid. Terra est 6 car. & tot. ibi sunt & 4 villani & 7 bord. & 4 servi & molin. redd. 7 fol. & 6 denar. & 20 ac. prati & 12 quarent. pasturæ in long. & lat. Olim & modo val. 7 lib.

DROGO [de Montagud] ten. CHENOLLE. Alnod teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 1 hida & dimid. Terra est 3 car. & tot. ibi sunt & 6 villani & 4 servi cum uno cotar. Ibi 15 ac. prati. Silva 4 quarent. in long. & 3 quarent. in lat. Olim 40 fol. Modo val. 4 lib.

De hac terra est ablata 1 hida terræ quæ T. R. E. ibi erat. Turstinus [f. Rolf] ten. Valet 20 solid.

HUGO ten. FODINDONE. Alnuardus teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 hid. & una virg. terræ. Terra est 3 car. & tot. ibi sunt & 2 villani & 1 cotar. & 6 servi & 14 ac. prati. Olim 30 fol. Modo val. 40 solid.

RICARDUS ten. in RODE 1 hid. quam ipse tenuit de Rainboldo [presbitero] licentia Regis ut dicit. Reinbold vero tenuit T. R. E. Terra est dim. car. Ibi est unus bord. Olim & modo val. 10 solid.

SCHELIN ten. FODINDONE. Bricstouard teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 1 hida & una virg. terræ & dim. Terra est 2 car. quæ ibi sunt cum 1 servo & uno bord. Ibi 6 ac. prati. Olim & modo val. 20 solid.

ELDRED ten. BROCHELIE. Idem ipse ten. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 4 hid. Terra est 4 car. & tot. ibi sunt & 6 villani & 7 bord. & 16 ac. prati. Valet 30 solid.

Eldred ten. GRENEDONE. Idem ipse teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro dimid. hida. Terra est dim. car. Ibi sunt 4 bord. cum 1 servo & molin. redd. 30 denar. & 3 ac. prati & 2 ac. silvæ minutæ. Valet 5 solid.

ANSGERUS [de Montagud] ten. de Rege PRESTONE. Alnuard teneb. T. R. E. & geldabat pro 2 hid. Terra est 1 car. quæ ibi est in dominio cum 1 servo & 8 bord. Ibi 10 ac. prati. Olim 15 fol. Modo val. 40 fol.

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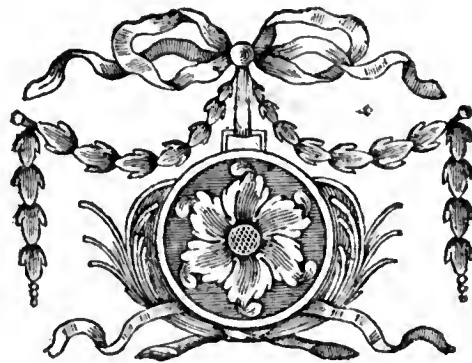
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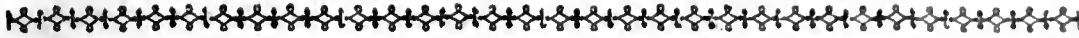
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BATH.

THIS city is situated in latitude 51 degrees, 22 minutes, and 32 seconds north;^a in longitude 2 degrees, 21 minutes, and 30 seconds, and in time 9 minutes and 26 seconds west, from London; being 107 miles distant from that metropolis, 19 northeast from Wells, 12 east from Bristol, 39 northwest from Salisbury, 41 nearly southwest from Gloucester, and 67 southwest from Oxford.^b It stands in a deep narrow valley, bounded on the north, east, south and southwest by lofty hills, forming a very pleasant natural amphitheatre, and affording the city a double advantage, a barrier against the winds, and fountains of the purest water. This valley runs nearly from northeast to northwest, being incurvated in its centre by the swelling ridge of Lansdown-hill, which is its chief boundary towards the north. On the northwest side it widens, and gradually opens into a plain, divided into rich meads and pastures, and watered by the river Avon, (the *Antona* of Tacitus) which, leaving the city on its northern banks, hence winds its way to Keynsham, and the port of Bristol.

Various have been the appellations which this remarkable city has sustained in the different periods of its existence. The Britons called it *Caer Palladwr*, *Caer-Badon*, *Caer-Bladin*, *Caer-Gran*, *Caer yn ennaint twynyn*.

^a The southwest corner of Queen-Square was found to be, on a medium of twenty-one accurate observations with a brass Hadley's sextant made by Ramsden, 51 degrees, 22 minutes, and 32 seconds, which varies only two seconds from the account given in the tables requisite to be used with the Nautical Ephemeris, and published by order of the Commissioners of Longitude; that work giving the latitude 51 deg. 22 min. 30 sec.; longitude in degrees 2 deg. 21 min. 30 sec. longitude in time 9 min. 26 sec. west. Bath is placed by Ptolemy in long. 17 deg. 20 min. east from the Canary or Fortunate Islands, and in lat. 53 deg. 30 min. The difference between which latitude and the true latitude, is nearly the same with that between the true latitude of *Byzantium*, and that which he ascribes to it.

Ptolemy's lat. of Byzantium	-	43° 5'	Lat. of Bath, according to Ptolemy	-	53° 30'
True latitude	-	41 1	True latitude	-	51 22
		2 4			2 8
		Difference			Difference

Might not this mistake be derived from the ancient error, which perplexed all the geographers till the present century, of supposing *Marseilles* and *Byzantium* to be in the same parallel of latitude?

^b It is placed by Antoninus at the distance of 24 miles from *Venta Silurum* or *Caerwent*, 15 miles from *Abon* or *Henbury*, 6 from *Trajectus* or *Hanham*, 15 from *Verlucio* or *Heddington*, 35 from *Cunetio* or *Marlborough*, 50 from *Spinæ* or *Speen*, and 65 from *Calleva* or *Silchester*. In which reckoning it is very observable that the distance in English miles from Bath to Marlborough is 32.51, which agrees exactly with the modern measure.

Its Greek names were Ὑδατα θερμά and Βαδίζα;^c its Latin *Aquæ Solis, Fontes Calidi, Achamannum, Therma, Badonia, Bathonia, Balnea, and Badonessa*;^d and its Saxon, Æcemanner-ceartre,^e Æcemaner-bein, Letbæðun, and Baðan-certer; some of which refer to the genii of the hot springs, and others to those springs themselves, which have rendered this city so celebrated throughout the world.^f

These waters are said from the latest experiments to contain a small portion of common salt, a larger proportion of selenites, a portion of fixible air, and some sulphureous gas or inflammable air, together with a slight chalybeate impregnation. These are all that chemistry has as yet discovered; but from the inadequacy of these impregnations to the effects produced, it is probable that some latent cause is concerned of too subtile a nature to be subjected to such analysis, or perhaps to be the object of our senses, or even of our comprehension.

The proportionable specific gravity which the several mineral waters bear to the others used in diet and for domestick purposes in this city, and to distilled water, is as follows:

N. B. The proportions are expressed in decimals, and are nearly, but not altogether accurate.

TABLE I.				TABLE II.	
			Grains.	Of the number of Grains in a Pint which the Mineral and other Waters of this City exceed Distilled Water.	
Distilled water	-	-	1.0000	River Water—five grains and a half.	
River water	-	-	1.0008	Circus Water—five grains and a half.	
Circus Reservoir	-	-	1.0008	City Reservoir—seven grains four-tenths.	
Claverton Reservoir	-	-	1.0010	Beechen-cliff—eight grains three-tenths.	
Beechen-cliff Reservoir	-	-	1.0011	Beacon-hill—seven grains four-tenths.	
Common Pump Water	-	-	1.0016	Pump Water—twelve grains one-tenth.	
Pump in the Grove ^f	-	-	1.0009	Pump in the Grove—six grains and a half.	
King's-Bath Water	-	-	1.0020	King's-Bath Water—twenty-six grains.	
Hot-Bath Water	-	-	1.0020	Hot-Bath Water—twenty-six grains.	
Cross-Bath Water	-	-	1.0018	Cross-Bath Water—twenty-four gr. one-tenth.	

The heat of the Bath waters is as follows: *King's-Bath* 116 degrees, *Hot-Bath* 117 degrees, *Cross-Bath* 111 degrees on Fahrenheit's thermometer.

^c ΒΑΔΙΖΑ, πόλις της Βρετανίας, Πολυβίου τρισκαιδεκάτω, τὸ ἔθνικὸν Βαδίζαι. Stephanus de Urbibus.

^d Dr. PEIRCE, in his *Bath Memoirs*, proposes calling it *Cripple-Town*.

^e The present name of this city is derived from the Saxon Bæð, which signifies a *Bath*, and comes from the Greek Βαθύ *profundum*.

^f The water of this pump is commended by Dr. *Oliver*, senior. See his work on the Bath Waters, p. 139.

The disorders which are particularly benefited by the Bath Waters, are,

1. *Obstructions of the Viscera*, as of the liver, spleen, and mesentery, whether arising from hot climates, intemperance, or any other cause. In these, however, it must be premised that a trial must be made before the disease be so far advanced as to bring on fever, as in such circumstances, the waters in every form and mode of application are injurious. In cases of this kind, suited to their use, they are drunk, and used (with caution) as baths.

2. *Palsies*. In these their use has been celebrated from the earliest times, both internally taken, and (what is here of more importance) used as baths. An account of their success in the different kinds of palsy, taken from authentick memoirs of the Bath Hospital, is here annexed.

Out of 730 patients admitted into the Bath Hospital, for palsy from no assignable or obvious cause, there were cured 87, *much better* 287, better 123, no better 202, dead 31. The proportion of those who received benefit to the whole number admitted is, as 497 to 730, or nearly as 1 to 1.4688. The number of deaths is nearly as 1 to 23.548. Of 24 patients that were admitted for palsy from external cold, two only received no benefit, and none died. Out of 19 cases of palsy from external accident that were admitted from May 1751 to May 1764, sixteen were cured, two were no better, and one dead.

By another account it appears that out of thirteen patients admitted from the end of 1775 to the end of 1785, two were cured, five were *much better*, two were better, three were no better, and one dead.

In palsy from distortion of the vertebræ, nine persons out of forty so afflicted were cured, 3 *much better*, 8 better, 18 no better, and 2 dead. Of 276 persons admitted into the Bath Hospital for palsy of the hands from colic, (from May 1751 to May 1764) 256 were cured or benefited, 6 were no better, 10 died, and 4 were improper subjects for a trial of the waters.

By a later account, viz. from Jan. 1, 1776, to Dec. 31, 1785, it appears, that out of 264 admitted within that time, 117 were cured, 138 were *much better*, 5 were better, 2 were no better, and only 2 dead.

In palsies succeeding fever, it appears, that from May 1751 to May 1764, 17 cases were admitted, of which 13 were cured or benefited, 2 were no better, 2 were improper for a trial of the waters, and none dead.

By a later account we find that from Jan. 1, 1776, to Dec. 31, 1785, 15 patients of this kind were admitted, of whom 5 were cured, 9 *much better*, 1 no better, and none dead.

In cases of weakness of the limbs succeeding rheumatism, it appears from Dr. Charlton's account, that of twenty-seven patients, 22 received benefit, and none died. A later account is however less favourable, in that two out of three received no benefit.

In palsy from women's lying-in or miscarriage, four out of five patients, so admitted, received benefit.

The average of stay in the hospital of thirty-six patients taken in succession, who were all discharged cured of palsy without any assignable cause, rather exceeded ninety days to each person.

If the disease be local or confined to one limb, the pump is generally used daily from fifty to two hundred strokes. If the disorder be of larger extent, the bath is generally advised twice a week, or if the patient can bear it, thrice. The pump is sometimes used to the patients when in the bath. The time of bathing in the publick baths is in the morning, the time of stay from ten minutes to half an hour, and a warm season of the year is preferable. The Cross-Bath is generally first tried, as being cooler than the others. If this be too warm, or other circumstances attending its use inconvenient, private baths of any degree of heat that may be desired, may be had either at the Hot and King's Baths, or at those belonging to the Pierpoint family, situated in Abbey-street. The water is drunk from half a pint daily to a quart; two-thirds of the quantity taken is given before breakfast, and the remainder at noon. The Cross-Bath water is generally advised for a few days at the commencement of the course.

The *Gout* is also much relieved by the use of the Bath Waters, both internally taken and externally applied. The intervals between the paroxysms are the proper times for their application; want of appetite, debility, and stiffness of limbs, arising from the same cause, often receive great benefit. The mode of using them does not differ materially from that above described in palsy.

Rheumatick complaints also are relieved by the use of the Bath Waters, that kind especially which comes on rather in the decline of life, and is not attended with fever.

The *Hysterick Colick*, and that which goes under the name of the *Colick of Poitiers*, are proper for a trial of these waters, and are generally relieved.

Jaundice, when proceeding from biliary calculi, and not from any inflammation of the liver, is generally cured by the use of the waters.

Hip cafes, and *White Swellings of the Knee*, if taken in time, are generally cured by the external application of the waters; of the former one hundred and fixty-seven cafes were admitted from the beginning of the year 1778 to the end of the year 1784, of whom 31 were cured, 66 were *much better*, 30 were better, 40 no better, and none dead. The proportion of those that received benefit to those that received none, is as 3.175 to 1.

In the same space of time twelve patients with *White Swellings of the Knee* were admitted, of whom 1 was cured, 4 were *much better*, 5 better, and 2 no better. The proportion of those benefited to those who received no benefit, is as 5 to 1.

Leprosy is another complaint in which the Bath waters have been found successful. Of 196 patients admitted for this loathsome disease from Jan. 1, 1776, to Jan. 1, 1783, 119 were cleansed, 51 were *much better*, 12 were better, 8 were no better, 2 died of the small-pox, 1 was discharged for misbehaviour, and 2 were improper for a trial of the waters. The proportion of those benefited to those that received no benefit is as 22.75 to 1.

Hysterical and *Hypochondriacal* complaints are also relieved by the Bath waters, the former particularly, if accompanied with obstruction of the natural discharges.

Other spasmodick diseases, as *St. Vitus's Dance*, have also received benefit; of nine patients admitted for this complaint from the beginning of the year 1775 to the end of 1784, eight were cured, and one was better.

The circumstances which contraindicate the use of the Bath waters, are, All feverish complaints, especially if attended with cough, pain of the breast, or difficulty of breathing. All cafes attended with any open sore or ulcer. All cafes wherein there is reason to suspect any internal suppuration or schirrus has taken place. All cafes of persons subject to hæmorrhages of any kind, if considerable. Cafes of Hernia or Intestinal Rupture. Cafes of Mania, or any tendency thereto, or derangement of the understanding, especially if attended with fever. Great Plethora and redness of the face, especially if attended with costiveness.

The discovery of these so salutiferous waters is by ancient historians attributed to Bladud son of Lud-Hudibras, who was king of this country eight hundred and ninety years before the birth of Christ. This Bladud is said to have been a person deeply versed in mystick science, and to have taught necromancy throughout Britain. Proteus-like, he assumed a variety of shapes and figures, turned one thing into another, made the dead to speak, stopped the course of rivers and the flight of birds, and discomposed the order
of

of the elements. Among other his prodigious exploits, he converted the cold springs, which he observed to flow in this particular spot, into a hot fountain, built over it a temple to Minerva, and instituted sacred fires to burn perpetually upon her altar.^e At length, to prove the consummate excellence of his art, he made himself wings to fly withal through heaven, in which attempt he fell, and was dashed to pieces upon the temple of Apollo at Trinovantum.^h

To this preposterous account other writers have added circumstances equally ridiculous; such as Bladud wandering in disguise from his father's house, to which he had become offensive by reason of a noisome leprosy, and hiring himself to a swineherd at the village of *Swainswick*. That oftentimes observing some of the swine which he superintended, and drove from pasture to pasture, to delight in running down the hill, and plunging themselves into a deep black morass; and perceiving that such of his herd, as before were covered with squamous eruptions, were suddenly restored whole, and perfectly smooth; he began to investigate the cause and the place of their miry wallowing, discovered the virtues of the waters, applied them to his own distempered frame, and soon becoming clean, returned to his father's house in peace. That shortly after succeeding to the throne, he environed the waters which had contributed to his recovery with a strong inclosure, and afterwards built round them a city, which he called after his own name.

Aburd however as these legends are, still they have some tendency to point out the antiquity of the hot springs; nor could it indeed have hardly been possible for such a wonderful phenomenon to have remained unobserved by the rudest aborigines of the country; but the antiquity of the city and the baths themselves we are not to refer to any higher period than the arrival of the Romans, a people peculiarly happy in converting the gifts of nature to the properest uses, and in supplying her deficiencies by admirable works of art.

^e This somewhat agrees with the account given by Solinus of these waters: 'Fontesque calidi opiparo exsculpti apparatus ad usus mortalium, quibus præsul est Minerva numen, in cujus æde perpetui ignes nunquam canescunt in favillas; sed ubi ignis tabuit, vertitur in globos faxeos.' *Solin. Polyhistor. cap. xxv.*

^h Pontici Virunnii Britan. Hist. lib. 2. The monks imputed the virtues of these waters to a miracle of St. David. Alexander Necham, a poet of the thirteenth century thus describes them:

*Bathonæ Thermis vix præfero Virgilianas
Confecto profunt Balnea nostra seni.
Profunt attritis, collis, invalidisque,
Et quorum morbis frigida causa subest.*

Virgil's fam'd baths o'er ours no palm can claim,—
Here o'd age blooms, here nimbly walk the lame;
Congenial heats the long-lost strength restore,
And pain afflicts the morbid frame no more.

It was in the year of our Lord 44, and in the reign of the Emperor Claudius, that the Roman forces, under the conduct of Flavius Vespasian, after having reduced all the Belgick colonies and the western parts of Britain under the subjection of the Roman empire, sat down in this territory, to which they had probably been directed by the native Belgæ. The report of such genial waters as flowed with spontaneous heat from the bosom of the earth in a rude and barbarous country, was a sufficient inducement to a people who had so lately left the luxuries of Italy, where every art was employed in erecting the most superb baths and sudatories, and in fabricating with immense labour and expence that very article of indulgence, which nature in this spot furnished without the smallest trouble to their hands. Such an extraordinary and unexpected bounty they could not fail ascribing to that orb, which imparts heat and vigour to the universe; and they at once bestowed upon the waters the appellation of *Aquæ Solis*, or the Waters of the Sun. Here they stationed the first detachment of the second legion, building proper habitations for the officers and the military in general, and at length, by the arrival of other legions, the place grew into a city, endowed with Roman liberties, and governed by Roman laws. Walls, gates, and temples, were erected, and a little Rome began to adorn a dreary inhospitable wild.

In the reign of Hadrian, about A. D. 118, that same detachment of the second legion, still remaining here, was joined by a division of the sixth; and in that of Severus, a part of the twentieth legion, removed from *Devana*, or Chester, had their station in *Aquæ Solis*, which was then become the most capital city in Roman Britain, and the principal, if not the only place in this part of the island for preparing the legionary arms and ensigns. This appears by a monumental stone found in 1708, on the Fosse-road near Walcot, inscribed with the following memorial:

IVLIVS VITA
 LIS. FABRICIËS
 IS. LEG. XX.V V.
 STIPENDIOR
 VM IX ANNOR. XX.
 IX. NATIONE BE
 LGA. EX COLEGIO
 FABRICE. ELATV
 S. H. S. E.

Julius Vitalis Fabriciensis, legionis vicesimæ, valentis, victricis, stipendarum novem, annorum viginti novem, natione Belga, ex collegio fabricæ clatus, hic situs est.

By

By which we are to understand that Julius Vitalis, a stipendiary of the twentieth legion, aged twenty-nine years, a countryman of British Belgium, was here buried at the expence of the society of artists to which he belonged. This curious relique is still preserved at the east end of the abbey-church, fronting the Orange-Grove, and is probably the first of those venerable monuments which illustrate the antiquity of this city.

The old Roman city was built in the form of a pentagon, the area whereof was one thousand two hundred feet in length, and the greatest breadth about one thousand one hundred and fifty. It was surrounded by a strong wall composed of layers of stone, brick, and terras, nine feet in thickness, and twenty feet in height: this wall was flanked by circular towers at each angle, and had four gateways, answering nearly to the four cardinal points of the compass, from which in subsequent times the principal streets had their denominations. In the centre of the city, betwixt the north and south gates stood the prætorium, the lodgings of the officers, the balnea, and the temple dedicated to Minerva. The site of this last-mentioned stupendous edifice has been plainly indicated by the late discoveries made in laying the foundations of the new buildings at the top of Stall-street. It stood on the eastern side of the great Fosse-road, running through the city from north to south, and nearly midway betwixt the *Porta Decumana*, or north gate, and the *Porta Flumentana*, or south gate, leading to the river. Its front was towards the west, and consisted of a portico, supported by very large fluted columns, of the Corinthian order, crowned with the richest sculptured capitals. The architraves were charged with inscriptions to the *Sullivæ*, the *Deæ Campestris*, and to other local deities, and the frieze was enriched with gigantick images, figures of birds and beasts, and groups of foliage. The internal recesses contained their votive altars, inscribed with the names of their relatives, either those oppressed with lingering disease, or engaged in military perils.

A great part of the fragments of this vast temple have been dug up. Among others, the base, shaft, and capital of an elegant column, nearly three feet in diameter; a portion of an architrave, inscribed,

CE PROACI
DEAE SVISM;

another thus,

NDVS-LIGVR
VE-NIMIA VETVS;

a remnant

a remnant of a large elliptick ornament, formed by a wreath of oaken boughs most exquisitely sculptured; an immense head of Phœbus, or the Sun with radiant Locks, intertwined with serpents; an owl, the bird of Minerva; head of Diana, a hand holding a sacrificial instrument; Mercury's caduceus; a quantity of bones of smaller victims; and a votive altar, with the following inscription:

DEAE SVLI
 PRO SALVTE ET
 INCOLVMITA
 TE MAR. AVFID.
 MAXIMI. LEG.
 VI. VIC.
 AVFIDIVS EV
 TVCHES LE.B.
 VS. LM.

Deæ Sulivæ, pro salute et incolumitate Marci Aufidii Maximi, legionis sextæ victricis, Aufidius Eutuches, legatus Britannicus, votum solvit lubens merito.

Behind this temple, towards the east, stood the splendid Roman baths, the foundations of which were discovered in the year 1755, at the depth of twenty feet beneath the surface of the ground. The walls of these baths were eight feet in height, built of wrought stone lined with a strong cement of terras; one of them was of a semicircular form, fifteen feet in diameter, with a stone seat round it eighteen inches high, and floored with very smooth flag stones. The descent into it was by seven stone steps, and a small channel for conveying the water ran along the bottom, turning at a right angle towards the present King's bath. At a small distance from this was a very large oblong bath, having on three sides a colonade, surrounded with small pilasters, which were probably intended to support a roof. On one side of this bath were two sudatories nearly square, the floors of which were composed of brick, covered with a strong coat of terras, and supported by pillars of brick, each brick being nine inches square, and two inches in thickness. These pillars were four feet and a half high, and set about fourteen inches asunder, composing a hypocaust or vault for the purpose of retaining the heat necessary for the rooms above. The interior walls of these apartments were set round with tubulated bricks or funnels about eighteen inches long, with a small orifice opening inwards, by which the steam of heat was communicated to the apartment. The fire-place from which the heat was conveyed was composed of a small conical arch at a little distance from the outward wall; and on each side of it adjoining to the above-men-

tioned rooms, were two other smaller sudatories of a circular shape, with several small square baths, and a variety of apartments which the Romans used preparatory to their entering either the hot baths or sudatories; such as the *frigidarium*, where the bathers undressed themselves, which was not heated at all; the *tepidarium*, which was moderately heated; and the *eleothesion*, which was a small room, containing oils, ointments, and perfumes. These rooms had a communication with each other, and some of them were paved with flag stones, and others beautifully tessellated with small dies of various colours. A regular set of well-wrought channels conveyed the superfluous water from these baths to the river Avon.

But to instance all the greatness of the Romans in this city, we must recur to the several other remains which have been discovered within and without its ancient walls, both as to those which still remain, and those which have perished either by time or violence, or have been conveyed to other parts. In the time of Henry VIII. on the city wall beneath the north and south gates, were visible the head, and near it the whole-length figure of Hercules strangling two serpents; a foot soldier with his sword and shield; several wreaths of foliage; two images embracing each other; two heads with ruffled locks, and a greyhound running. Near the west gate were the head of Medusa, and Laocoon incompassed with serpents; and between the west and north gate, a naked man laying his hand on a soldier; Cupids with wreaths of vine leaves; two images, one grasping a serpent; and several monumental tables. On the fragment of a stone near the north gate, was cut in very large characters the following memorial to a senator of the colony of Gloucester, who probably came hither for his health, and lived not to return:

DEC. COLONIÆ GLEV.
VIXIT AN. LXXXVI.

Decurioni coloniae Glevensis vixit annos octoginta sex.

Near the west gate there stood an oblong stone, at one end of which was the figure of Proserpine with a cornucopia thrown over her left shoulder; and at the other, victory holding a palm-branch in her left hand: the intermediate table was filled with this inscription:

D. M.
SVCC. PETRONIÆ VIX.
ANN. III. M.III.D.IX.V. PETRO
MVLVS ET VICT. SABINA
FIL. KAR. FEC.

Dis Manibus Succiae Petroniae: vixit annos tres, menses quatuor, dies novem; Valerius Petronius famulus, et Victorina Sabina, filiae carissimae fecerunt.

On a broken stone a little lower was the following:

VRN
IOP

On another stone in very large characters:

VLIA
ILIA

Near the last there was the figure of a hare running.

On another stone,

IVLIVS SA.
VL. VXSC.

Julius Sabinus Juliae uxori.

Adjoining to this was the head of Medusa with her snaky locks. These several inscriptions were still existing in the old city walls in the time of Queen Elizabeth; but most of them have since been destroyed, together with the walls which held them.

At Walcot, in the same reign, were dug up by the road side, two stones with the following inscriptions: On the first,

C. MVRRIVS
C. F. ARNIENSIS
FORO. IVLI. MO
DESTVS MIL.
LEG. II. AD. P. F.
IVLI. SECVNDI
ANN. XXV. STIPEND.
H. S. E.

Caius Murrius, Caii filius, Arniensis, Foro Juliensis, Modestus miles legionis secundae, adjutricis, piae, fidelis, Julii Secundi, annorum viginti quinque stipendiorum, hic situs est.

On the other,

DIS MANIBVS
M. VALERIVS. M.
FII. LATINVS C. EQ.
MILES LEG. XX. AN.
XXXV. STIPEN. XX.
H. S. E.

Dis Manibus, Marcus Valerius, Marci filius Latinus, centurio equitum, miles legionis vicesimæ, annorum triginta quinque, stipendiorum viginti, hic situs est.

At the Bell in Walcot was dug up a stone, inscribed,

VIBIA IVCVND A N. XXX.

H. S. E.

Vibia Jucunda, annorum triginta, hic sita est.

On another stone,

FORTVNAE
CONSERVA
TRICI
L. SENECIA
NIVS MAR
TIVS LEG.
VI. VICT.

Fortunæ conservatrici Lucius Senecianus Martius, legionis sextæ victricis.

In the same wall which contains the inscription to Julius Vitalis, the legionary artificer, at the east end of the abbey-church, is fixed a monumental stone, on the top of which is sculptured in basso relievo the figure of an equestrian soldier, armed with his spear, and trampling on his fallen enemy; this stone is broken in two, and the upper part having been first discovered without the original concomitant inscription, it was by some surmised* to have been erected in honour of Geta, who was a præfect in Britain in the time of the Emperor Severus, and is said to have been an extravagant admirer of horses. However, in the year 1736, the counterpart of the stone was discovered in digging a vault in the market-place, whereby this curious relique was restored to its proper owner.

L. VITELLIVS MA
NIAI F. TANCINVS.
CIVES. HISP. CAVRIESIS
EQ. ALAE VETTONVM CR.
ANN. XXXXVI. STIP. XXVI.
H. S. E.

Lucius Vitellius, Maniani filius, Tancinus cives Hispaniensis, Cauriensis, equitum Alæ Vettonum centurio, annorum quadraginta sex, stipendiorum viginti sex, hic situs est.

In digging a cellar in Stall-street, June 29, 1753, there was found a stone inscribed with the following memorial:

* Musgrave de Geta Britannico, 1714.

LOCVM RELI
 GIOSVM PER IN
 SOLENTIAM E
 RVTVM
 VIRTVTI ET N.
 AVG. REPVRGA
 TVM REDDIDIT
 C. SEVERIVS
 EMERITVS O
 PEG.

Locum religiosum, per insolentiam erutum, virtuti et numini Augusti repurgatum, reddidit Caius Severius Emeritus, & hoc posuit ergo gratiæ.

Under this stone were found several coins of the Emperor Carausius.

Near the same place in 1754, an altar was dug up, inscribed,

PEREGRINVS
 SECVNDI FIL.
 CIVIS TREVER.
 IOV. CETIO
 MARTI ET
 NEMETONA
 V. S. L. M.

Peregrinus, Secundi filius, civis Trevirensis, Jovi Cetio, Marti, et Nemetona, votum solvit lubens merito.

Another altar was discovered here in 1754, inscribed as follows:

SVLEVIS
 SVLINVS
 SCVLTOR
 BRVCETI F.
 SACRVM F. L. M.

Sulevis, Sulinus Scultor, Bruceti filius, sacrum fecit lubens merito.

In 1774, in removing the rubbish from the head of the spring of the hot bath, an altar was found with this inscription:

DEAE
 SVLI. M
 INERVAE
 SVLINVS
 MATV
 RI FIL.
 V. S. L. M.

Deæ Sulivæ, Minervæ, Sulinus Maturi filius, votum solvit lubens merito.

This and the preceding altar are deposited in the Guildhall. There were found with it a great number of coins of Nero, Vespasian, Hadrian, Trajan, and Antoninus Pius.

Another altar was found in the same bath, May 19, 1776, inscribed,

DEAE DIA
NAE. SACRATI
SSIMAE. VOTV
M. SOLVIT V.
VETTIVS BE
NIGNVS. L. M.

Deæ Dianæ sacratissimæ votum solvit Valerius Vettius Benignus lubens merito.

A most curious and beautiful head of Minerva (or, as some think, of Apollo) was, in the month of July 1727, dug up at the depth of sixteen feet from the surface of the ground; in Stall-street, and is ranked amongst the most curious remains that ever have been discovered within this ancient city. It is of brass gilt, and of excellent workmanship; being part of a mutilated statue, which is supposed to be still lying buried in the same spot. It originally had on it a crown, probably of the mural kind, the holes by which it was affixed being still visible. With this head (which is preserved in the guildhall) were found at the same time several coins of Marcus Aurelius, Maximinus, Maximian, Dioclesian, Constantine, &c.

There was also dug up in the environs of Bath a very large and singular head of a female, twenty-one inches in height, and one hundred pounds in weight, with braided hair, covered with a curious attire of pearls. This head was cut out of a spongy kind of stone, and was thought to have belonged to a statue, placed as an ornament either in some private garden, or some military way. It was at first attributed to Andromache, from its singular dress, thus illustrated in Juvenal:¹

*Tot premit ordinibus, tot adhuc compagibus altum
Ædificat caput, ANDROMACHEN a fronte videbis;
Post minor est, credas aliam.*

With curls on curls they build her head before,
And mount it with a formidable tow'r;
A *giantess* she seems; but look behind,
And then she dwindles to the pigmy kind.

DRYDEN.

¹ Sat. vi. v. 501.

Dr. Stukely has, with a greater degree of probability, ascribed this head to the Empress Julia Domna wife of Severus.^m

The antiquities of inferior note, which have at different periods been cast up from among the ruinous foundations of this city, are almost innumerable; vast masses of sculptured stone, columns, capitals, architraves and friezes of huge buildings; tessellated pavements, bricks of various shapes and dimensions; pateræ, urns, vases, lachrymatories, coins, silver and brass instruments of various kinds, having from time to time been discovered, and sold to strangers frequenting the city. At Walcot, and the elegant hermitage of Mr. Thicknesse under Lansdown, were burial places of the Roman soldiery; and at both great quantities of urns, fibulæ, armillæ, chains, and other reliques, have been found. The coins which have been met with, are principally those of Claudius, Vespasian, Domitian, Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, Severus, Gordian, Gallienus, Dioclesian, Maximinus, Maximian, Carausius, and Constantine; but few, if any of them, have on their reverses any particular allusion to the local occurrences of the city.

During the reign of the Emperor Theodosius, Chrysanthus being then governor in Britain, the Roman legions began to leave this city, and, as we may fairly conclude, with some reluctance. Congenial to their natures, it had become a very favourite station, and, as I have before observed, it had, from a very small and inconsiderable post for a few soldiers, increased into a great and populous city, inhabited by families unconnected with military concerns, and practising the arts of civilization and peace. At length, about the year 444, the Roman army totally withdrew from the place, and left it to the possession of the Britons, who, by their intercourse and intermarriages with the Romans, had before constituted a considerable part of its inhabitants, and had learnt from them a different mode of war, which they soon found occasion to exercise against a different kind of people.

The SAXONS, who had been invited into Britain, and dispersed themselves into the various parts thereof, by small degrees erected themselves into several petty states, or monarchies. Bath, with a few other considerable cities in the western parts of the island, still remained in the possession of the Britons, till in the year 577, a large army of the Saxons, under the

^m Itin. Curiof. i. 157.

ⁿ Camden, and other writers, fix the 12th battle of King Arthur, mentioned by Nennius [chap. 62,] under the name of *Bellum Quintis Davonis*, to *Banesdown* or *Lansdown*, overlooking *Bant Eaden*, or the Vale of Bath. But it is much more probable that the scene of this engagement was *Bayden-hill*, on the confines of Wilts and Berks, where to this day exists a tradition of a bloody battle having been fought between King Arthur and the Saxons, and Saxon armour has been found in barrows on the neighbouring plain.

command of Ceaulin and Cuthwin, advanced towards its walls. Their first halt was at *Sodbury*, where they strongly encamped themselves on the brow of the hill overlooking a vast extent of their future conquests in the territories of Gloucester and Monmouth, and thence they advanced to *Dyrham*, about seven miles distance from the city. Here they were met by three British kings of the names of Conmail, Condidin, and Farinmail, who, giving them battle, fell, and Bath soon after was obliged for the first time to yield to the Saxon arms.*

This period afforded a new name, and a different prospect to this memorably city; becoming part of the dominions of the West-Saxons, under which it flourished for near two hundred years; and perhaps it is owing to this people, that we know so little or so much of the Roman state of Bath. On the foundation of those walls, which they themselves had industriously destroyed, fresh bulwarks were erected with the old materials, and with others brought from the ruins of temples, mausoleums, and triumphal arches, and therein was inserted a variety of sculptures which they had thrown down from the ruined buildings. The interior parts of the city were decorated in a new taste, and filled with adventitious structures. Religion also, under Christian auspices, began to dawn, and on the ruins of the desolated temple of Minerva, whose altars had long remained untinged by bestial sacrifices, Osric king of the Northumbrian states, with the consent of Kentwine, that once relentless chacer of the British powers, erected, in the year of our Lord 676, a house of nuns to the honour of God and St. Peter the apostle.

In this state the city continued till the year 775, when Offa, king of that part of the Saxon heptarchy called Mercia, having with great force carried his conquests from the Darent to the Avon, made himself master of Bath and all the adjoining territories, Kineulf king of the West Saxons, although a brave and skilful warrior, being, through a deficiency of military strength, obliged to concede the possessions of his puissant ancestors to the victorious Mercian. After this prince had imbrued his hands with the blood of Ethelbert king of the East Angles, he either through shame, terror or remorse, removed his court to this city, and to expiate his crime, caused the monastery of Osric, which had fallen in the confusions of war, to be re-edified, one hundred years after its first foundation, and instituted therein a society of secular canons.

For a long space after this event, the Danish invasions interrupted the tranquility of the city, and the progress of its improvements; to recount

* Chron. Saxon. 22.

which

which, would be only to depict a scene of barbarous tumults, in which not only particular families, but multifarious hoſts; not only private walls, but publick bulwarks, and even the venerable ſtructures of religion, fell indifcriminately to the ground. At length, it aſſumed new ſplendour under the Auguſtan reign of Edgar, who in the year 973 was conſecrated and crowned with great ſolemnity in the church of St. Peter, in the preſence of Oſwald archbiſhop of York, and the ſeveral other prelates of England.⁹ This monarch endowed the city with divers valuable privileges, erecting it into a free borough, granting it a market, and the liberty of coinage, and exempting it from toll, tribute, and taxes; the memory of which benefactions the inhabitants preſerved for many ages in anniversary games and feſtive pageantries. This ſeems to have been the ſecondary origin of the city's future greatneſs; and whatever occaſion the politicks of thoſe times might have to detract from the merit of the royal donor, yet in this particular his memory is to be revered, in that he laid the foundation of the liberties of a city, whoſe fame has ſpread through all countries.

At the time of the invaſion of this country by the Normans, there were within the walls of Bath one hundred and ſeventy-eight burgeſſes, ſixty-four of whom were tenants to the King, ninety to the barons and great men, and twenty-four to the church of St. Peter.

“ The King (ſays the Norman ſurvey) holds BADE. In the time of King Edward it [was held by Queen Edith,⁹ and] gelded for twenty hides, when the county [of Somerſet] was aſſeſſed. The King has there ſixty-four burgeſſes, rendering four pounds, and there are fourſcore and ten burgeſſes of other men, paying yearly to the borough ſixty ſhillings. The King has there ſix unoccupied houſes.

“ This borough with ESTONE [Bath-Eaſton] renders ſixty pounds by tale, and one mark of gold. Beſides this a mint yields one hundred ſhillings. Edward accounts eleven pounds for the third penny of this borough.

“ From the ſame borough one houſe is taken away. Hugh the interpreter holds it, and it is worth two ſhillings.”

Such was the ſtate of Bath in the time of King William the Conqueror; but in the ſucceeding reign of Rufus it underwent a revolution, which proved the ſubject of much controverſy and unſeemly confuſion to the eccleſiaſtical polity of the county. From the time of the Conqueſt foreigners had been invited and encouraged to ſettle within the precincts of this city.

⁹ Gervas. Aſt. Pontif. Cantuar. de Sanct. Dunſtano.

⁹ Lib. Domeſday, Exon.

⁹ Lib. Domeſday.

Among the rest was John de Villula, a native of Tours in the province of Orleanois in France, who for several years practised physick in this resort of valetudinarians, and accumulated by his practice a prodigious fortune; by virtue hereof, and by his interest with the monks established in the ancient foundation of King Offa, he at length procured the bishoprick of Wells, vacant by the death of Bishop Giso, another French emigrant. The attachment which he had conceived to this favourite city, the fosterer of his enterprizes, and the nurse of all his affluence, together with the odium which he maintained against the members of his church at Wells, who obstinately opposed all his measures, as well as the urgent persuasions of the monks, led him to unwarrantable innovations, by determining to remove his pontifical seat from Wells to Bath, and to unite the bishoprick of the former with the abbey of the latter. To effect this, nothing was wanting but the authority of the crown, which being at that period of time attainable by pecuniary advances, the religious contributed the sum of five hundred marks towards the purchasing the whole city of the King, a step previously necessary to the accomplishment of the bishop's designs. Accordingly, in consideration of the said sum, King William Rufus, in the 5th year of his reign, for the health of his own soul, and the souls of his ancestors and successors, granted to the church of St. Peter, and the said Bishop John de Villula, and to his successors, in pure and perpetual alms, the whole city of Bath, together with the mint and the baths therein, and with the toll, market, and all other rights, members, and appertences belonging thereto, for the augmentation and aggrandisement of the Bathonian see. This done, the Bishop repaired and beautified the old monastery, erected a palace adjoining to it, and adorned this central part of the city with other additional buildings. Soon after which he released the city with its appertences, and with many lands and hereditaments in Bath and its environs, to the said monastery, over which he appointed a prior instead of abbot, reserving the patronage of the house to himself and his successors in the see for ever.

The various revolutions of the bishoprick, which twice afterwards changed its name, preserving in the last the decided preference to this city, with which it was then most materially connected, will best be seen in the succession of the several prelates of this see; and of the monastery of Bath, which thus came to the possession of a large extent of property in this neighbourhood, a more particular account will shortly be given: suffice it at present to observe, that the annual payment, by which the monks held

held the town and barton of Bath, was twenty pounds payable into the King's exchequer; and that over and above this rent, 20 Henry III. the prior paid the sum of thirteen pounds eleven shillings, for reparations due to the King's houses in the city of Bath, and to the walls inclosing the *King's-Bath*; a record¹ proving the early date of that particular bath's denomination.

At the instance of Bishop Burnel in the reign of Edw. I. this city first sent representatives to parliament, many of whom will appear by the following list to have been persons of rank and distinction.

A list of the REPRESENTATIVES in Parliament for the City of Bath:

- Henry Bayton, Thomas de Mefsletre, 1297.
 William Leken, Peter le Brenetour, 1299.
 William Snell, William Cook, 1301.
 William de Brokenbere, Gefferey le Hey, 1311.
 William de Brokenbere, John de Suthstoke, 1312.
 William de Brokenbere, Roger le Tanner, 1312.
 Peter le Brennetor, William Cook, 1313.
 Robert de Hertford, Adam de Nottingham, 1314.
 William de Brokenbergh, Adam de Nottingham, 1316.
 Adam de Nottingham, William de Brokenbergh, 1318.
 John de Southstoke, William de Brokenbergh, 1321.
 Adam de Nottingham, William de Brokenbergh, 1322.
 William de Brokenbergh, Robert de Hereford, 1324.
 Adam Witefon, William de Brokenbergh, 1326.
 William de Brokenbergh, John de Hampton, 1327.
 Robert de Hampton, William de Brokenbergh, 1328.
 Robert de Hampton, Hugh de Wyke, 1328.
 William de Brokenbergh, John de Dunstore, 1330.
 John de Hall, Robert de Hampton, 1331.
 Thomas de Ford, William de Bromesburgh, 1332.
 John Petit, Thomas de Whittokefmede, 1332.
 John Tully, John Brudeport, 1333.
 James Hufey, John le Draper, 1334.
 John Berrill, John Attewode, 1335.
 John Buryhale, John de Calveston, 1336.
 John Attehall, John le Colman, 1337.
 John Hufey, John Rookes, 1337.
 John Hufey, John Attehall, 1338.

¹ Rot. Pip. 20 Hen. III.

- James Hufey, John de Hungerford, 1338.
 John de Suthstoke, Nicholas le Porter, 1338.
 James Hufey, Alexander le Teynturer, 1339.
 Roger Crist, James Hufey, 1340.
 James Hufey, John Deenmeed, 1341.
 William de Brokenbergh, Richard le Vignour, 1343.
 John de Merfhton, John Prior, 1346.
 John de Merfhton, Robert de Wyke, 1347.
 Alexander de Doghe, Robert de Wyke, 1348.
 William le Goldsmith, Robert de Bath, 1350.
 Edward Nyweham, Walter de Crompton, 1354.
 John Merfhton, Richard Sodbury, 1355.
 Richard Sodbury, Roger Berlegh, 1357.
 Roger de Berlegh, John de Whittokesmede, 1360.
 Thomas Stote, William Mulverton, 1361.
 John Mulverton, Nicholas Swayn, 1362.
 John de Whittokesmede, John Tregory, 1363.
 John de Whittokesmede, Adam White, 1369.
 John de Whittokesmede, 1371.
 John de Whittokesmede, John Tregory, 1372.
 John de Whittokesmede, John Mulverton, 1373.
 John Compe, Richard Budell, 1376.
 John Hatton, Richard Budell, 1377.
 John Tregory, William Tonk, 1378.
 Richard Budell, Robert Waspray, 1378.
 Sewall Francis, John Cerne, 1379.
 Richard Budell, Sewall Francis, 1383.
 John Natton, William Cook, 1383.
 John Palmere, Richard Budell, 1384.
 Sewall Francis, John Honybrig, 1386.
 John Natton, William Cook, 1388.
 Richard Wydecombe, Reginald Hobb, 1389.
 Hugh de la Lind, Nicholas Samborne, 1391.
 Hugh de la Lind, Thomas Riton, 1392.
 John Tempest, John Marifee, 1393.
 Robert Draper, John Martin, 1394.
 Robert Auger, John Marifee, 1396.
 Hugh de la Lind, John Chauntez, 1397.
 John Chaunceys, John de Whiteokesmede, 1399.

John de Whiteokesmede, John Haygoby, 1401.
 Henry Bartlet, John de Whiteokesmede, 1409.
 Richard Wydecombe, William Philips, 1413.
 Richard Wydecombe, William de Radestoke, 1414.
 Ralph Hunt, Walter Rich, 1417.
 Thomas Remar, Henry Bartlet, 1419.
 Henry Bartlet, John de Whiteokesmede, 1420.
 Richard Wydecombe, Roger Philips, 1420.
 Walter Rich, Robert Pewlyn, 1421.
 Ralph Hunt, Walter Rich, 1422.
 Ralph Hunt, Philip Payne, 1423.
 Walter Rich, Richard Wydecombe, 1424.
 Richard Wydecombe, John de Whiteokesmede, 1428.
 Roger Stanburgh, John Cotys, 1446.
 William Hodgkine, Thomas Troppevell, 1448.
 Roger Stanburgh, John de Whiteokesmede, 1449.
 William Hofkins, Thomas Hall, 1450.
 William Hofkins, John Burreby, 1454.
 Hugh Golding, Andrew Beddeford, 1467.
 William Haynes, Robert Batten, 1471.

[The writs, returns, and indentures, from this date to the first year of Queen Mary, are all supposed to be lost.]

Richard Chapman, Edward Ludwell, 1553.
 William Sherfton, Thomas Aysh, recorder of Bath, 1583.
 John Court, John Walley, 1587.
 William Sherfton, William Heath, aldermen of Bath, 1596.
 William Sherfton, William Heath, aldermen; 1600.
 William Sherfton, Christopher Stone, 1603.
 William Sherfton, Christopher Stone, 1605.
 Sir Robert Philips, knt. Robert Pye, 1620.
 Sir Robert Pye, knt. John Mallet, 1623.
 Sir Edward Hungerford, knight of the Bath, Richard Gay, then mayor of Bath, 1625.
 John Popham, Walter Long, 1627.
 Sir Charles Berkeley, knt. Alexander Popham, 1640.
 Alexander Popham, William Basset, 1640.
 Alexander Popham, William Prynne, 1660.
 Alexander Popham, William Prynne, 1661.

Sir William Basset, Sir George Speke, 1678.
 Sir Walter Long, Sir George Speke, 1681.
 Lord Fitzharding, Sir William Basset, 1685.
 Lord Fitzharding, Sir William Basset, 1688.
 Joseph Langton, William Blaithwayt, 1690.
 Sir Thomas Estcourt, bart. William Blaithwayt, 1695.
 Alexander Popham, William Blaithwayt, 1698.
 Alexander Popham, William Blaithwayt, 1701.
 Alexander Popham, William Blaithwayt, 1702.
 William Blaithwayt, Samuel Trotman, 1705.
 William Blaithwayt, Samuel Trotman, 1708.
 John Codrington, Samuel Trotman, 1710.
 John Codrington, Samuel Trotman, 1713.
 John Codrington, Samuel Trotman, 1714.
 George Wade, John Codrington, 1722.
 George Wade, Robert Gay, 1727.
 George Wade, John Codrington, 1734
 George Wade, Philip Bennet, 1741.
 Sir John Ligonier, K. B. Robert Henley, 1747.
 Sir John Ligonier, K. B. Robert Henley, 1754.
 Lord Viscount Ligonier, William Pitt, 1761.
 Sir John Saunders Sebright, bart. John Smith, 1766.
 Sir John Saunders Sebright, John Smith, 1768.
 John Smith, Abel Moysey, 1774.
 Sir John Saunders Sebright, Abel Moysey, 1775.
 Hon. John Jefferys Pratt, Abel Moysey, 1780.
 Hon. John Jefferys Pratt, Abel Moysey, 1784.
 Lord Viscount Bayham, Lord Viscount Weymouth, 1790.

The government of the city was originally vested in a sheriff; the first that appears to have born this office was Ælfred, who is said to have been a great benefactor to the city, and died A. D. 907.¹ It afterwards had a provost or bailiff. Its first charters were confirmed by King Edw. III. in the 5th and 14th of his reign, and also 5 Ric. II. 2 Henry V. and 25 Henry VI. Queen Elizabeth in the 32d year of her reign, Sept. 4, 1590, granted the city a new charter, declaring it to be a sole city of itself, and the citizens to be a body corporate and politick, by the name of Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the city of Bath; to be capable of purchasing and selling lands, of pleading and being impleaded in any court, and to

¹ Chron. Saxon. 102.

have a common seal; that there shall be one mayor, and four aldermen at the least, and not exceeding ten at the most, and twenty of the chief citizens to be called the common-council, and to be assistant to the mayor. That the mayor, aldermen, and common-council, or the greater part of them, (whereof the mayor for the time being to be one) may make laws, let lands, and impose fines. William Sherstone to be the first mayor; William Cavill, George Perman, William Wally, John Chapman the elder, John Wally the elder, Thomas Fitch, John Tachfield, and John Wally the younger, to be the first aldermen, during their lives, unless in the mean time they shall be removed for ill-behaviour. That the mayor, aldermen, and common-council, shall yearly, on the Monday before the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, choose and name one of themselves to be mayor for the year ensuing, and that two also of themselves shall be chosen in like manner bailiffs for one year; that if the mayor die, or be removed within the year, the aldermen and common-councilmen shall elect another from among themselves into that office. That they shall have and elect a recorder, common clerk, or prothonotary, chamberlain or receiver, constables, and other inferior officers, with two serjeants of the mace. John Courte, esq; to be the first recorder, and William Price, gent. to be the first common clerk. That if any being elected refuse to take the said offices, except those of recorder and common clerk, it shall and may be lawful for the mayor, aldermen, and common-council for the time being, to commit him to prison and fine him. That the liberties of the city shall extend, according to its ancient limits, "from the south end of the *bridge*, where the two images of a lion and a bear, engraved in stone, are crected upon the said bridge, and from thence unto the meadow called *Kingsmead*, and about and on every side of the said meadow called *Kingsmead*, through the middle of the water or river there called *Avon*, as the said meadow doth extend, and from the middle of the same river in the west side of the said meadow unto the head spring of the brook or river there called the mouth of *Mud Brook*, by the side of the said brook, and so from thence unto the highway leading from *Weston* towards *Walcot*, so continuing by the said way unto a close of pasture, commonly called the *Winyards*, and from the same close through a certain lane on the north side of the said close, and as the way leadeth by the church-yard of the church of *Walcot*, unto the north corner of the same church-yard, and from the same corner directly unto the river *Avon* aforesaid towards the east, and so from thence through the middle of the same river to the south end of the said *bridge*, and through, by, and over all lands, soils, and grounds lately belonging or appertaining to the

Priory

Priory of Bath, and by, upon, and over all other lands, soils, grounds, and places, lying, being, or contained within the said limits." That the mayor, aldermen, and citizens, shall and may perambulate and walk through and over the said bounds for the purpose of ascertaining the liberties of the city, without let or hindrance.

The charter further sets forth, that the mayor, aldermen, and common-council, shall and may make from time to time of the inhabitants free citizens and burgeses of the city, and bind them with an oath to serve and obey the mayor, aldermen, and common-council, in all lawful demands. That a court of record shall be held every Monday in every week throughout the year, before the mayor, recorder, and two of the aldermen, (who shall be justices of the peace) and the common clerk, or before four, three or two of them at the least, (the mayor or recorder to be one) to hold pleas, actions, suits, and demands, of trespasses, debts, accounts, and covenants; the serjeants of the mace to be attorneys attending the said court of record: and the bailiffs for the time being to have the execution of all manner of processes within the city. The mayor and corporation to have a prison or gaol for the keeping of prisoners attached within the liberties of the city; and to hold a court-leet and view of frank-pledge twice a year in the guildhall. That the mayor and every other justice of the peace, being a citizen, shall have the power of apprehending felons, thieves, and malefactors; and the bailiffs to have the return of writs, precepts, bills, warrants, and processes of the crown; so that no sheriff, under-sheriff, bailiff, or other minister thereof shall enter the precincts of the city for doing his office therein. That the mayor, aldermen, and citizens, shall have the cognizance of all manner of pleas, and the assize of bread, wine, and beer, and all other victuals in the city and liberties thereof. That the mayor for the time being shall be clerk of the market. That the mayor, aldermen, and citizens, shall have all fines and forfeitures of offenders and malefactors, and all manner of goods and chattels, waifs and estrays, and goods of felons and fugitives. That they shall have and keep within the city and its liberties two markets in every week, viz. on the days of Wednesday and Saturday, and such fairs as had heretofore been usually held; together with a court of piepowder to be holden before the bailiff for the time being. That the mayor, recorder, and two of the aldermen, (to be chosen out of the corporation) shall be jointly and severally justices of the peace; and that the common clerk shall be clerk of the peace within the city, and the suburbs, liberties and precincts thereof. That the mayor for the time being shall
be

be coroner within the city, and its suburbs, liberties and precincts, and that no other coroner shall presume to enter therein to do any thing belonging to his office. That the mayor, aldermen and citizens, and their heirs and successors for ever, shall be exempt from all tolls, custom, passage, pontage, stallage, pickage, and carriage of goods and merchandise; and that they shall not be put on juries with foreigners, or persons dwelling out of the liberties of the city. And whereas the mayor and citizens did then hold, occupy, possess, and enjoy, to themselves and their successors, the said city of Bath with the appertenances, and all the waters and baths therein, and certain waste grounds and soils within the said city, and also divers lands and tenements, rents, and reversions, commonly called *Katherine Lands*, chamber lands, school lands, alms lands, hospital lands, church lands, and also divers other lands, tenements, and hereditaments, liberties, customs and jurisdictions within the said city, and the suburbs and liberties thereof; the said Queen Elizabeth by her said charter fully confirms and ratifies all those possessions to the mayor, aldermen, and citizens, and their successors for ever, empowering them to make purchases of lands, manors, &c. under the yearly value of twenty pounds, without any fine for a licence of alienation.

The first mayor, as mentioned in the foregoing charter, was William Sherstone 1590. He held the office eight several times.

John Parker was mayor 1655.
 John Boyce, 1656.
 Matthew Clift, 1657.
 John Masters, 1658.
 John Pearce, 1659.
 John Biggs, 1660.
 John Ford, 1661.
 John Parker, 1662.
 Robert Child, 1663.
 Henry Chapman, 1664.
 Walter Gibbs, 1665.
 John Chapman, 1666.
 Thomas Gibbs, 1667.
 Robert Chapman, 1668.
 William Child, 1669.
 Edward White, 1670.
 John Masters, 1671.
 Henry Chapman, 1672.
 Henry Parker, 1673.
 John Reed, 1674.

John Bush, 1675.
 Walter Gibbs, 1676.
 Benjamin Baber, 1677.
 Robert Chapman, 1678.
 John Masters, 1679.
 William Bush, 1680.
 Edward Bushell, sen. 1681.
 Robert Hayward, 1682.
 Walter Hicks, 1683.
 Joseph Bush, 1684.
 John Stibbs, 1685.
 John Pocock, 1686.
 Benjamin Baber, 1687.
 Walter Gibbs, 1688.
 Robert Chapman, 1689.
 John Masters, 1690.
 George Collibee, 1691.
 William Bush, 1692.
 Edward Bushell, 1693.
 Robert Hayward, 1694.

Walter Hicks, 1695.
 John Axford, 1696.
 John Bush, 1697.
 John Stibbs, 1698.
 Thomas Gibbs, 1699.
 Benjamin Baber, 1700.
 Richard Masters, 1701.
 William Chapman, 1702.
 John Bush, 1703.
 William Bush, 1704.
 Walter Hicks, 1705.
 Edward Woolmer, 1706.
 John Stibbs, 1707.
 Edward Bushell, jun. 1708.
 Charles Child, 1709.
 Walter Gibbs, 1710.
 Thomas Gibbs, 1711.
 Richard Morgan, 1712.
 Richard Ford, 1713.
 Thomas Biggs, 1714.
 William Long, 1715.
 John Saunders, 1716.
 Richard Masters, 1717.
 Thomas Bushell, 1718.
 William Collibee, 1719.
 Edward Woolmer, 1720.
 George Tryme, 1721.
 William Bush, 1722.
 John Hicks, 1723.
 Thomas Attwood, 1724.
 Rosewell Gibbs, 1725.
 Walter Chapman, 1726.
 William Chapman, 1727.
 John Billing, 1728.
 Francis Bave, 1729.
 Richard Ford, 1730.
 William Horton, 1731.
 Milo Smith, 1732.
 Richard Morgan, 1733.
 Thomas Short, 1734.
 Thomas Atwood, 1735.
 Richard Matravars, 1736.
 James Attwood, 1737.
 John Saunders, 1738.

William Bush, 1739.
 Charles Stone, 1740.
 Henry Atwood, 1741.
 Ralph Allen, 1742.
 Ambrose Bishop, 1743.
 John Chapman, 1744.
 John Cogswell, 1745.
 Thomas Atwood, 1746.
 Thursby Robinson, 1747.
 James Atwood, 1748.
 Charles Stone, 1749.
 Henry Atwood, 1750.
 Francis Hales, 1751.
 Thomas Atwood, sen. 1752.
 Thomas Atwood, jun. 1753.
 John Chapman, 1754.
 Samuel Bush, 1755.
 Edward Bushell Collibee, 1756.
 William Chapman, 1757.
 Henry Atwood, 1758.
 Francis Hales, 1759.
 Thomas Atwood, 1760.
 John Chapman, 1761.
 Francis Hales, 1762.
 Samuel Bush, 1763.
 John Horton, 1764.
 Edward Bushell Collibee, 1765.
 Henry Wright, 1766.
 William Chapman, 1767.
 Charles Biggs, 1768.
 Thomas Atwood, 1769.
 John Chapman, 1770.
 John Horton, 1771.
 Walter Wiltshire, 1772.
 Francis Bennett, 1773.
 Philip Ditcher, 1774.
 Edward Bushell Collibee, 1775.
 Henry Wright, 1776.
 John Chapman, 1777.
 Simon Crook, 1778.
 John Chapman, 1779.
 Walter Wiltshire, 1780.
 Francis Bennett, 1781.
 Leonard Coward, 1782.

James Leake, 1783.
 William Street, 1784.
 Edward Bushell Collibee, 1785.
 William Anderdon, 1786.

Leonard Coward, 1787.
 Jacob Smith, 1788.
 Leonard Coward, 1789.
 John Horton, 1790.

B O D Y C O R P O R A T E, 1790-1.

John Horton, esq; mayor.

A L D E R M E N.

Leonard Coward, esq. } justices.
 Walter Wiltshire, esq. }

John Chapman, esq.
 Edward Bushell Collibee, esq.
 Henry Wright, esq.
 Simon Crook, esq.

James Leake, esq.
 William Anderdon, esq.
 Jacob Smith, esq.

C O M M O N - C O U N C I L.

Abel Moysey, esq; chamberlain.

Mr. Henry Parry, }
 Mr. Edmund Anderdon, } sheriffs.

Wm. Edwards, }
 Charles Gunning, } constables.

H. Harington, M. D.
 Mr. Thomas Harford
 Mr. John Symons
 Mr. John Palmer
 Mr. George Chapman
 Mr. Charles Phillott
 Mr. Harry Atwood
 Mr. W. Watfon

Mr. Robert Forman
 Mr. Joseph Phillott
 Mr. Thomas Rundell
 Mr. E. Hutchinson
 Mr. Charles Crook
 Mr. Morgan Nicholls
 Mr. Joseph Spry.
 William Frazer, M. D.

The arms of the city are, Per fessè embattled *azure* and *gules*, the base masoned crenellè *sable*, in chief of the first two bars wavy *argent*, over all in pale a sword of the last, hilted and pomelled *or*, on the blade a key.

The oath anciently taken by a citizen at his admission to the freedom of the city is a singular curiosity.

I schall buxom and obedyent be to the mayr of Bathe, and to al hys successowrys. And y schal mentayne me to no lordschyp for hynderans of eny burges of Bath. Nether y schal nogth plete wyth no burges of Bathe, but on the mayr's carte, yf hit so be that the mayr wyll do me rygth, or may do me rygth. Seynt Katern day y schall kepe balyday yerely, and Seynt Katern chapell and the brygge helpe to mentayne, and to susteyne by my powre. All other custumys and fredumys that langit to the fore sayde fredom y schal well and truly kepe and mentayne on my behafe. Selme God and Haly Dome."

^u Codex Ruber Bathon. MS.

Three fairs have from ancient time been held in this city, viz. on the feast of the Purification (now Feb. 14,) on the invention of the Holy Cross, May 3, (now discontinued), and on the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul, June 30, (now July 10.) The last of these fairs was granted by King Henry I. A. D. 1101, to John de Villula bishop of Bath, *ut cum maximo honore ibi Pontificalem suam sedem habeat.**

The commerce of Bath, abstracted from the expenditures of fashionable company resorting to the city, is now altogether inconsiderable; nor is there any manufacture which deserves particular notice. Formerly, however, it was almost in a manner maintained by *clothing*. Leland, who visited this place in the reign of Henry VIII. informs us, that a little before his time there were three capital clothiers of the names of Style, Kent, and Chapman, "by whom the town of Bath then flourished;" and it is asserted, that at the time of the Restoration there were no less than sixty broad looms employed in the single parish of St. Michael.² Hence arose a company of artificers called the *Weaver's Company*, which has been long since extinct; coeval with which were two other associations in this city, viz. the shoemakers and taylor. To these in process of time were added the companies of masons, carpenters, joiners, and cabinet-makers. 3. Tilers and Plasterers; 4. Bakers; 5. Barbers and Peruke-makers; 6. Grocers; 7. Mercers and Drapers.

The river Avon was made navigable by an act of parliament 10 Anne, and the first barge laden with deals, pig-lead and meal, was brought up to the city, Dec. 15, 1727. The number of barges employed upon this river to and from Bristol is nine, and their burden on an average 30 tons each.

This city,³ like that of Rome, from a very small and mean beginning, is now become so large in bulk, and withal so elegant in its buildings, and so respectable in its inhabitants and its visitors, as to be the pride of England, and the admiration of foreigners. The old city walls are now built over, and its pristine state almost wholly obliterated by modern improvements. The most superb edifices, raised by the most skilful architects, rise in every quarter, and compose one of the most beautiful cities in the world.

* Adam de Domerham. Hist. in Auctuar. i. 286.

¹ Lel. Itin. ii. 67. A. D. 1553, Sir Thomas White, lord-mayor of London, gave 10*l.* to be lent to four poor tradesmen, freemen and inhabitants of the city, and in the clothing line, to each 2*5l.* for one year without interest.

² Wood's description of Bath, 422.

³ It has been several times destroyed by fire; first A. D. 1013 by Swein king of Denmark, in his invasion of England to revenge the massacre of his sister Gunnild. Secondly, A. D. 1088 in that great rebellion raised in these parts by Geoffrey de Coutances, William de Ewe, and others, against King William Rufus. Thirdly, July 29, 1137, when the whole city, with the church of St. Peter, and the monastery, was reduced to a mass of ruins.

It has been already observed, that the form of the ancient city was a pentagon; the form thereof in its present improved state is nearly a triangle, the suburbs having more widely extended on the northern side up the acclivity of Lansdown than in the lower parts towards the river Avon. Within the compass of the old walls are contained the following streets, lanes, and places:

High-street, anciently called *Vicus Borealis*, or North-street, is all that space which is contained in a strait line between the site of the North Gate and the precincts of the abbey-church, and is the principal avenue into the old town from London, Oxford, and Gloucester. The *North Gate* stood at the northeast angle of the old rampire or borough-walls, and was in its perfect state a handsome building surmounted with a tower. The great gateway, over which stood a grotesque figure of King Bladud, was ten feet wide and fifteen high, and on each side was a postern six feet wide and eleven feet high. This gate, by reason of its being the principal entrance into the town, was sometimes called the *Town-Gate*. On the southeast side thereof stood a parish church dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary, the tower of which, esteemed very ancient two centuries ago,^b was sometime used for the city prison.

Before this church, and nearly in the middle of the street, stood *St. Mary's Conduit*, a handsome quadrangular reservoir of water, built in the Dorick stile, with a cymatium roof terminating in a point, and decorated with pinnacles at the angles. To this conduit the mayor and citizens of Bath, borrowing their practice from days of old, when wells and fountains had their particular honours, usually made their grand processions, and here they generally halted. One of these processions, made on the coronation day of King Charles II. April 23, 1661, with the solemnities observed upon the occasion, is thus recorded in a letter from John Ford, esq; then mayor of the city, to William Prynne, esq; one of the elected citizens in parliament.

' Whilst the morning was ushered in and welcomed by the bells, the
' drums beat, calling to such as would demonstrate their good affections to
' the King, to shew themselves in arms for the celebrating the day. Where-
' upon all men that had arms fit for that employment appeared. By this
' time, (that we might the better mix our joys with pious contemplations
' of prayers and thanksgivings unto the King of Kings for returning unto
' us, and crowning this our unparalleled earthly king,) myself and the
' aldermen, in scarlet, attended by the rest of our corporation in their gowns,

^b Lel. Itin. ii. 67.

' went to church, the streets being guarded by these forementioned persons
 ' in arms on both sides, leaving a passage for us to pass between, and cry-
 ' ing out " God save the King," with great acclamations of joy. After us
 ' followed above four hundred virgins, most in white waistcoats and green
 ' petticoats, going two and two, each two bearing aloft in their hands
 ' crowns, and garlands made in the form of crowns, bedecked with all
 ' manner of rare and choicest flowers. These ushered Mistresse Mayoreffe
 ' to the church, who was attended on by the aldermen's wives, and common-
 ' councilmen's wives, and divers other gentlewomen of the city. These
 ' being passed, the souldiers marched after, and having laid by their arms,
 ' came into the church, as generally the whole city did; so that our church
 ' was never fuller; all persons expressing as much piety towards God as
 ' loyalty towards their King. After Mr. Masters our minister had given us
 ' a most excellent and learned sermon, instructing us both in our duty to-
 ' wards God and towards the King, taking his text out of Matth. xxii. and
 ' 21st verse; the sermon being ended, the souldiery again made a guard for
 ' us, and we having now the loud musick playing before us, and being fol-
 ' lowed by the said four hundred virgins, and the gentlewomen before-
 ' mentioned, we passed from the church to the *conduit in the market-place*,
 ' being also guarded by the way with a company of foot from the parish of
 ' Weston, a mile from us, led by Captain Sheppard of the same parish, and
 ' also by a troop of horse, being volunteers, commanded by your nephew
 ' Mr. George Clark. Having passed these and come to the conduit, it began
 ' to run with claret, where we drank a health to his Majesty, which was
 ' seconded with loud acclamations of loyalty, each person crying out " God
 ' save the King." From thence we passed to the guildhall, where having
 ' entertained the gentlemen of our city, and such gentlemen as came out of
 ' the country to us, we with the souldiery marched from thence with the
 ' loud musick playing before us, through every street in our city. In the
 ' mean time, the gentlewomen and their virgin attendance were entertained
 ' by the mayorefs at home. All which being performed, with many vollies
 ' of shot, and loud acclamations of joy, the night began to participate of our
 ' mirth, which we entertained with bonfires and flying fireworks, prepared
 ' by certain persons sent to for that purpose from Bristol, who excellently
 ' well performed their undertakings for several hours. Which being done,
 ' the people civilly dispersed, and the whole day's work was carried on with
 ' great sobriety and temperance, I hope to the great credit of our city.'

It is here to be observed that this city had in the earlier part of the civil
 wars been garrisoned for the service of King Charles the Firft, and the sum of
 seven

seven thousand pounds was expended on its fortifications. Notwithstanding which, upon the approach of a small party of dragoons to the city walls, and the appearance of another upon Beechen-cliff, the gates were thrown open, and the city surrendered to the enemy. Hereupon it became one of the principal posts of the parliament forces in this county, and here Sir William Waller, the rebel general, lay for a considerable time with his whole army, making sallies into the country, and inviting together all the disaffected from the neighbouring clothing-towns and villages. But after the battle of Roundway-down, July 13, 1643, in which Sir William Waller was defeated, and the withdrawing of the garrison hence to the reinforcement of Bristol, the King's troops retook possession of the city without difficulty; and at the Restoration above thus commemorated, it was restored to its usual tranquillity, though much damaged in its walls and buildings.

A little lower than St. Mary's conduit abovementioned stood the *Conduit of St. Peter and St. Paul*, which being built in the form of a cross, and standing on the site of the old city high cross demolished at the Reformation, was not infrequently termed the *High Cross Conduit*. Both these reservoirs were supplied with water from a spring called *St. Switbin's Well*, on the slope of Beacon-hill, which was granted to the abbey of Bath by the parish of Walcot, in consideration of a certain quantity of bread to be delivered yearly into their parish vestry.

Near the last-mentioned conduit stood the *City Pillory*, which was erected soon after the year 1412. It appears upon record that a jury was summoned on the sixth day of November in that year, to determine on the place most proper for this penal apparatus to be fixed. The jury was composed of the following persons, viz. John Hywet, John Pork, Richard Wydecomb, John Yhenele, Thomas Kyngton, John Eyton, William Honybrygge, John Glasyere, William Sewell, Robert Honybrygge, Walter Rych, William Goldsmyth, Roger Hobbes, John Haygoby, John Yhette, Robert Walley, Laurence Webbe, Robert Phylpez, William Eynsham, John Hygecok, Thomas Swyft, Walter Hereward, John Croke, and John Were; all of whom, except John Pork, declared upon their oath, that the best place in the whole city for the said pillory to stand in, was near the cross in North-street, where the old pillory used to stand. Which ordination was confirmed by Robert Hylle, steward of the court, the next ensuing law-day.*

In this part of High-street also, approaching to its very utmost extremity, stood the old *Town-hall* and *Market-house*, built in 1625, after a plan

* Codex Rub. Bathon.

of the celebrated Inigo Jones. This structure was of the Dorick and Ionick orders, placed one upon another, and rested upon six arches on either side, and two at each end. In the wall of the front were stationed in ghastly majesty, the statues of King Coel, the fabulous, and King Edgar, the real founder of the liberties of the city. The conduits and the pillory have long since vanished, and this building was taken down in 1777, and the present guildhall erected within a commodious recess on the east side of the street, adjoining to the markets, which extend from it nearly to the edge of the river.

From the southeast angle of High-street there runs a narrow lane, called *Boat-stall-lane*, towards the *East Gate* of the city. This is the only one of the four that is now left standing. It was also the smallest of the four, being only seven feet wide, and nine high to the centre of the arch; the embattled wall, connected with it westward, and now superstructed by dwelling-houses, is still seen to a considerable distance.

The southern extremity of High-street is closed by a range of houses dividing it from the abbey cemetery. Hence diverts a short street till of late days inconveniently straitened by the projection of shops, called *Cheap-street*, having been anciently occupied by Lypemen, or retailers of the market. The continuation of this street is denominated *Westgate-street*, from the West Gate of the city by which it is terminated.

This gate was taken down in the year 1776. It was a very large clumsy pile of building, with a postern, and over it were some handsome apartments, occasionally used by divers of the Royal family and other persons of distinction in their visits to the city. From an ancient drawing it appears that one angle of this gate was originally surmounted by a very lofty turret.

The space between Westgate-street and the boundaries of the ancient city northward, is filled by three avenues, or lanes, called *Bridewell-lane* or *Spurriers-lane*, *Parsonage-lane*, and *Locks-lane*, vulgarly called *Cock-lane*. At the top of which is a street running parallel with the *City* or *Borough-walls*, (from which it derives its name) and extending from the North gate to the northwest angle of the wall, where in former times stood a tower called *Gascoyne's-tower*, having been built on a ruined part of the rampire by a citizen of the name of Gascoyne, by way of fine for some trespass or other which he had committed in the city.^a The vestiges of the old wall are in this part still discernible; but the ground, by reason of the

^a Lel. Itin. ii. 62.

frequent accession of ruins and rubbish, now reaches to within three feet of the top of the battlements.

From West Gate the Borough-walls extended to an angle on the southwest side of the city, and near the spot where *Westgate-buildings*, erected on their foundations, now terminate. From this angle was carried in later times an additional rampart and fosse quite down to the river, by which means this quarter of the city was on two sides rendered secure against the approach of any hostile power.

From the southwest angle and the commencement of the additional works abovementioned, the city wall formed a sweep to the *South-gate*, which stood opposite to the parish church of St. James, and formed the boundary of the ancient city southward. This gate was rebuilt A. D. 1362, and was eleven feet wide and fifteen feet in height. In a niche over the arch on the south side was the statue of King Edward III. sitting; on one side of him stood the statue of Bishop Ralph de Salopia in his pontifical robes, and on the other the statue of Prior John de Walecot. Through this gate, which was taken down in the year 1755, the Fosse-road led to the river, not running directly parallel with the present *Stall-street*, but a little declining towards the southwest. This street forms nearly a strait line from the union of Cheap-street and Westgate-street to the south gate abovementioned, and the space comprehended between it and the west and southwest ramparts, contains the following places, viz. *Chandos-buildings*, *Hetling-court*, *Chapel-court*, *St. John's Hospital*, *St. Catherine's Hospital*, *Bellot's Hospital*, the *Hot and Cross Baths*; and several narrow and obscure avenues, which are intended shortly to be removed to make way for new improvements.

The eastern quarter of the old city, or that contained between the Fosse or Stall-street, and the river Avon, is almost wholly occupied by the territories of the ancient monastery of St. Peter and St. Paul, which extended from the said street on the west to the city wall on the east upon the banks of the river, where there formerly stood a fulling-mill belonging to the monks, and from that circumstance denominated *Monk's-mill*; and from the Market-place on the north to the South Gate on the southwest, near which, on a spot called the *Leer-lands*, was one of the principal entrances into the priory from the town, called the *Ham Gate*, erected on the site of the old rampart, whence the city wall was continued till it joined the East Gate on the river. Within this area are now included the *Abbey-green*, *Abbey-lane*, *Abbey-street*, *Church-street*, the *Abbey-church* and *Church-yard*, the *King's Bath*, the *Queen's Bath*, the *Duke of Kingston's Baths*, *Kingston-street*, *St.*

James's-street, Weymouth-street, Gallaway's-buildings, Lilliput-alley, and the Orange-Grove.

This Grove is a fine open area, one hundred and ninety feet from north to south, and one hundred and seventy from east to west. It is planted with rows of elms, and in the centre stands a small obelisk, erected by Mr. Nash, in compliment of the Prince of Orange, with the following inscription:

In Memoriam
Sanitatis
PRINCIPI AURIACO
Aquarum Thermalium Potu
Favente Deo
Ovante Britannia
Feliciter restitutæ
MDCCLXXXIV.

On the south side of Orange-grove there is a neatly paved *terrace walk*, running nearly on the line of the old city wall, two hundred feet in length, and twenty-seven in breadth, emphatically called *The Walks*, having formerly been the principal place of genteel resort in the city for exercise and pleasure, a band of music usually attending. At the lower end of this walk were the *Old Assembly-Rooms*, now converted into ware-rooms.

At the same southern extremity of the walks a direct angle is formed by the *North* or *Grand Parade*, a beautiful open terrace, raised on arches, eighteen feet above the level of the old Roman ground, fifty-two feet in breadth, and five hundred and thirty-eight feet in length. The buildings are on the south side, and are uniformly handsome and commodious, commanding a delightful prospect of the fine valley lying eastward from the city, washed by the river Avon, and bounded by picturesque hills at easy distances.

From this Parade two streets, called *Duke-street* and *Pierpoint-street*, lead to the *South-Parade*, which in point of structure much resembles the former, but has a different prospect of the parish of Widcombe, Prior-Park, and the high towering *Beechen-cliff* with its hanging woods. At the east end flows the river Avon, over which there is a ferry into the meadows interjacent between the city and the suburb of Claverton-street, and in the front of the buildings lies the *Ham*, now partly turned into a kitchen-garden.

garden. Here formerly the monks of Bath had a large grange, and a fair was held upon the spot by a grant to them from the crown.

I shall now make some cursory mention of the SUBURBS of the ancient city of Bath, which have run to a prodigious extent on almost every quarter. Without the South Gate, a street called *Horse-street*, and running in the same line with *Stall-street*, leads to *St. Laurence's Gate* and *Bridge*⁴ over the river Avon, which here divides the city from the parish of Widcombe and Lyncombe. On the west side is the quay with warehouses for goods, and between it and the West Gate are the following places, viz. *Back-street*, *Garrard-street*, *Corn-street*, *Milk-street*, *Avon-street*, *Peter-street*, *St. James's-Parade*, (a long paved avenue with well-built pleasant houses on either side) *Wine-street*, and *Almery-lane*, (so called from its leading to the almshouse of the monastery) *Westgate-buildings*, a handsome row of modern houses, built partly on the city wall, and extending from *St. James's-Parade* to the site of the West Gate, from which they were denominated.

Without the West Gate are the following additional buildings, viz. *St. John's-court*, *Beaufort-square*, (a small open area) *Princess-street* leading to the Square, *Monmouth-street* in the upper-road to Bristol, *Cross-lane*, between *Monmouth-street* and *Kingsmead-street*; *Kingsmead-square*, (an open area, one hundred and forty-eight feet in length, and one hundred and twenty-one feet in breadth, built on a plot of ground called the *King's-Meadow*, being part of the ancient demesnes of the Kings of England) *Kingsmead-street*, and *New King-street*, terminating in that part of the meadow which abuts upon the river Avon, and which being a fine pasture unoccupied by buildings, still retains the original name of *Kingsmead*. The two last-mentioned streets are intersected at right angles by *Upper* and *Lower Charles-street*, the former whereof leads through a narrow avenue, called from the adjoining chapel, *Chapel-row*, into the beautiful area of *Queen-square*.

This Square is situated on an elevated airy spot of ground, and is in length from north to south three hundred and sixteen feet, and three hundred and six in breadth from east to west. In the centre of the area is a garden or pleasure-ground, and in the midst of it an obelisk seventy feet high, and terminating in a very acute point. On the south side is inscribed the following memorial of its erection :

⁴ See page 168. This bridge and gate were so denominated from a small chapel built upon one of the piers, and dedicated to St. Laurence. It was a kind of oratory, having a small recess for an altar, at which in Popish times a priest celebrated mass, and received the donations of passengers, as is common abroad in Catholic countries.

In Memory
of honours conferred
and in gratitude
For benefits bestowed
In this city
By his Royal Highness
FREDERICK PRINCE OF WALES
And his
ROYAL CONSORT
In the year MDCCXXXVIII
This obelisk is erected
By RICHARD NASH, esq.

The buildings which compose the Square are exceedingly grand, and of excellent architecture, particularly the north wing, which is of the Corinthian order upon a rustick basement, and has, as it was intended by the architect,^c all the appearance of a magnificent palace. On the northwest side of it, adjoining to the *Barton*^f meadows, in a dry and elevated situation, stands the *Queen's-Parade*.

From Queen-Square an acclivous street, called *Gay-street*, conducts to the King's Circus, a grand circular pile of uniform houses, built after the Dorick, Ionick, and Corinthian orders, and decorated with every ornament of each. In the centre there is a reservoir of water.

On the west side of the Circus, *Brock-street* forms the avenue to the Royal *Crescent*, an admirable and august assemblage of building of an elliptical form, with a single order of Ionick pillars supporting the superior cornice. This crescent consists of 30 houses, and has a most pleasing prospect of great part of the city, the valley on both sides the Avon, and the opposite hills, among which the high aspiring mount of *Barrow-Hill*^g presents a singularly picturesque appearance.

^e Mr. Wood.

^f So called from a *barton* or grange belonging to the Prior of Bath, still preserving the name of *Barton-Farm*, and situated on the southwest side of Marlborough-buildings. It was granted to the monastery in the year 1203,^a together with an exempt and separate jurisdiction, insomuch that it became a liberty or hundred of itself; and a fair was held upon the premises by a charter from King Edward I.^b After the dissolution the estate was granted to the Colthurst family; and the house called *Barton-House* was the residence of William Sherston, esq; the first mayor of Bath, during the time of his mayoralty.

^a Cart. 5 Joan. n. 107.

^b Cart. 32 Ed. I. n. 5.

^c See vol. iii. p. 339.

At the west end of the Crescent stands a noble range of buildings recently erected under the name of *Marlborough-buildings*, which are the termination of this part of the city westward; but towards the north, upon the acclivity of Lansdown, vast structures are rising every day. A second crescent, denominated from its situation, *Lansdown-place*, is already finished, and being elevated far above the other (which itself in its early state was accounted lofty) has a much greater command of prospect, and surveys a great extent of country, from the Wiltshire hills on the east, to the environs of Bristol on the west, and to the distant tower of Dundry, immersing its lofty head into the clouds. Below this crescent, a small, but very neat chapel is erected for the accommodation of the inhabitants in publick worship; and still lower a square is finishing, called *St. James's-square*, with several new streets and avenues.

Between these buildings and the Lansdown road, we find *Hill-street*, *Portland-place*, a row of new elegant houses opening into *Burlington-street*, parallel with which are *Ballance-street*, *Crooked-lane*, and *Murford-street*, terminated by *Cottle's-lane*, *Montpelier*, and *Brunswick-Place*. Below these, towards the confines of the Crescent and the Circus, are *Gloucester-street*, *Rivers-street*, *Catherine-place*, (a very neat open area) *Harley-place*, *Fielder's-lane*, *Thomas-street*, *New Church-street*, *Margaret-buildings*, (having their name from a chapel erected there in honour of that saint) *Stable-lane*, *Circus-lane*, and *Russell-street*; which last rises with a steep ascent from *Bennet-street* to Montpelier buildings. Bennet-street connects the Circus with the Oxford road, and is adorned with the New Assembly-Rooms, which extend from its southern side into a parallel street, called *Alfred-street*, communicating with the former street by a paved way in front of the Rooms, and also by an avenue called *Saville-row*; below which are *Bartlet-street*, *St. Andrew's-terrace*, and *Miles's-court*, opening into *George-street*, on the north side of which are *Edgar-buildings*, and *Princes-buildings*, and opposite to the latter *York-buildings*, at the intersection of the London and Oxford roads.

This brings us to the immediate suburbs of the *North Gate* of the ancient city, without the site of which, and between it and the parish church of St. Michael, is *Northgate-street*, on the west side whereof, just without the precincts of the Borough-wall northward, are the following streets and lanes, viz. *Barton-lane*, *Frog-lane*, said to have been so called from a mineral spring there, and running parallel with the rampire; *Burton-street*, *Bond-street*, and *Queen-street*, running northward from it; *Trim-street*, intersecting *Queen-street*,

street, and communicating with it by an arched gateway; *Barton-street*, leading from Gascoyne's tower to the bottom of Gay-street; *Harington-place*, a neat and pleasant court between Barton-street and Queen-street; *Wood-street*, leading from the southeast angle of the Square to the top of Queen-street; *Northumberland-buildings*, on the south side of Wood-street; *John-street*, running in a line with Queen-street, and forming an angle with Wood-street; *King-street*, between the northeast extremity of John-street and Queen-square; *Barton-court*, on the north side of King-street; *Milfom-street*, a wide and very handsome street between Bond-street and Edgar-buildings; *Quiet-street*, and *Green-street*, a continuation of Wood-street from the Square to St. Michael's church, at the top of Northgate-street before-mentioned.

Here two ways branch off, the one leading to *Broad-street* and the upper parts of the new city; the other directly to the parish of Walcot. The former is the high road to Lansdown, nearly half way up which there is a continuation of buildings, severally denominated *Fountain-buildings*, *Belmont*, *Oxford-row*, *Belvidere*, and *Lansdown-street*. At the top and on the eastern side of the last-mentioned street, upon the edge of *Beacon-hill* a projecting point of Lansdown, a most superb range of buildings, of an elliptick form, and denominated *Camden-place*, is now nearly completed, overlooking all the eastern parts of the city, and the beautiful continuous valley, with the river Avon winding through the meadows, the neat villages scattered on its margin, the great London road, and a pleasing amphitheatrical range of mountains rising on either side. Almost immediately underneath lies WALCOT, in ancient times a small inconsiderable village, deriving its name from a little habitation in the *wealds* or woods upon the Roman Fosse; but now become a part of Bath, and including within its parochial limits the greater part of the new buildings in the upper part of the city, and in the lower, besides its old component village structures, a beautiful parade upon the London road, called after its own name *Walcot-parade*; *Margaret's-hill*, *St. Mark's-buildings*, *Hooper's-court*, and several other new detached ranges of buildings. This village communicates with the city of Bath by two different ways; one of which is part of an old Roman vicinal road, branching from the Fosse at the parish church, and passing through *Guinea-lane* and the upper parts of the city to *Weston* in its way towards the *Trajectus*, or passage over the Severn; but the present upper road into the city divaricates from the former at the beginning of *Guinea-lane*, and passes by a variety of elegant structures, as *Axford's-buildings*,
Paragon-

Paragon-buildings, Harlequin-row, the Vineyards, and Bladul's-buildings, till it reaches the central part of the city at the top of Broad-street, and there intersects the Oxford road, climbing up the steep of Lansdown hill. The other way from Walcot into Bath is the Roman Fosse-road itself, and enters the city at the parish church of St. Michael, passing by *Gibbs's-court, Cbatbam-row, Cornwall-buildings, Lady-mead, and Walcot-street*, which last was anciently denominated *Fosse-street*, from the circumstance of its situation.

The Avon, flowing along the eastern bank of this road, approaches very near to the northeast boundaries of the ancient city, and in this part has over it a modern handsome bridge built at the expence of William Pulteney, esq. This bridge, which denominates a street running in a strait direction from the Borough-walls, rests on two arches, and on either side is a row of small neat shops, which have a pleasing appearance from the neighbouring valley. The opposite side, formerly a swampy mead, belonging to the parish of Bath-Wick, has now begun to partake of architectural improvements. *Argyle-buildings* commence with the bridge, and open into *Laura-place*, an assemblage of superb houses, disposed in the form of a lozenge; the extreme point eastward terminating in *Great Pulteney-street*; the other points are denominated *Johnson-street* and *Henrietta-street*. The principal part of these buildings are elevated upon a double row of arches.

Having thus briefly enumerated the streets contained within the precincts of the ancient and modern city; I shall now in the same manner describe the publick structures which at this day adorn both. But it should previously be observed that the streets in Bath, particularly those in the new parts of the city, are commodiously wide and airy; the footways paved with fine broad flag-stones; and there being a declivity from most of them, by which the rain is rapidly conveyed towards the river, they are rendered remarkably clean, and soon dry after the hardest shower. The brilliant company which daily pass either on foot, or in carriages, give them an additional air of elegance, and enliven scenes, already lively, with continual charms of splendid novelty.

The KING'S and QUEEN'S BATHS are situated on the southwest side of the Abbey Church-yard, and one hundred and fifty feet from the well front of the Abbey Church. The first of these baths is an oblong square, sixty-six feet in length, and forty-one in breadth, and is environed by a stone parapet erected in the last century at the charge of Sir Francis Stoner, of Stoner-hall in the county of Oxford. The interior sides of the walls towards the bottom are full of niches of very ancient standing; whereof twelve are on

the

the north side, eight on the east, as many on the west, and four of larger dimensions on the south. In the centre stands an elegant cross of freestone, with seats and recesses for the bathers, encircled with a Dorick colonnade. On the south wall of this bath is an old statue of King Bladud, with an inscription engraved on copper to that fancied discoverer and founder of these wonderful baths. The main spring is in the centre of the area, and is inclosed within a large reservoir of lead, whereby its rapid motion is moderated, and the waters are equally distributed. 'It is remarkable that at the cleansing of the springs, when they set down a new pump, they constantly find great quantities of hazel nuts, as in many other places among subterraneous timber. These I doubt not to be the remains of the famous and universal deluge, which the Hebrew historian tells us was in autumn, Providence by that means securing the revival of the vegetable world.'^h

Behind this is the QUEEN'S BATH, which is as it were an appendage to the former, being supplied with water from the same spring. This bath had its name from Anne the Queen of King James I. who being alarmed by a flame or vapour, which rose up by her side when she was bathing in the King's-Bath, could not be prevailed on to use that cistern any more, but removed to the adjoining one, out of the way of the spring which caused the terrifying phenomenon. After this event the corporation erected a cross in the centre of this bath, in honour of the Queen, on the top of which was the crown of England on a globe, with this inscription: 'ANNÆ REGINÆ SACRVM.' It is a square of twenty-five feet. Both these baths are twelve feet beneath the surface of the ground; and there are slips by which the bathers descend, and adjoining to them are dressing-rooms and pumping-rooms. The hours of bathing are from six to nine in the morning, during which time fires are kept in the slip apartments, provided at the expence of the chamber of the city. The dresses are of flannel, and without them no person is admitted into the baths; a ceremony which heretofore seems not to have been always attended to, for I find a mandate from the Bishop of Bath and Wells, dated 29 Aug. 1449, That no person whether male or female, who had attained the age of puberty, should thenceforth presume to enter the baths at any time of the day, without drawers, or some other proper and decent coverings, on pain of a heavy fine and utter excommunication.ⁱ

On the north side of the King's Bath, and opposite to the long-forgotten cemetery of St. Mary de Stall, stands the *Pump-Room*, considerably elevated

^h Stukely's Itin. Cur. i. 147.

ⁱ Excerpt. e Regist. Wellen.

above the level of the area. This room was built in the year 1704, enlarged in 1751, augmented by a portico in 1786, and in 1791 a magnificent frontispiece was erected, adjoining to the costly baths and sudatories lately added to the western side of the King's and Queen's Baths above-mentioned, on the site of the ancient Temple of Minerva.

The *Duke of Kingston's Baths* lie eastward from the King's and Queen's Baths, between Abbey-street and Church-street, upon the site of the old Priory or Abbey-house; and consists of a suit of apartments, contrived with great elegance and utility. These baths are, from the monastery, sometimes called the *Abbey Baths*.

There was also a bath on the south side of St. James's-church, called the *Horse Bath*; and that for two reasons, the first because it originally had the statue of a horse standing in its centre; and secondly, because it was used in the days of its decay for a pool or pond to wash horses in. This bath was filled by the waste water of the King's Bath.

On the west side of Stall-street, and about three hundred feet from the front of the new baths, is the *Cross Bath*, of a triangular form, and so denominated from a very curious cross or pillar, erected in it by John Earl of Melfort, secretary of state to King James the Second, on the Queen's conceiving after the use of the waters. This cross was of marble, of a circular construction, having in its circumference three Corinthian columns, crowned with an hexagonal dome, and on the cornice and frieze was this inscription, commemorative of the event.

In perpetuam
 REGINÆ MARIÆ Memoriam,
 Quam, Cœlo in Bathonienses Thermas
 Irradiante, Spiritus Domini, qui fertur
 Super aquas,
 Trium regnorum hæredis
 Genetricem effecit.
 Utrique parenti, natoque principi
 Absit gloriari,
 Nisi in Cruce Domini nostri, Jesu Christi;
 Ut plenius hauriant
 AqVas CVM gaVDIo
 eX fontIbVs saLVatorIs.

Deo trino et uni,
 Tribus digitis orbem appendenti,
 Ac per crucem redimenti,
 Hoc tricolumnare trophæum
 Vovet dicatque

JOHANNES, COMES DE MELFORT.

This very singular cross, being crowded with a variety of emblematical ornaments most richly sculptured, is said to have cost upwards of fifteen hundred pounds. In 1783 it was taken down, and the whole bath has since undergone a thorough reparation. A small neat pump-room is annexed to it.

At a small distance southward from this bath, is the *Hot Bath*, eminently so called from the seemingly superior heat of its waters; Fahrenheit's thermometer standing in it at one hundred and seventeen degrees. This bath, the form of which is a parallelogram, has of late years been very neatly fitted up, with the accession of private baths, dry pump-rooms and sudatories. The pump-room for drinking the waters of this spring is situated at the east end of Hetling-court, opposite to Westgate-buildings.

Adjoining to the Hot Bath, and deriving its waters therefrom, was the *Leper's Bath*, being appropriated to leprous persons only. This cistern was ten feet in length and eight in breadth; and close to it was a small hospital, called the *Lazar's Hospital*, being dedicated to St. Lazarus; and erected for the use of leprous patients about A. D. 1138, by Robert the first Bishop of Bath and Wells.

The diseases of poor infirm people resorting to these baths for a remedy to their ills, gave rise to several other charitable institutions in this quarter of the city. In 1180 Reginald Fitz-Joceline, successor in this see to Bishop Robert above-mentioned, founded near the baths now distinguished by the names of the Hot and Cross Baths, to the honour of *St. John the Baptist*, an hospital for the succour of such sick poor as came hither for the benefit of the waters; and endowed the same with lands and tenements in the city and vicinity of Bath. Its revenues seem at first to have been inconsiderable; and so late as 26 Henry VIII. were valued only at 22l. 16s. 10½d; but since that time they have increased to an enormous value. It was suffered to outlive the general dissolution of monastick societies; and in 1578 Queen Elizabeth granted the advowson thereof to the Mayor and Commonalty of the city, who are its present patrons.

The first master of this hospital that appears upon record was Adam, who presided A. D. 1260.

Thomas Gosmale was collated by the Bishop, by lapse, Sept. 7, 1343.

John Ashmeek died in March 1398, and was succeeded by

John Shaftesbury, who resigned in January 1428.

Peter Bryrman occurs 1438. He resigned in January 1457.

John Vobe was presented to the mastership by the Prior and Convent of Bath, Jan. 8, 1460.

Thomas Cornish, M. A. was collated by the Bishop, by lapse, Aug. 5, 1483.

John Rustat, chaplain to King Charles II. was presented by him to the mastership of this hospital, Feb. 12, 1662.

William Peake succeeded, being presented by the Mayor and Corporation, Feb. 1, 1680.

William Clement, M. A. Dec. 3, 1683.

John Chapman, M. A. Jan. 3, 1711.

Walter Chapman, D. D. 1737.

John Chapman, D. D. 1791.

In 1728 the old hospital, a low mean building of one story, was taken down, and rebuilt by the Duke of Chandos. It maintains in decent apartments six poor men, and six poor women, whose weekly stipend is four shillings and two-pence each, arising from the reserved rents of the hospital estates; besides which they have a share of the fines for the renewal of leases, and are otherwise very comfortably provided for.* Adjoining to the hospital is a plain neat chapel, one side of which faces a court, called after it *Chapel-court*, the other *Hetting-court*. In this chapel prayers are read to the brethren and sisters twice every day. The Lord Chancellor, the Lord Keeper, the Master of the Rolls, and the Bishop of the diocese for the time being, are visitors of this hospital.

Southeastward from it, in a lane called *Belltree-lane*, leading from the Hot Bath to Stall-street, stands *Bellot's Hospital*, founded upon part of the lands belonging to the Hospital of St. John abovementioned by Thomas Bellot, esq; steward of the household, and one of the executors of the Right

* In the registers of the diocese there occurs a letter directed from Bishop Beckington to the Reve of the city of Bath, for the payment of an annual pension of one hundred shillings to the Master and Brethren of the Hospital of St. John, in lieu of *garb*, and other perquisites, which they usually received *a predecessorebus suis, ut essentur*. Dated 3 Jan. 1447.

Hon. William lord Burleigh, lord treasurer of England. It is a small low building, sixty-seven feet in front, and forty-six feet in depth, with a court or area in the centre, thirty-five feet long, and fifteen feet broad; and contains fourteen apartments, the entrance into which is from the court within. Over the door-way into this court from the lane are the arms of the founder, now nearly obliterated, and the following inscription:

‘ This house (with the garden adjoining) commonly called Billets Hof-
 ‘ pitall, being part of the lands belonging to the hospitall of St. John Bap-
 ‘ tist in Bath, was freely granted without fine to the maior, aldermen, and
 ‘ citizens of Bath by Tobias Rustat, esq; brother and lessee to John Rustat,
 ‘ clerk, master of the said hospitall of St. John, to the end it may be re-
 ‘ stored and continued to the same use to which it hath been applied by
 ‘ Thomas Billet, gentleman, since his first obeyning the same of the master,
 ‘ cobrethren and sisters of the said hospitall.

‘ March y^e 25th, A^o Dni 1672.’

In this hospital (which is sometimes called *Rustat's*, and by corruption *Ruscott's charity*) are usually twelve poor men and women, who have lodging, the liberty of bathing gratis, and a stipend of one shilling and ten-pence each per week; but they have no clothing; nor is the stipend extended to more than the summer half-year, the house being shut up the other half. It is under the guardianship of the corporation.

To the south of Bellot's Hospital, in a narrow passage, denominated *Bimbury-lane*, near the southwest angle of the old Borough-walls, are the *Bimberries*, *Black-Alms*, or *Hospital of St. Catherine*, founded in ancient times by two sisters of the name of *Bimbury*. This hospital falling into decay, was rebuilt by the corporation of the city in the year 1553. It is a mean structure, two stories high, and contains fourteen tenements for as many poor persons of either sex, ten of whom only have the allowance of three shillings and six-pence each weekly, and a black coat once in two years. There was anciently a chapel belonging to this hospital, on the front of which were placed the statues of the cofounders; but these have long since perished with the chapel itself.

On a wall near the common pump, lately taken down, was a brass-plate bearing the following inscription:

‘ All poore persons not being conveniently able to mainteyne them selves,
 ‘ & resortinge to y^e Bath for cure of their diseases or infirmities may take
 ‘ notice that there ought to be a Physitian yearly nominated & appointed
 ‘ by

‘ by y^e Maior & Aldermen of Bath who is to give his best advice from time
 ‘ to time to y^e said poore persons without any reward from them; there
 ‘ being a salarie provided to that pvrpose by y^e charitable gvift of Dame
 ‘ ELIZABETH VI-COUNTESS SCVDAMORE.’

At the top of Parsonage-lane, fronting the Borough-walls, on the north side of the old city, stands the *General Hospital*, the original design of which was set on foot in the year 1715, by some charitable persons, for the cure and maintenance of poor strangers. After a considerable subscription being raised, the scheme lay dormant many years, till in 1738 it was resumed, fresh contributions were made, a spacious and very commodious edifice erected, and an act of parliament procured for incorporating the Directors of the Charity by the name of *The President and Governors of the General Hospital or Infirmary at Bath*. In 1742 the house was opened for the reception of the sick poor from every part of Great-Britain and Ireland, those of Bath only excepted, in regard they always have a readier and less expensive access to the benefits of the water. The number of patients admitted into this hospital has varied from time to time, in proportion to the amount of those benefactions which have been extended towards its support. In 1763, the number was 85; in 1764, 96; in 1765, and 1766, 105; and since that time as many patients have been admitted as the house will contain; the generous continuance of charitable benefactions enabling the governors to expand this charity, ‘ the objects of which are very frequently those miserable patients who have been discharged from other hospitals, as not to be relieved, or incurable.’ The numerous benefits which have been derived to the afflicted from this most noble institution will appear from the following statement:

	Cured.	Much better.	Incurable, or no better.	Improper, or hectical.	Irregular, or Misbehaviour.	Dead.	Total.
Patients discharged from 1742 to 1791 -	3784	5822	566	1726	145	145	12342

A State of the Patients for 1791.

Remained in the House April 30, 1790	-	-	-	-	-	-	111
Admitted from April 30, 1790, to May 1, 1791	-	-	-	-	-	-	312
							423
Discharged from May 1, 1790, to May 1, 1791	-	-	-	-	-	-	313
Remaining in the House	-	-	-	-	-	-	110
							423

Physicians

Physicians and Surgeons belonging to the General Hospital.

PHYSICIANS.

Henry Harington, M. D.
 Daniel Lyfons, M. D.
 William Falconer, M. D.

SURGEONS.

Henry Wright, esq.
 Mr. Joseph Phillott
 Mr. Harry Atwood.

CHAPLAIN. The Rev. John Parry, supported by a voluntary contribution.

Conditions of Admission into the General Hospital.

I. The case of the patient must be described by some physician or person of skill in the neighbourhood of the place where the patient has resided for some time; and this description must be sent in a letter (franked or post-paid) directed to the Register of the General Hospital.

The age and name of the patient ought to be mentioned in the description of the case, and the persons who describe it are desired to be particular in the enumeration of the symptoms; so that neither improper cases may be admitted, nor proper ones rejected by the physicians and surgeons, who always examine and sign the cases as proper or improper, previous to their being laid before the weekly committee.

If the patient has any fever upon him, as long as the fever continues, he will be deemed improper. Patients with coughs attended with pain in the chest, or spitting of blood, are improper, as are also those with abscesses or with any external ulcers, until such ulcers are healed.

From want of attention to the above particulars, and notwithstanding the cautions frequently given by printing the conditions of admission in the public papers, very imperfect descriptions of cases have been, and are still sent: And many patients have been discharged as improper soon after their admission, to the disappointment of the patients thus sent.

II. After the patient's case has been thus described, and sent, he must remain in his usual place of residence 'till he has notice of a vacancy, signified by a letter from the Register, accompanied with a blank certificate.

III. Upon the receipt of such a letter, the patient must set forward for Bath, bringing with him this letter, the parish certificate duly executed, and attested before two justices for the county or city to which the patient belongs; and three pounds caution money, if from any part of *England* or *Wales*; but if the patient come from *Scotland* or *Ireland*, then the caution money, to be deposited before admission, is the sum of five pounds:

IV. Soldiers.

IV. Soldiers may, instead of parish certificates, bring a certificate from their Commanding Officers, signifying to what corps they belong, and that they shall be received into the same corps when discharged from the hospital, in whatever condition they are. And the same is expected from the Governors of Chelsea and Greenwich hospitals respecting their pensioners. But it is necessary that their cases be described, and sent previously, and that they bring with them three pounds caution money.

N.B. The intention of the caution money is to defray the expences of returning the patients after they are discharged from the hospital; or of their burial, in case they die there. The remainder of the caution money, after these expences are defrayed, will be returned to the person who deposited it.

All poor persons coming to Bath, under pretence of getting into the hospital, without having their cases thus described and sent previously, and leave given to come, will be treated as vagrants, as the act of parliament for the regulation of the hospital requires.

If any patient should have the small-pox here, such person must be removed out of the house, and the caution money defray the expences thereof. Likewise all persons, who shall come into the hospital without decent and necessary apparel, must have such necessaries provided out of the said caution money.

President, Treasurers, and Governors of the General Hospital.

The Right Hon. Lord Harewood, President.

Benjamin Colborne, esq.	} Treasurers.
Samuel Campbell, esq.	
Mr. Charles Phillott,	

Stephen Ashley, esq.
 Abraham Atkins, esq.
 Robert Adamson, esq.†
 Hugh Acland, esq.
 *Christopher Anstey, esq.
 Benjamin Ashe, esq.
 *William Anderdon, esq.
 *Mr. Harry Atwood
 *Rev. Edward Armstrong
 Wm. Thornton Astell, esq.
 George Edward Allen, esq.
 Richard Atwood, esq.
 James M. Adair, M. D.

The Marquis of Bath†
 Charles Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells
 Right Hon. Lord Bayham
 Sir Edward Bayntun, bart.
 Thomas Bury, esq.
 John Brathwaite, esq.
 William Brereton, esq.
 *Winthrop Baldwin, esq.†
 John Bowdler, esq.
 *Thomas Bowdler, esq.†
 Francis John Brown, esq.†
 *Mr. Charles Brett.†
 *Major William Brooke

John Lewis Boiffier, esq.
 Peter Boiffier, esq.
 Right Hon. Earl Camden†
 Bicknell Coney, esq.
 Claude Champion Crespigny, esq.
 William Caldwell, esq.
 *Samuel Campbell, esq.†
 Samuel Cam, esq.†
 Charles Coxe, esq.
 Rev. Potter Cole, of Hawkesbury†
 *Mr. George Chapman
 Rev. Dr. Chapman, of Weston
 *Leonard Coward, esq.
 William Colborne, esq.†
 *Benjamin Colborne, esq.†
 Rev. H. J. Close
 Rev. John Adey Curtis
 Nathaniel Elias Cofferat, esq.
 *Simon Crook, esq.†
 *Mr. Charles Crook
 John Culme, esq.
 Rev. Dr. Cooper.
 William Duke of Devonshire†
 Hon. Baron Dimpsdale
 Rev. John Dobson
 Philip Dehaney, esq.
 Rev. Dr. Dechair
 William Dawson, esq.
 William Downes, esq.
 William Drake, jun. esq.†
 Barnard Dickinson, esq.†
 Mr. Thomas Davies†
 Samuel Eyre, esq.
 Henry Flitcroft, esq.†
 Thomas Edwards Freeman, esq.
 *William Falconer, M. D.
 Joseph Fraine, esq.
 William Fraser, M. D.
 Rev. John Shirley Fermor
 Joseph Osgood Fream, esq.†
 Right Hon. Earl of Guildford
 John Gardner, esq.

Edward Greenly, esq.
 *Rev. Samuel Griffith, D. D.
 *Rev. Robert Burd Gabriel, D. D.
 *Henry Harington, M. D.†
 William Hoare, esq.†
 Sir Richard Colt Hoare, bart.
 Mr. Henry Howfe
 *Mr. Henry Edward Howfe†
 Mr. Samuel Howfe†
 *John Horton, esq.
 Langley Hill, esq.
 Isaac Webb Horlock, esq.
 Samuel Hawkins, esq.
 John Hatfell, esq.
 Benjamin Harrison, esq.
 Josiah Eyles Heathcote, esq.
 *Thomas Hicks, esq.
 Rev. James Arch. Hamilton, D. D.
 The Two Justices of Bath
 Walter James James, esq.
 Rev. Mr. Jardine
 *John Jefferys, esq; town-clerk of Bath
 James King, esq. M. C.
 Sir James Tylney Long, bart.
 Peter Leigh, esq.
 Walter Long, esq.†
 John Lethbridge, esq.
 *Rev. William Leigh
 John Lloyd, esq.
 *Daniel Lysons, M. D.†
 Richard Warburton Lytton, esq.
 Thomas Lowfeild, esq.†
 John Lowder, esq.
 William Gore Langton, esq.
 Rev. Mr. Leeves.
 Constantine Lord Mulgrave†
 Lord de Montalt
 *Sir John Riggs Miller, bart.
 *The Mayor of Bath
 Abel Moysey, esq.†
 John Morris, esq.
 Paul Methuen, esq.†

Paul Cobb Methuen, esq.
 William Melmoth, esq.
 Richard Milford, esq.
 *Rev. Nathaniel Morgan
 Thomas Manningham, M. D.
 Henry Duke of Newcastle
 Edward Nairne, esq.
 William Oliver, esq.
 John Lord Bishop of Peterborough
 The Lord Primate of Ireland †
 Humphry Prideaux, esq. †
 William Provis, esq.
 Henry Portman, esq.
 Charles James Packe, esq.
 John Pigot, esq.
 *Mr. Joseph Phillott
 *Mr. Charles Phillott
 *Rev. James Phillott, D. D. rector of
 Bath
 Lieut.-Col. Pechell
 Mr. William Perry
 Edward Phelps, esq.
 Thomas Parry, esq.
 Rev. John Penton
 *C. H. Parry, M. D.
 The Hon. Philip Pusey. †
 Sir Matthew White Ridley, bart.
 *George Ramsay, esq.
 Mr. Thomas Rundell
 *Rev. Francis Randolph
 Edward Rudge, esq.
 Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Francis
 Seymour, Dean of Wells

Sir John Sebright, bart. †
 James Stephens, esq.
 John Smith, esq.
 John F. Scriviner, esq.
 William Strode, esq.
 Henry Southby, esq.
 Ralph Schomberg, M. D. F. S. A. †
 Rev. Dr. Stonhouse
 *Rev. John Sibley
 Rev. Martin Stafford Smith
 John Slade, esq. †
 Sir Robert Throckmorton, bart. †
 Sir John Trevelyan, bart.
 Sir Noah Thomas, M. D.
 Bartholomew Tipping, esq.
 Richard Tyson, esq. M. C. †
 *John Toke, esq.
 Lord Vernon †
 Right Hon. Lord Weymouth
 Sir William Wentworth, bart.
 Sir Edward Winnington, bart.
 William Wade, esq.
 Henry Walters, esq.
 Matthew Worgan, esq. †
 Rev. Edward Woodcock, D. D.
 Rev. Samuel Whitechurch
 *Henry Wright, esq. †
 Walter Wiltshire, esq. †
 *Mr. Thomas West †
 William Watson, esq. †
 Mr. Wake
 Samuel Whitbread, esq. †

☞ Those marked thus * are Assistants or Committees, as by act of parliament.

Those marked thus † are Governors by donation, having contributed at one or more times the full sum of forty pounds.

The house stands upon the site of the old city theatre, and is a noble spacious pile of building, of the Ionick order, consisting of a ground, principal and chamber stories, and extending in length ninety-nine feet in the

north front, eighty-four in the west, and ninety-seven in the east. The apartments for the physicians, surgeons, and apothecary, for committees, secretary, steward and matron, as well as the wards for patients of either sex, are very aptly and judiciously arranged in the several portions of the structure.

As the General Hospital receives only such patients as labour under diseases to which the Bath waters are peculiarly applicable, and by virtue of the act excludes the inhabitants of the city from the benefits of the institution, another charity was established in the year 1747, under the name of the *Pauper Charity*, for medical and chirurgical assistance to the poor, who either reside or happen to be taken ill in the several parishes of St. Peter and St. Paul, St. James, St. Michael, Walcot, and Bath-Wick. Of this institution, which has relieved thousands of patients in every kind of disease,

Sir John Riggs Miller, bart. is president.

Mr. Charles Phillott, treasurer.

Charles Hillier Parry, M.D. }
John Stark Robertson, M.D. } physicians.

Mr. John Grigg, }
Mr. William Day, } surgeons.

Mr. Gent, apothecary.

The last publick charity of this kind to be mentioned is the *Casualty Hospital*, which was instituted in the year 1788, by the private subscription of a few benevolent inhabitants of the city. This charity (as its name implies) takes under its roof those unfortunate persons who meet with broken limbs and other sudden accidents which require immediate relief. The house appropriated to the reception of such patients (who have been very numerous) is situated in Kingsmead-street.

Between Gascoyne's tower and the top of *Bridewell-lane*, stands the school-house of the *Blue-coat Charity*, first instituted in the year 1711, by the pious and learned Robert Nelson, esq; and since continued by benevolent contributions. The house, which is large, lofty, and very convenient, was built in 1721, upon ground granted by the corporation for that purpose. The number of children here educated is one hundred, who have clothing once a year, are instructed in reading, writing, and accounts; the girls also in sewing, knitting, &c. and at the age of fourteen are apprenticed to useful trades.

The

The *publick Grammar-School* is situated in the middle of the west side of Broad-street, and is a large and very handsome structure, erected in the year 1752. It was founded by King Edward the Sixth, who by his letters patent bearing date 12 July 1552, granted to the mayor and citizens of Bath, in trust, for the support thereof, all the messuages, lands, tenements, tofts, cottages, orchards, gardens, meadows, pastures, mills, shops, cellars, lofts, and all other easements, commodities, emoluments and hereditaments whatsoever, with all their rights and appertenances, situated as well within the city of Bath, as in the suburbs of the same, late parcel of the lands, possessions and revenues of the dissolved priory of Bath, being of the clear yearly value of twenty-five pounds, over and above defects, rents, and tithes of the same messuages and tenements; to have and to hold for ever of the King and his successors, by fealty only, in free soccage or burgage of the said city, and not in chief, paying yearly to the King and his successors the sum of ten pounds into the court of augmentation. The master's salary was at that day 10*l.* per annum.^m The present master of this school is the Rev. Nathaniel Morgan. In the centre of the street, near the site of this school-house, anciently stood a handsome conduit, called, after the street, *Broad-street Conduit*.

The *City Guildhall* stands on the east side of the Market-place, or High-street, to which its front affords a most superb ornament. The basement story of this structure is occupied by a kitchen and other offices; the ground story (to which there is an ascent by steps) consists of a vestibule, court of justice, drawing-room for the mayor, town-clerk and deputy town-clerk's offices, record office, and room for the jury; and the principal story contains the great banqueting and assembly-room, eighty feet in length, forty in breadth, and thirty-one in height, decorated with great taste and elegance; and also a drawing-room, occasionally used for a council-room.

Here are deposited, besides the Colossal head of Minerva, before described, several altars, columns, friezes, and other antiques, which have escaped from Roman ruins, to gratify the speculations of connoisseurs, and the reveries of the lovers of *vertù*.

Behind the Guildhall are the *Markets*, which are supplied with meat, sea and fresh-water fish, poultry, vegetables, and every other species of provision, in the greatest profusion, and in the highest excellence.

The *Old Assembly-Rooms* stand opposite the terrace-walk at the southeast corner of Orange-Grove. They were built in the year 1750. The great

^m Excerpt. e Regist. Wellen.

ball-room is ninety feet in length, thirty-six in breadth, and thirty-four in height, finished by a fine ceiling of stucco work, from which handsome chandeliers are suspended. Adjoining to it is a card-room, sixty feet in length, and thirty in breadth, with a coved ceiling. Each of these rooms has a portrait of the celebrated Beau Nash. There are also two very neat Tea-rooms.

The *New Assembly-Rooms* are situated in the upper or new part of the city, on the east side of the Circus, between Bennet-street and Alfred-street. This extensive and superb pile of building was erected between the years 1768 and 1771, by a subscription of seventy persons to the amount of nearly twenty thousand pounds. The ball-room is one hundred and six feet in length, forty-three in breadth, and forty-two in height. There are two card-rooms, one of which is octagonal, forty-eight feet in diameter, and contains portraits of Captain Wade and Richard Tyson, esq; Masters of the Ceremonies; the other is oblong, seventy feet in length, and twenty-seven in breadth. All these rooms are decorated in the most elegant stile, and furnished with most sumptuous chandeliers and girandoles.

The *Theatre* stands in Orchard-street, just without the southeast angle of the old Borough-wall, and near the North and South Parades; from which there is a communication by a large portico on the west side of Pierpoint-street. It is a small but very commodious and neat structure of a semi-circular form, with proper emblematical and other decorations.

The *City Prison* stands in Bathwick Meadow, on the eastern bank of the river Avon, and at a small distance from the new buildings near the bridge: It was erected in the year 1771, and is an ample and spacious edifice, sixty feet in front, and eighty in depth, comprising a large court-yard, and apartments well suited to the purpose of its erection.

Near the new bridge, and on the southern side of Laura-place, is *Spring Garden, Vauxhall*, a celebrated resort of summer entertainment: this garden being to be covered by buildings, a new *Vauxhall* is intended in the centre of *Sydney-place*, an area of nineteen acres to be encompassed by elegant buildings, situate at the east end of Great Pulteney-street.

Another publick garden is also laid out, and the erection of an hotel and assembly-room begun, on the banks of the Avon, east of the London-road, about half a mile from the Guildhall, within an area of houses twenty acres square; to be called *Grosvenor Gardens* and *Hotel*. Both these gardens are undertaken by subscription.

In this city before the Reformation, and the consequent detruſion of religious ſtructures, there were, beſides the conventual church of *St. Peter and St. Paul*, ſeven other churches of conſiderable note, viz.

1. *St. Mary de Stall*, otherwiſe *Stall Church*, at the top of the ſtreet which ſtill retains its name.
2. *St. Mary intra Muros*, juſt within the North Gate.
3. *St. Mary extra Muros*, on the banks of the Avon eaſtward.
4. *St. Michael intra Muros*, within the Weſt Gate.
5. *St. Michael extra Muros*, without the North Gate.
6. *St. James*, near the South Gate.
7. *St. Werburgh*, at the top of Broad-ſtreet.

Beſides which there were the *chapels* of *St. John* and *St. Michael* at the Croſs Bath; *St. James*, on the ſoutheaſt rampire; *St. Winifrid*, on the Lanſdown-road; *St. Laurence*, on the Old Bridge; and *St. Helen*, between the North Gate and Walcot.

The church of *St. Mary de Stall*, or of the Stable of Bethlehem, was, with the chapel of *Widcombe* appendant, appropriated to the prior and convent of Bath, whoſe pittancer received out of it an annual penſion of two pounds ten ſhillings and four-pence.* An ordination of the vicarage was made 13 Feb. 1322, whereby it was appointed that the vicar and his ſucceſſors ſhould have a houſe, with curtilage, and the tithe of all the wool of the pariſhioners of *Widcombe*, *Lyncombe*, and *Berewyke*, and the tithe of all the hay of the ſaid pariſhioners, and alſo the tithes of milk, geefe, pigs, pigeons, eggs, chicken, flax, leeks, apples, calves, and ale, together with the fees for the celebration of maſs at the exequies and interment of the dead, as alſo all bequeſts and legacies; and all kinds of oblations and obventions iſſuing from the chapel of *Widcombe* and the pariſhioners there howſoever. They were alſo allotted all the tithe of ale of their pariſhioners in *Bath*, and certain annual ſtipends for the celebrating maſs there, and the tithe of flax, apples, calves, pigs, geefe, and pigeons; and all legacies, oblations, and obventions howſoever accruing to the ſaid church of *Stall*, as well from the living, as in behalf of the pariſhioners deceaſed, or of non-pariſhioners whatſoever, in like manner as the ſaid vicar and his predeceſſors uſed to receive the ſame. It was alſo ordained, that the vicar for the time being ſhould conſtantly reſide at *Bath*, and ſerve the ſaid church either perſonally, or, in caſe of abſence on account of ſickneſs or any other reaſonable cauſe, by ſome proper curate; and that he ſhould find a reſident chaplain to per-

* Taxat. Spiritual.

form divine service in the chapel of *Widcombe*; and that he should defray the procurations of the archdeacon at his several visitations. It was further decreed, that the prior and convent of Bath, as rectors of the said church, should receive and have the tithe of all the corn of the villanes, and the other parishioners of *Lyncombe*, with the tithes of all corn and hay growing on the lands of *Sir John de Weston*, and also the tithe of lambs at *Lyncombe*, together with the tithe of wool as well of sheep as tags which they used to receive yearly from the brethren of the *Blessed Mary Magdalen*. And lastly, it was ordained that the religious should sustain all ordinary and extraordinary charges whatever incumbent on the said church and chapel, (together with those of repairing and covering the chancel of the said church of *Stall*) the archdeacon's procurations as abovementioned only excepted.°

On the north side of the old parish church, at the union of *Stall-street*, *Cheap-street*, and *Westgate-street*, was an old reservoir of water, called *Stall's Conduit*; and at the termination of *Stall-street*, without the South Gate, stood another conduit, called, after the parish church, *St. James's Conduit*.

The city is now divided into the following parishes, viz. 1. *St. Peter and St. Paul*. 2. *St. James*. 3. *St. Michael*; and 4. The out-parish of *Walcot*.

The parish of *St. Peter and St. Paul* occupies the central part of the city, and was established upon the ruins of the dissolved monastery. This monastery was first founded in the year of our Lord 676, by *Ofrick* a petty king of Northumberland, for the reception of a few nuns, or religious women.

During the invasions of the sacrilegious Danes this house was relinquished by the religious; and at length, being totally demolished, *Offa* king of the Mercians, in the year 775, by a licence from the Pope, rebuilt the church, and instituted therein a society of secular canons, subject to the jurisdiction of the cathedral church of Worcester; soon after which it was detached from the superiority of that bishoprick, and became a most celebrated monastery, being stiled in the time of King *Ecfrid*, *Offa's* son, *celeberrimum Monasterium Ætbaðun*. Upon the reformation of religious establishments, and the expulsion of secular canons, who were thought to interfere too much with the regular clergy, King *Edgar*, about the year 970, converted this monastery into a magnificent abbey, and placed therein an abbot, and twenty monks of the order of *St. Benedict*. The first president upon this new foundation was,

1. *Elphege*, prior of *Glastonbury*, who immediately on his accession rebuilt the monastick church. This *Elphege* was a native of *Weston* near

° Excerpt. e Regist. Wellen.

this city.* He governed the abbey many years, and was in 984 promoted to the see of Winchester, and thence to Canterbury, where he was massacred by the Danes. To him succeeded

2. Sewold, who presided in the time of King Edward the Confessor, and had for his successor

3. Stigand, who was abbot in 1067, the second year of William the Conqueror, by whom he was taken into Normandy, where he died.

4. Ælfig occurs 1075. In his time many manumissions were made to dependants on the abbey, the certificate of one of which for its curiosity is here subjoined:

“Deþ ꝛꝛutelap on þisseþe Eꝛuþteꝛ bec. ꝥ Ægylfize bohte Wynric æt Ælfige
 ‘abbude mid anon yne goldes. Dýrreþ yꝛ to geþicnyrre Ælfrýð noꝛt-geþeua ꝥ
 ‘eal se hined on Baðon; Eꝛuþt hine ablenbe þe þiꝛ geþꝛit apende.”

That is—*Here is notified in this book of Christ, that Ægilfig hath redeemed Wynric of Abbot Ælfig with one ounce of gold. Witness thereto Ælfrid sheriff of the city, and all the convent in Bath. May Christ strike him blind, who shall pervert this writing.*

Ælfig died in 1087, and the next year Bishop John de Villula, annexing the abbey to his see, subjected it to the government of priors, the first of whom was

1. Peter, who occurs in the years 1159 and 1175.
2. Walter, sub-prior of Hyde in Hampshire, succeeded him, and died at Wherwell, May 31, 1198.
3. Gilbert was the next prior, and after him, who presided but a short time,
4. Robert, who was prior in 1205, and was elected abbot of Glastonbury in October 1223, in which year succeeded
5. Thomas, who was succeeded by
6. Walter, who was elected prior in May 1261.
7. Thomas was prior 1300.
8. Robert de Cloppecote or Clapcot occurs 1303, and 1332, in which last year he died, and was buried on the 17th day of February.
9. Robert de Sutton was elected and confirmed March 12, 1332, and continued in his priorship till June the following year, when he was removed by the authority of the Pope's provisionary bull, and was translated to the priory of Dunster, with a pension of twenty marks.

* See page 166 of this volume.

† Lye Dict. Sax. & Goth. Latin, in Append. c Ced. MS. in B. bl. C. C. C. Cant.

10. Thomas Christy was collated in his stead, Sept. 24, 1333, and left the priory in August 1340.

11. John de Irford was prior in 1346.

12. John de Walecot succeeded him.

13. John de Dunster presided in 1406. He died Feb. 6, 1411.

14. John de Tellisford, a monk of Dunster, was elected March 10, 1411. There were nineteen monks then present, viz. fourteen at Bath, and five from Dunster, which was a cell belonging to this priory. In the time of this prior there was a mighty dispute between the convent and the mayor concerning the ringing of bells in this city, which continued several years, and was finally adjusted by a decree, that no one should ring any bells within the precincts of Bath at day-time, before the prior had rung his bells, nor in the night-time after the prior had rung his curfew.* He died in 1425, and was succeeded by

15. William Southbroke, who died June 7, 1447.

16. Thomas de Lacock was elected Sept. 16, 1447, by the Bishop, on whom the nineteen monks then belonging to the convent had by compromise devolved the nomination of the prior.

17. Richard was prior 1476.

18. John Cantlow presided in 1489. The Archbishop of Canterbury visited this monastery in the time of his presidentship, viz. A.D. 1494. This prior was a considerable benefactor to his monastery; he also rebuilt the hospital of St. Mary Magdalen in Holloway, and the chancel of the church of St. Catherine, as appears by inscriptions still extant, and died in August 1499.

19. William Bird was instituted by Bishop Oliver King, Aug. 31, 1499. There were twenty-one monks then resident in the convent. The old conventual church being in his time become ruinous, the Bishop, at the instance and with the assistance of this prior, set about rebuilding it in a more sumptuous manner; but neither of them lived to see it completed. Bird died May 22, 1525, as it is said, in great poverty, having expended too much in building, and in chemical experiments, to which he was extremely addicted.† On his death,

20. William Holway, alias Gibbs, was elected July 5, 1525, twenty-one monks being then in the convent.‡ Immediately after his appointment, he applied himself to perfecting the work of his predecessor, in which he succeeded, but June 29, 1539, was obliged to surrender his monastery to the

* Inq. 9 Hen. V. n. 31. Itid. ap. Cod. Rub. Bathon.

† Wood's *Fasti Oxon.* i. 7.

‡ Archer.

King; whereupon the following pensions were assigned to him and the brethren of the monastery by the King's Commissioners, viz. First, to William Holway, prior, 80l. in money for his yearly pension, with certain perquisites out of the revenues of the baths, and a tenement situated in Stall-street, just within the South Gate, lately in the occupation of one Jeffrey Stayner, being of the yearly rent of 20s. To John Pitt, sub-prior 9l. Richard Griffith, prior of the cell of Dunster; Thomas Bathe, Nicholas Bathe, B.D. 8l. each. Alexander Bristow, John Beckington, 6l. 13s. 4d. Richard Lincoln, John Arleston, Thomas Powell, John Browne, Richard Bygge, 6l. Richard Gilles, Thomas Worcester, William Clement, John Edgar, Edward Edwaye, Patrick Vertue, John Humylyte, John Gabriell, William Bowachyn, John Benett, John Style, Patrick Archer, Thomas Stylbond, John Barnet, John Bewsham, 5l. 6s. 8d. Thomas Powell, 5l. John Pacyence, John Long, 4l. 13s. 4d.*

The possessions of this monastery in Bath at the time of the Norman Conquest are thus recorded:

“The Church of St. Peter of BADA has in that borough twenty-four burgessees, rendering [yearly to the Abbot] twenty shillings. There is a mill^x of twenty shillings rent, and twelve acres of meadow. The whole is worth forty shillings.”

In 1444 the revenues of the monastery were valued at 58l. 13s. 4d. and in 1534, at 617l. 2s. 3¹/₂d.^z

Soon after the dissolution, King Henry VIII. by his letters patent bearing date 16 March 1543, granted the site of the abbey, with the customary works and services of tenants in Lyncombe, Holloway, and Walcot, and the capital messuage of Combe, lately belonging thereto, together with all such court-leets, view of frank-pledge, assize of bread, wine and beer, knights' fees, wards, marriages, escheats, heriots, fairs, markets, tolls, customs, commons, free-warrens, goods and chattels, waifs, strays, profits, commodities, emoluments and hereditaments whatsoever, as the abbots and priors of the said monastery or priory, ever held or enjoyed, to Humphry Colles, esq;^z who soon after sold the same to Matthew Colthurst, whose son Edmund Colthurst gave the abbey-church, then become ruinous, and stript of its lead, glass, iron and bells, and every thing else that could be sold for money,

* Willis's Hist. of Abbies, i. 221, and in Addend. 65.

^x This mill was afterwards called *Monks' Mill*, and was situated on the weir opposite the east end of Orange-Grove. There was also another mill upon the river belonging to the monastery, which was distinguished by the name of *Isabel's Mill*.

^y Lib. Domeſday.

^z Archer.

^z Pat. 34 Hen. VIII. p. 11.

together with the ground upon the east, west and north sides of it, to the Mayor and Citizens of Bath for their parochial church and church-yard. The abbey-house, with the park called the *Prior's-Park*, with its appertanances, and lands, tenements and hereditaments in Bath, was sold by the said Edmund Colthurst, 27 Jan. 1569, to Fulk Morley,^b from whose descendants it came to the Duke of Kingston.

The buildings of the monastery extended over a large space of ground; they consisted of the church, cloisters, chapter-house, prior's house, monk's lodgings, and dormitory built by Bishop Beckington.^c The prior's house, with some of the apartments of the monks, stood on the south side of the conventual church, and reached with its several offices a great way towards the avenue which led from it into the South Gate of the city, still retaining the name of *Abbey-lane*. Some time after the dissolution it was repaired, and again made habitable, and there were elegant gardens belonging to it on the east side within the walls, and orchards extending quite down to the river. Some parts however of the old house, such as obsolete offices, obscure rooms and lofts; were left in their pristine state, and were never occupied after their desertion by the monks. On pulling down some of these buildings in the beginning of the present century, one of the apartments, which had been walled up and never explored, disclosed a very curious and interesting sight. Round the walls, upon pegs, were hung as in a vestry-room, (which the place undoubtedly was) the copes, albs, chesiples, and other garments of the religious, which, on the admission of the air, became so rotten as to crumble into powder. There was also found the handle of a crozier; and on the floor lay two large chests, without any contents, as it was alleged by the workmen, one of whom, however, grew rich upon the occasion, and retired from business.

In the window of a parlour in the monks' lodgings were these arms, viz. 1. *Argent*, an eagle rising *or*; Prior Cantlow. 2. A chevron between three eagles displayed, on a chief a rose between two lozenges, over all a mitre and crozier; Prior Bird. 3. Party per pale indented *gules* and *or*, a chevron of the last; impaling *sable*, two bars *argent*, in chief three plates; Hungerford.^d

The dimensions of the old church were as follows:

The length of the church 270 feet,

The length of the principal aisle 60 feet,

The breadth of the same aisle 45 feet.^e

^b Licence to alienate.

^c Itin. Willelm. de Worcestre, 285.

^d Antiq. of the Abbey Church of Bath, 268.

^e Itin. Willelm. de Worcestre, 116.

When by the grant of Edmund Colthurst the abbey-church fell into the hands of the citizens, after having been exposed to the ruthless elements for a great number of years, it was by the contributions of pious benefactors, among whom the munificence of Thomas Bellot, esq; and Bishop James Montague, shone most conspicuous, fitted up for divine service nearly in the same stile wherein we see it now.^f It is a very stately structure in the form of a cross, light, airy, and withal firmly compacted. Its length from east to west is two hundred and twelve feet, and from north to south one hundred and twenty-six. The breadth of the nave and side aisles is seventy feet; and the length of the choir seventy-four feet. Over the intersection of the transept with the nave stands a beautiful tower, one hundred and sixty-two feet in height, and containing a peal of ten large bells. The west end of the nave is profusely decorated with sculpture. The great door, which was beautified in 1617 by Sir Henry Montague, knt. lord chief justice of the King's Bench, is richly carved, and charged with the arms of the see, impaling those of Montague; and on one side of it, within a niche, stands a large statue of St. Peter, on the other that of St. Paul, the apostolick patrons of the edifice. At each angle of the front is an octagon turret, on the sides whereof are images of the twelve apostles, and in the fore-part are represented angels ascending and descending a lofty ladder, expressive, as it is said, of a dream or vision of Bishop Oliver King, previous to his design of rebuilding the church. Over the great window is a representation of the Holy Trinity, with a great number of angels or cherubs dispersed on either side. Over the window of the north aisle there is this inscription: *Domus Oeae*; over that of the south, *Domus Orōnis*, i. e. *Orationis*. These inscriptions were originally laid on with gold at the expence of Bishop Montague.^g On each of the buttresses at the angles is carved in strong relief an *olive-tree*, supported by two elephants, and surmounted by a crown, and underneath is the following allegorical allusion to the founder's name, taken out of the book of Judges ix. 8.

*Terunt ligna ut ungerent super se regem,
Dixerunt que Olivae Impera nobis.*

*Trees going to chese their king,
Said, We to us the Oliver King.*

The nave of the church is very lofty, and is divided from the side aisles by twelve clustered pillars supporting elliptick arches. On the vaulting of the

^f Some of the windows were inscribed with quibbles on the names of their donors, as MALET *meliora*; Mr. Malet of Enmore: *Bis fecit, sit felix bis*; Mr. Bils of Spargrove, &c.

^g Antiq. of the Abbey Church of Bath, 172.

roof, which is ornamented with neat carved work, are the arms of the church of Wells, the city of Bath, Bishop Montague, *Sable* a cross engrailed *or*; and the arms of the several contributors to the building of the roof.

At the upper end of the nave, under an arch dividing it from the north aisle, is a sumptuous altar-tomb of elegant workmanship, whereon lies the effigy of Bishop Montague in his episcopal habit, and on the south side is this inscription:

“*Memoriæ sacrum, pietate, virtute, et doctrina insignis Jacobus Montacutus, Edwardi Montacuti de Boughton, in comitatu Northamptoniæ, equitis aurati, a Sarisburiensibus comitibus deducta propagine, filius quinto genitus, a sapientissimo Jacobo Rege Sacello Regio Decanus præpositus, ad Episcopatum Bathoniensem promotus, et deinde ad Wintoniensem, ob spectatam in maximis negotiis fidem, dexteritatem et prudentiam, in sanctius concilium adscitus, Regique (cui charissimus erat) in aula assiduus, in medio actuosæ vitæ cursu, quam Deo, ecclesiæ, et patriæ devoverat, ad eternam vitam evocatus 20 Julii, Anno Domini 1618, ætatis 50.*”

On the north side:

“*Reverendissimus hic Episcopus in hoc templo antiquissimo, quod, inter alia multa egregia pietatis monumenta, maximis impensis instauravit, corpus deponi jussit, donec Christo Redemptori videbitur, eum cum justis ad interminatam vitam, quam in terris semper anhelavit, excitare. Edvardus Montacutus, de Boughton, Henricus Montacutus, capitalis in Banco Regio justitarius, Carolus Montacutus, testamenti curator, et Sidneius Montacutus, a supplicum libellis, equites aurati, fratri optime merito, cum lachrymis posuerunt.*”

On each side of the tomb are two shields of arms; 1. *Gules*, two keys in bend sinister, crossed by a sword *argent* and *or* counterchanged; Abbey of Bath; impaling quarterly, first, *argent* within a bordure *sable* three fusils in fesse *gules*, Montague; second and third, *or*, an eagle displayed *vert*, armed *gules*. At the head and feet are two marble Corinthian pillars supporting an entablature, at the top of which are shields with the same bearings.

On an opposite pillar of the nave there is a very neat monument, having on a pyramid of Sienna marble a medallion with the half-length figure of the facetious James Quin, and on a tablet underneath the following inscription:

“*That tongue which set the table on a roar,
And charm'd the publick ear, is heard no more;
Clos'd are those eyes, the harbingers of wit,
Which spake, before the tongue, what Shakespeare writ;
Cold is that hand which living was stretch'd forth,
At friendship's call, to succour modest worth.*”

Here

Here lies James Quin:—Deign, reader, to be taught,
 Whate'er thy strength of body, force of thought,
 In nature's happiest mould however cast,
 ' To this complexion thou must come at last.'

D. GARRICK.

“ Ob. MDCCLXVI. Etatis LXXIII.”

Near the above is a small marble monument, inscribed,

“ Sacred to the memory of William Clements, esq; a youth distinguished by the sweetness of his manners, and the excellence of his heart—generous, humane, affectionate: his life was a source of happiness to others; his death, it is hoped, was the commencement of his own.

Look down, blest soul, and from the realms above
 Accept this last sad tribute of our love.
 The last—ev'n now our sorrows we resign,
 And lose our feelings to rejoice in thine.”

In the south transept, against the southwest pillar of the tower, is a large handsome monument of statuary and veined marble, having a pediment supported by Corinthian columns, and on a table this inscription:

“ Here under lyes all that was mortal of Col. Ambrose Norton, a worthy and loyal descendant of worthy and loyal ancestors. He serv'd the crowne of England about 40 years, in employments both civil and military; in which he ever acquitted himself faithfully, and as a man of honour. He was exceeding gracefull in person and behaviour; his justice, gentleness, and sweetness of disposition, were equall to his courage; and he crown'd all his other virtues with a most exemplary piety. He was a branch of the ancient family of the Nortons, of Somersetshire, and cousin-german to Sir George Norton, of Abbot's-Leigh in that county. A house, happily renowned in history for the concealment and preservation of King Charles the Second, at the fatal battle of Worcester. The Lady Norton, having beene a widdow 3 years, first of Sir George Norton, (to whose memory she has erected a marble monument at Abbot's-Leigh, of the same form and dimention as this) and since the widdow of Col. Ambrose Norton, has in her great regard to his memory erected this monument; where he desired his body might be interr'd, expecting a blessed resurrection. He died in the 77th year of his age, on the 10th day of September, in the 10th year of his Majesty King George, his last Royall Master, Añõq. Dom. 1723.”—Arms, *Argent*, on a bend cotised between two lions rampant *fable*, three escallops *or*, impaling barry *or* and *fable*, on a chief *argent* three mullets of the first.

On a south pillar near the west door is a monument inscribed,

“ Exuvias hic deposuit Robertus Phelips, Jacobo secundo thronum possidente, Ducatus et comitatus Palatini Lancastræ Cancellarius, Roberti Phelips de Monte-Acuto, in agro hoc Somersetenfi, equitis aurati, filius natu secundus. Qui, regnantibus Carolo primo, Carolo secundo, et Jacobo secundo, contra omnes perduelles, tam Scotos quam Anglos, Ecclesiæ, necnon legalis Monarchiæ Anglicanæ, strenuus et
 constans

constans assertor extitit; temporibus mutatis, non mutatus in illis. Natus 1 Feb. æræ Christi 1618; denatus 21 Junii 1707." Arms, *Argent*, a chevron between three roses *gules*. Motto, *Tout jours fidele*.

On the east wall of the north transept, on a black marble enchased in white, is this inscription:

"Here lyeth the body of Walter Ernele, esq; sonne of Michael Ernele, of Burton in the county of Wilts, esq; deceased, and of Susan, the eldest daughter and one of the coheires of Sir Walter Hungerford, knt. of Farley-castle in the county of Somersset, also deceased. Which Walter Ernele died the 27th day of Sept. A° Dni. 1618.

An Ernele Hungerford here lyeth in grave:
More than thy owne, O earth, thou maist not have:
His earthy part, his body, that is thine;
His heavenly, his soule, that part divine,
Is heaven's right, there doth it live and raigne,
In joye and blisse for ever to remaine.
His body in her bosome earth must keepe
Till such as rest in hope shall rise from sleepe;
Then body joyned with soule for ever shall
In glory live, raigne both cœlestiall."

Arms, *Argent* on a bend *sable*, three eagles displayed *or*.

On the north side of the same transept is a mural monument of marble, on the top of which is the bust of a female under a curtain between two urns, and underneath is this inscription, written by Mr. Dryden:

"Here lyes the body of Mary, third daughter of Richard Frampton, of Moreton in Dorsetshire, esq; and of Jane his wife, sole daughter of Sir Francis Cottington, of Founthill in Wilts; who was born January the 1st, 1676-7, and dyed (after seven weeks sickness) on the 6th of September 1698.—This monument was erected by Catherine Frampton, her second sister and executress, in testimony of her grief, affection, and gratitude.

Beneath this marble monument is laid
All that heaven wants of this celestial mayd:
Preserve, O sacred tomb! thy trust consign'd!
The mould was made on purpose for the mind;
And she would lose, if at the latter day
One atom could be mix'd of other clay.
Such were the features of her heav'nly face,
Her limbs were form'd with such harmonious grace;
So faultless was the frame, as if the whole
Had been an emanation of the soul,
Which her own inward symmetry reveal'd,
And like a picture shone, in glass anneal'd;

Or like the sun eclips'd with shaded light,
 Too piercing else to be sustain'd by sight.
 Each thought was visible that roll'd within,
 As through a crystal case the figur'd hours are seen:
 And heaven did this transparent veil provide,
 Because she had no guilty thought to hide.
 All white, a virgin-saint, she fought the skies:
 For marriage, though it sullies not, it dyes!
 High though her wit, yet humble was her mind,
 As if she could not, or she would not find,
 How much her worth transcended all her kind. }
 Yet she had learn'd so much of heaven below,
 That when arriv'd, she scarce had more to know;
 But only to refresh the former hint,
 And read her Maker in a fairer print:
 So pious, as she had no time to spare
 For human thoughts, but was confin'd to prayer;
 Yet in such charities she pass'd the day,
 'Twas wond'rous how she found an hour to pray.
 A soul so calm, it knew not ebbs or flows,
 Which passion could but curl, not discompose!
 A female softness, with a manly mind, }
 A daughter duteous, and a sister kind;
 In sickness patient, and in death resign'd."

Arms, *Argent*, a bend *gules*, cotised *sable*.

The choir is exceedingly neat, and has that awful solemnity of appearance which seems to be peculiar to Gothick conventual and cathedral churches. The east window is very lofty, reaching almost to the top of the building, and is glazed with party-coloured panes of glass disposed in the manner of *billets*, in allusion to the name of its donor, the charitable Thomas Bellot, esq. The roof is curiously vaulted with Gothick work, and on it are several shields of arms, viz. In the centre, 1. *Gules*, a key and sword in saltire, or, the emblems of St. Peter and Paul. 2. *Azure*, three bends embattled *sable*. 3. England and France.

On the north side, 1. A cross botonnée, on a canton dexter the Virgin Mary and Child; Glastonbury-abbey. 2. A cross flory between four martlets. 3. as 1. 4. A key and sword in saltire.

On the south side, 1. An eagle displayed. 2. A chevron between three eagles displayed, on a chief a rose between two lozenges; Prior Bird. 3. Per pale, on a chevron three eskallops. 4. A cross coupée between four martlets.

On

On the north side is an elegant chapel 16 feet in length, and 8 in breadth, erected by Prior Bird, whose arms are on the east wall, neatly cut in stone, pierced with a crozier, and surmounted by a mitre; over the door within is this device, a W. and a Bird. It is generally supposed that the prior was here buried. On the centre pillar of this chapel, facing the choir, is a monument with the following inscription:

“Near this place lyeth the body of John Turnor, esq; son of Sir Edmund Turnor, of Stoke-Rochford in the county of Lincoln, knight. He married Diana, daughter of Algernon Cecil, one of the youngest sons of the Right Honourable William earl of Salisbury, and dyed the 18th of July 1719.

“In the same place also lyeth the body of Diana Bramston, daughter of the above-mentioned John Turnor, esq; who was first married to Robert Fern, of Snitterton in the county of Derby, esq; afterwards to Thomas Bramston, of Screens in the county of Essex, esq; and dyed the 9th of January 1725-6.”

Arms, 1. *Ermine*, on a cross quarter pierced *argent*, four fers de moulins *sable*; Turnor: on an escutcheon of pretence, barry of ten *argent* and *azure*, over all six escutcheons *sable*, each charged with a lion rampant *argent*; Cecil. 2. Per bend *or* and *gules* two lions' heads counter-changed; Fern: impaling Turnor. 3. *Or*, on a fesse *sable* three plates; Bramston: impaling Turnor.

On the south side of the chancel is a mural monument of black and white marble, supported by two Corinthian pillars gilt, and having thereon the figures of a man and woman in ruffs kneeling at a desk; underneath the man is a son habited in a cloak with a swathed infant before him; and under the woman are five daughters in the attitude of praying. On a tablet is this inscription:

“In obitum Bartholomæi Barnes defuncti, viri veræ religionis amantissimi, nuper mercatoris Londinensis, nuncque cœlorum regni civis beati.

Religio, pietas, facundæ gratia linguæ,
 Ingenium, virtus, inviolata fides,
 Cum gravitate lepos, cum simplicitate venustas,
 Larga manus, pectus nobile, firmus amor.
 Denique quicquid habet natura quod addere possit,
 Addere quod possit gratia, quicquid habet.
 Omnia *Barnæum* vitæ comitata fuerunt,
 Omnia mors atrox obruit ista simul.
 Obruat ista licet tristi mors sæva sepulchro,
 Post tamen illorum fata superstes erit.”

Arms, *Azure*, two lions passant gardant *argent*.

On the north side of the altar is a beautiful monument of statuary marble, elegantly designed, and most exquisitely finished, with this memorial on its base:

“Near

“ Near this monument are deposited the remains of Lady Miller, wife to Sir John Miller, bart. of Bath-Easton Villa; she departed this life at the Hot-Wells of Bristol the 24th of June 1781, in the 41st year of her age.

Devoted stone! amidst the wrecks of time,
Uninjur'd bear thy MILLER's spotless name:
The virtues of her youth and ripen'd prime,
The tender thought, th' enduring record claim.

When clos'd the num'rous eyes that round this bier
Have wept the loss of wide-extended worth,
O gentle stranger, may one gen'rous tear
Drop, as thou bendest o'er this hallow'd earth!

Are truth and genius, love and pity thine,
With lib'ral charity, and faith sincere?
Then rest thy wand'ring step beneath this shrine,
And greet a kindred spirit hov'ring near.”

Arms, *Argent*, a fesse *gules* between three wolves' heads erased *azure*; Miller: on an escutcheon of pretence, *gules*, a fesse *ermine* between three water spaniels *argent*; Riggs.

‘ In the south aisle of the choir is a freestone monument, a kind of sarcophagus, under a canopy supported by six pillars of the Ionick order. In the sarcophagus are lodged two bodies, in slight oak coffins, one upon another. The man, who lies uppermost, is reduced to a skeleton, with the skin completely dried on the breast and belly, and the hair of his head, chin and chest, perfectly preserved; that on his head thin and red. His head reclines to the right, the jaw fallen, his arms stretched by his side, the right hand lies on his right thigh; the left arm pendant; the nails on the great toe and third toe of his left foot perfect and long, and the leader of the leg complete; the toes of the right foot less perfect. The body measures five feet ten inches. Pieces of the wrapper remain between the thighs and legs. The woman, who, by being placed under the other coffin, was not discovered till within the last six or seven years, is completely enveloped in a wrapper of linen, incruited with wax, or some preparation, which when first opened was white, but is now turned to a yellow colour. The outer swathing is gone, but the web of the linen may be seen in that part which has been broken into, and which discovers the left hand dried like the man's, and lying on the belly. This corpse measures five feet four inches, and the head reclines to the left.’

These are the embalmed relics of Thomas Lycheffeld, who was lutanist to Queen Elizabeth, and of Margaret his wife. There is no inscription

* Gough's Sepulchral Monuments 1786. Introd. lxxvii.

on the monument, but on the top are these arms, viz. Two bends coupéd.— Near it, against the same wall, is an old freestone monument, supported by two Corinthian pillars, and on the table this inscription:

“ A. D. 1577. Here lieth the body of Joh. Bellingham, late of Farneham in the county of Suffex, esquier.” On the top are these arms, Quarterly, first and fourth, three bugle-horns garnished; second and third, bendy of six, on a canton a lion rampant.

On the south side of this aisle is a vestry with a small library^b begun by Bishop Lake, and afterwards augmented by several other benefactors. In the window, over the entrance, are the arms of the Company of Merchant Taylors, and this inscription:

“ This window was repaired, and continually kept by the Taylors, 1641.”

At the south end of the south transept is a handsome monument of black and white marble; the tomb of which is supported by four Corinthian pillars, and thereon lies the effigy of a knight in armour, raised on his right arm, and mourning over his lady by his side: at their feet a young daughter is sitting in her chair, and a son in a similar posture at their head. Over them is this inscription:

“ To the deare memory of the right vertuous and worthy lady, Jane Lady Waller, sole daughter and heir to Sir Richard Reynell, wife to Sir William Waller, knight.

Sole issue of a matchless paire,
Both of their state and vertues heyre;
In graces great, in stature small,
As full of spirit as voyd of gall;
Cheerfully brave, bounteously close;
Holy without vain-glorious showes;
Happy; and yet from envy free,
Learn'd without pride, witty, yet wise——
Reader, this riddle read with mee,
Here the good Lady Waller lyes.”

There is a tradition, that King James the Second, passing through the church, and casting his eye on Waller's obnoxious effigy, instantly drew his sword, and with an air of wanton despite hacked off the poor knight's nose, in which mutilated state his face still continues, a record of that brave princely manœuvre.

^b In the old Library of the Monks were the following MSS. volumes at the Reformation, viz.

ISAGOGE *Joannicii.*

LIBELLUS *Galenii ad Mæccnatem.*

HIPONOSTICON *Laurentii Dunelmensis carmine de veteri et novo Testamento.*

|| GALENUS *de Morbo et Accidenti.*

LIBER DE FEBRIBUS, *quem transtulit Constantinus Monachus Cassinensis ex lingua Arabica.*

COMMENTARII CÆSARIS.^c

^c *Lel. Collectan. iv. 157.*

Notwithstanding

Notwithstanding there were six Bishops interred within this church antecedent to Bishop Montague, viz. John de Villula, 1122; Godfrey, 1135; Robert, 1165; Reginald Fitz-Joceline, 1191; Savaricus, 1205; and Roger, 1247; besides several Priors of Bath and Dunster, and many distinguished personages of old; yet there now remains no trace of any ancient monument whatever.* Doubtless in that long tract of time wherein the church lay unroofed and totally neglected, many of the old memorials perished, and others were probably defaced by the fall of parts of the fabrick, when it was stript of all its valuables for sale. It is now filled from one end to the other with modern monuments of all shapes, materials, and dimensions, charged with ornaments of various kinds, and inscriptions to families of almost every county in the kingdom, besides many to foreigners whom the fame of the waters had invited to this city, and who, here finishing their earthly course, chose to have their bodies rest in this miscellaneous *apotheca* of mortality.

Alphabetical List of Monumental Inscriptions in the Abbey-Church at Bath.

	A. D.		A. D.
A HMUTY Alice Fridefwide		Bedingfield Hon. Lady Mary	
<i>Bath</i>	1790	<i>Norfolk</i>	1767
Alchorn Rev. Edward	1652	Belingham John	<i>Suffex</i> 1577
Alleyne Hannah	<i>Barbadoes</i> 1762	Billings Frances	<i>Bath</i> 1728
Asty Elizabeth	<i>Hertfordshire</i> 1736	John	1752
Aubery Rev. Edmund	<i>Wells</i> 1757	Blanchard James	<i>Somersetshire</i> 1690
Avery William	<i>London</i> 1745	Boothby Sir William, bart.	1787
Baker Rev. William, D. D. Bishop		Bosanquet Jacob	<i>London</i> 1767
of Bangor and Norwich	1732	Bostock Richard, M. D.	<i>Sbropshire</i> 1747
— Sir William, knt.	<i>London</i> 1770	Boyd Mary	1762
Ball Thomas	<i>Bath</i> 1786	Bramston Diana	<i>Effex</i> 1725
— Mary	1787	Brett John Morton, M. D.	1769
Barkley Andrew	1790	Brocas Thomas	<i>Hampshire</i> 1750
Barnes Bartholomew	<i>London</i> 1607	— Mary	1775
— Hester	<i>Bath</i> 1659	Brown Nicholas	<i>Northumberland</i> 1762
Bathoe Elizabeth	<i>Bath</i> 1788	Browne James	<i>Ireland</i> 1788
— William	1780	Buck Lady Anne	1764
Bave Samuel, M. D.	<i>Bath</i> 1668	Buller Edward	<i>Cornwall</i> 1791
— Francis	<i>Bath</i> 1733	Busby Anne	<i>Oxford</i> 1751
— Rebecca	<i>Bath</i> 1725	Bushell Hester	<i>Bath</i> 1671
Beauvoir Rev. Ofmund, D. D.	<i>London</i> 1789	Bushell Tobias	1664

* Leland tells us, that he saw in this church a fair great marble tomb of a Bishop of Bath, out of which they said that oil did distil; 'and likely (says he) for his body was baumid plentifully.' *Itin.* ii. 68.

* Several stone coffins have been discovered in different parts of the structure; and in one taken from underneath the flooring of the north transept was found a curious chalice, with some leather soles of shoes, and other habiliments.

	A. D.		A. D.
Callis Admiral Smith	1761	Ellis Rev. John, LL.B. <i>Merionethsb.</i>	1785
Camplin Rev. Thomas, LL.D.			
	<i>Somersetshire</i> 1780	Enys Dorothy } <i>Cornwall</i> 1784	
Canning Letitia	<i>Ireland</i> 1786	— Maria }	
Cazalet Peter	1788	Ernele Walter	<i>Wilts</i> 1618
Chapman Frances	<i>Bath</i> 1709	Fenwick Jane	<i>Northumberland</i> 1769
— George	1644	Fielding Sarah	1768
— Peter	1602	Finch Anne	<i>Essex</i> 1713
— Richard	1572	Flood Luke	1768
— Rev. Robert	<i>Walcot</i> 1728	— Anne	1774
— Robert	1672	Ford Richard	<i>Bath</i> 1733
— Susanna	1672	— Eleanor	1732
— Walter	1729	— Frances	1745
— William	1586	— Mary	1749
— William	1627	— Priscilla	1743
— William	1657	Fowell Richard Bridgen	<i>Bath</i> 1783
— William	1711	Frampton Mary	<i>Dorset</i> 1698
Child William	<i>Bath</i> 1675	Frowde Sir Philip, knt.	1674
Churchill Charles, Governor of		Gambier Vice-Admiral James	1789
	<i>Plymouth</i> 1745	Gee Roger	<i>York</i> 1778
Clavering Elizabeth	<i>Durham</i> 1763	Gethin Lady Grace	1697
Clements William		Godfrey Charles	<i>Oxfordshire</i> 1714
Clootwick Jane	1786	Goodfellow Charles	<i>London</i> 1728
Cornish Susanna	<i>London</i> 1750	Gordon George	<i>Aberdeen</i> 1779
Coward Leonard	<i>Bath</i> 1764	Gathea Harriot	1788
— Elizabeth	1764	Grant Duncan	<i>Scotland</i> 1788
Cowper Rebecca	<i>Hertfordshire</i> 1762	Grenville Hon. Henry	1784
Croft Sarah	<i>London</i> 1690	Gresley Sir Nigel, bart. <i>Staffordshire</i>	1787
Crowle David	<i>York</i> 1757	Grieve James Tamefz	<i>Moscow</i> 1787
Culliford Robert	<i>Dorsetshire</i> 1616	Grieve Elizabeth	1758
Cunliffe Margaret	<i>Lancashire</i> 1759	Grieye Elizabeth	<i>Northumberland</i> 1752
Currer Sarah	<i>York</i> 1759	Griffith Rev. Guyon, D.D.	1784
Darell John	<i>Surrey</i> 1768	— Frances	1786
— Catherine	1774	Gunson Richard	<i>London</i> 1762
Dixon Abraham	<i>Northumberland</i> 1746	Gwyn Elizabeth	<i>Carmarthenshire</i> 1756
— Alice	1753	Gyare Elizabeth	<i>Dorsetshire</i> 1688
Draper Sir William, K. B.	1787	— Mary	1714
Dunce Samuel	<i>London</i> 1736	Heath William	<i>Bath</i> 1707
Duncombe John	1747	Henshaw Jonathan	<i>ditto</i> 1764
Durell John, advocate-general of		Hickes Rev. Robert Adams	<i>Wilts</i> 1788
	<i>Jersey</i> 1739	Hobart Dorothy	<i>Norfolk</i> 1722
Elletson Roger Hope, governor of		Houston Sir Patrick	1785
	<i>Jamaica</i> 1775		Howfe

	A. D.
Howfe Elizabeth	<i>Bath</i> 1787
Hudson Henry	<i>Northumberland</i> 1789
Hughes Admiral Robert	1774
Hutchinson Edmund	<i>Bath</i> 1791
James Rev. Charles, D.D.	<i>Glouc.</i> 1695
Jephson Serjeant William	1772
Jernegan Sir John, bart.	<i>Norfolk</i> 1737
Jefup Edward	<i>Effex</i> 1770
Jones Loftus	<i>Ireland</i> 1782
Isham Sufanna	<i>Cumberland</i> 1726
Ivy Sir George, knt.	<i>Wilts</i> 1639
— Lady Sufanna	
Kelly Elizabeth	<i>Ireland</i> 1761
Kingston Anthony	<i>Bath</i>
Lamb John	<i>Jamaica</i> 1772
Legh Calveley, M. D.	1727
Leigh Michael	<i>Ireland</i>
Leman Dorothy	<i>Somersetshire</i> 1709
Leyborne Rev. Robert, D.D.	1759
— Rebecca ¹	1756
Lifter Martha	<i>Lincoln</i> 1725
Lloyd Evan	<i>Flintshire</i> 1728
Lowther Catherine	<i>Cumberland</i> 1764
— Henry	<i>ditto</i> 1744
Lychefield Thomas	} <i>temp. Eliz. Regin.</i>
— Margaret	
C. M.	1765
Maden Colonel Martin	1756
Maplet John, M. D.	1670
— Anne	1670
Martyn Thomas	<i>Devonshire</i> 1627
Masham Lady Damaris	<i>Effex</i> 1708

	A. D.
Mason Robert	<i>Kent</i> 1664
Matthews Anne	<i>Staffordshire</i> 1742
Meredyth Colonel Henry	<i>Ireland</i> 1715
Miglioruccio Jacobo Antonio	<i>Florence</i> 1704
Miller Lady	<i>Bath-Easton</i> 1781
Moffat Elizabeth	<i>London</i> 1791
Molyneux Diana	<i>Nottingham</i> 1750
Montague Rev. James, D.D.	
Bishop of <i>Bath and Wells</i> , and	
<i>Winchester.</i>	1618
Morris Thomas	<i>London</i> 1763
Morrison Elizabeth	1738
Moutray John	<i>Scotland</i> 1785
Nagle Mary	<i>Ireland</i> 1784
Nichols Maria	<i>Northamptonshire</i> 1614
Norton Colonel Ambrose	<i>Somerset</i> 1723
Ogle John	<i>Northumberland</i> 1738
Oliver William, M. D.	<i>Cornwall</i> 1716
Parker John	<i>Lancashire</i> 1768
Pearce John	<i>Bath</i> 1672
— William	1671
— Dorothy	1691
Pedder James	<i>Jamaica</i> 1775
Pellings Rev. John, S. T. B.	1620
Pennington Hon. Lady	<i>Cumberland</i> 1738
Phelips Robert	<i>Lancashire</i> 1707
Philips Sir Erasmus, bart.	1743
Pierce Elizabeth.	1671
Pipon Thomas	<i>Jersey</i> 1735
Poole Serjeant David	1762
Porter Catherine	<i>Surrey</i> 1779
Price Elevedale	<i>Denbighshire</i> 1764

¹ Her monument is against a fourth pillar of the nave, and is inscribed with the following extraordinary panegyrick:

“ In memory of Rebecca Leyborne, interred at the foot of this pillar. Born June the 4th, 1698. Deceased February 18th, 1756. A wife more than twenty-three years to Robert Leyborne, D. D. (rector of the churches of St. Dunstan, Stepney, and of St. Ann’s, Middlesex, near London, and principal of Alban-hall in Oxford,) who never once saw her ruffled with anger, nor heard her utter even a peevish word; whether pain’d or injur’d, the same good woman, in whose mouth, as in whose character, was no contradiction: resign’d, gentle, courteous, affable; without passion, though not without sense: She took offence as little as she gave it; she never was, or made an enemy: To servants, mild; to relations, kind; to the poor, a friend; to the stranger, hospitable: always caring how to please her husband, yet not less attentive to the one thing needful. How few will be able to equal, what all should endeavour to imitate!”

	A. D.		A. D.
Pringle Margaret	Scotland 1728	Taylor John	London 1711
Pyper Granville	Cornwall 1717	Temple Sir Richard, bart.	1786
Quin James	1766	Thompson Lucy	Shropshire 1765
Reeve Mary	London 1664	Throckmorton George	Bucks 1762
Rice Griffith	Carmarthenshire 1729	————— Mary	1763
Robinson Luke	York 1776	————— Robert	1779
Roebuck John	ditto 1767	————— Anne	1783
Roffey James	ditto 1769	————— Francis	1788
————— Rebecca	1765	Townsend Rev. Edward, D. D.	
Rowe Elizabeth	Somersetshire 1779	Dean of Norwich	1765
Roycroft Samuel	Bath 1790	Tryme Anne	Somersetshire 1691
Sanderfon Colonel Robert	1724	————— Eleanor	1695
Saunders Rev. Erasmus, D. D.	1775	Turnor John	Lincolnshire 1719
Scarfe Elizabeth	Cornwall 1747	Venner Tobias, M. D.	Bath 1660
Schutz Elizabeth	1765	Wade Thomas	York 1790
Shadwell John, M. D.	1747	Wahup Margaret	Westminster 1718
Sherwood John, M. D.	1620	Waldo Elizabeth	Middlesex 1763
————— Henry	1620	Wall John, M. D.	Worcester 1776
————— Maria	1612	Waller Lady Jane	
Simpson Joseph	1755	Wally John	Bath 1615
————— Mary	1755	Walsh Robert	1788
Southouse Henry	London 1720	Ward Edward	Northumberland 1777
————— Thomas	1716	Watts Robert	York 1739
Sowerby Ralph	Northumberland 1765	Webb John	Gloucestershire 1745
Stacey Richard	Westminster 1714	————— Hon. Elizabeth	1772
Stapylton John	York 1750	————— Mary	Yorkshire 1786
Stewart Brigadier-general William	1736	Wentworth Hon. Lady	York 1706
Stibbs John	Bath 1708	Wharton William	St. Kitts 1782
————— John	1732	Wiltshire Anne	1747
————— Captain Bartholomew	1735	Winkley Elizabeth	Lancashire 1756
————— Edward	1739	Woolmer Edward	Bath 1721
Stonor Lucy	Bath 1782	————— Susanna	1752
Sutton Robert	Nottinghamshire 1775	Wylde Anne	Worcester 1784
Swanton Jane	Bath 1697	————— Elizabeth	1791
Swinburne Sir John, bart.		Wyvil Sir Marmaduke Asty, bart.	
Northumberland	1744	York	1774

There were in ancient times several chantries instituted in this church, as,

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. <i>St. Catherine's Chantry.</i> | 3. <i>Botreaux's Chantry.</i> |
| 2. <i>St. Andrew's Chantry.</i> | 4. <i>La Commune Chanterie.</i> |

On two tables are recited the following *benefactions* to this parish.

“ 1608. The Right Rev. Doctor James Montague, bishop of this diocese, gave 1000l. towards covering the roof of this church.

“ 1646. Mrs.

“ 1646. Mrs. Elizabeth Chapman of this city gave one silver flagon for the use of the sacrament in this church for ever.

“ 1654. Sir William Waller, Lady Booth, and Mr. Edward Sturidge, gave 300l. which sum is in the chamber of this city, the interest at 15l. per annum, paid by the chamber, for the use of this church for ever.

“ Mr. Theodore Wakeman, town-clerk of this city, gave one silver flagon for the use of the sacrament in this church for ever.

“ 1683. Mrs. Mary Joyce, widow, gave one silver salver for the use of the sacrament in this church for ever.

“ 1683. Mr. Richard Pitcher, alderman of this city, gave a field in the parish of Widcombe, the profits of it for the use of the church for ever.

“ 1701. Mrs. Mary Chapman, Mrs. Mary East, Mr. Henry Woolmer, all of this city, gave the three brass branches in this church.

“ 1725. The Hon. George Wade, esq; one of the representatives in parliament for this city, gave the marble altar-piece to the church.

“ 1746. Mr. George Webb gave one silver salver for the use of the sacrament in this church.

“ 1784. Mr. Daniel Morris, apothecary of this city, gave two silver salvers, one silver cup and cover, and a silver pint.

“ Mr. Power gave 40s. per annum for ever to the poor of this city, to be paid out of his house in the Market-place, now in possession of Mrs. Ann Taylor, widow.

“ 1743. To be distributed at the discretion of the Mayor and Justices for the time being; Mr. Atwood left 52s. per annum to the poor of this city for ever, to be paid out of the chamber, to be given in bread one shilling every Sunday.

“ Mr. Clement and others left 6l. 5s. per annum for ever, to be paid out of the chamber, to be given in bread to the families of poor freemen of this city on the Fridays in Lent.

“ 1677. Mr. Walter Pelling, apothecary of London, gave a tenement and 14 acres of land in the parish of Hunsden, in the county of Hertford; for the poor of this city and the town of Trowbridge for ever: the yearly income, being divided into two equal parts, is to be distributed by their respective ministers and churchwardens.

“ 1769. Mr. James Roffey left 100l. the interest of it to be given in bread every Christmas to the poor of this parish.”

The several parishes into which the precincts of the ancient city are divided, now constitute one sole rectory, within the archdeaconry and deanery of Bath, whereof the corporation are patrons, and the Rev. James Phillott, D.D. is the present incumbent. The parsonage-house, a modern handsome structure, stands near the Borough-walls, on the north side of the city, between the Blue-coat School and the General Hospital. The archdeaconry of Bath was erected A.D. 1106, and was rated in 1192 at 10l.^a The first archdeacon was one of the name of Gisbert; the present is the Rev. Edmund Lovell, LL.D.

The parish of *St. James* comprehends that part of the city which lies between the limits of the parish of St. Peter and St. Paul on the north, and the river Avon on the south and southwest. The parish church is situated a little eastward from the site of the old South Gate; the original structure was ancient and curious, consisting of a nave, chancel, and north aisle, with an embattled tower at the west end. In the belfry was deposited the mutilated effigy of one of the priors of Bath, neatly cut in stone. This church, on account of its decay as well as smallness, was partly taken down in 1716, and an additional aisle and tower were erected; and in 1768 the body of the church was rebuilt by a voluntary subscription. It is sixty-one feet in length, and fifty-eight in breadth, and is supported by four columns of the Ionick order. The altar is inclosed within a large semicircular niche, in the front of which is a painting of the Last Supper. The tower stands at the west end, and contains eight musical bells. There is no monument in this church; underneath it is a large sepulchral vault, but the general parish burial-ground is in the avenue leading to St. James's-Parade, at the distance of two hundred yards towards the northwest of the parish church.

The parish of *St. Michael*, otherwise called *St. Michael extra Muros*, or without the walls, comprises a short space between the northern limits of the old city, and the foot of Lansdown-hill. The parish church, as it stood in the year 1663, was a small venerable structure of one pace or aisle, with a chancel on the east, and a lofty quadrangular tower at the west end, and on the south side of the nave were two chantries or chapels of very ancient workmanship. In the year 1734, the walls of this church, then become ruinous, were removed, and the present one finished in 1742, partly by a rate on the parishioners, and partly by a general voluntary subscription. It is of the Dorick order, with a neat dome; its length is sixty-three feet, its breadth thirty-seven. In a tower on the northwest side are eight bells.

^a Taxat. Spiritual.

Near the old church of St. Michael formerly stood two conduits or reservoirs of water, called *St. Michael's Conduit*, and *Carnwell*. The first of these was placed just before the south front of the church, and was a handsome lofty structure, composed of four Ionick pilasters, standing upon a pedestal, the entablature of which was surmounted by five steps, and above them a smaller pedestal with a double plinth crowned with an ornament in the shape of an hour-glass. Carnwell, the other conduit, stood in Walcot-street, at the north end of the church, within an alcove, surmounted by a lofty turret of neat Gothick workmanship.

The parish of Walcot, anciently called *Vealdecote*, *Waldecote*, and *Walecote*, comprehends all those parts of the city, which lie on the north, north-east and north-west sides of the parish of St. Michael, and extends itself to the confines of Weston on the west, including the Circus, Crescent, and all the other new buildings on the acclivities of Lansdown and Beacon hills. This parish, although now (the greater part) condensed within the liberties of the city, was in ancient times utterly distinct from it, and as to its material and many other properties remains so still. There were many lands within it which belonged to the monastery of Bath, from before the Norman Conquest (at which period no mention is made of its name) to its final dissolution; and the monks had a grange, or prædial mansion, on the side of the Parade, which now bears the parochial name. The manor was the property of the late Rev. Sir Peter Rivers Gay, bart. to whom it was devised by Sir Benet Garrard, of Lamer in the county of Hertford, bart. who possessed it by virtue of the will of Margaret Garrard, of Hatton-garden in the county of Middlesex, widow of Thomas Garrard, of the Inner Temple in London, esq.

The living of Walcot was in 1292 valued at nine marks and a half, the infirmarer of Bath having then a pension of half a mark out of it.^b It is a rectory in the deanery of Bath; the patronage is vested in the lord of the manor, and the Rev. John Sibley is the present incumbent.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Swithin, or Swithun, bishop of Winchester, and instructor to King Ethelwolf, stands on the slope of the northeast base of Lansdown, and at the division of the Fosse and the vicinal way to Weston. It has been, like the other churches in Bath, rebuilt at different periods. The present church was erected in the year 1780, in the modern fashionable style of religious edifices, and has at its west end a small tower, surmounted by a neat spire, and containing a clock and three bells.

^b Taxat. Spiritual.

At the southwest corner of Queen-square stands a neat chapel, dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary. This fabrick had its foundation in 1734, by a subscription of divers gentlemen, in whose representatives the property thereof is now vested. Its internal parts are of the Ionick order, the external Dorick, and open towards the Square by a handsome portico.

On the east side of Milford-street is the *Octagon Chapel*, a light neat building, finished in the year 1767. Here is a fine altar-piece, representing the Pool of Bethesda, in the lively colours of Mr. Hoare. This chapel is the sole property of the Rev. Dr. Gabriel, by whom it was purchased of the executors of the late William Street, esq.

Margaret Chapel, situated in Margaret-buildings, on the north side of Brock-street, was built in the year 1773. It is a neat Gothick structure, seventy feet in length, and sixty in breadth; the altar stands within a recess, and has over it a painting of the Wise Men's Offering, by Mr. Williams. The minister of this chapel is the Rev. Dr. Griffith.

The chapel under Lansdown-place is a Gothick edifice in a very neat tasteful style, embellished with turrets and niches; and at the west end is a small tower finished in the same manner.

A chapel is building by subscription at Lower East-Hayes, in the parish of Walcot; and another is intended on a tontine in Henrietta-street.

The dissenting chapels or meeting-houses are, *Lady Huntingdon's* in Harlequin-Row; *Mr. Wesley's*, in New King-street; *Mr. Whitfield's*, in St. James's-passage; *Baptists*, in Garrard-street; *Quakers*, in Marchant's-court, High-street; *Independents*, in Argyle-buildings; *Moravians*, in Monmouth-street; *Roman Catholics*, in Corn-street; and *Unitarian*, in Frog-lane, Burton-street.

The city of Bath has produced several eminent persons in their different callings.¹ The memorable *John Hales*, who was for his learning stiled the *walking library*, was born in the parish of St. James in the year 1584, and was educated in the city grammar-school. At the age of thirteen he was sent to Corpus-Christi college in Oxford, and in 1605, by the interest of Sir Henry Savile, who became the patron of his rising learning, he was elected fellow of Merton College in that university. In 1612, he was appointed Greek professor, and the following year was chosen to make the funeral oration of Sir Thomas Bodley, founder of the Bodleian Library.

¹ Gildas, surnamed *Badonicus*, was not, as it has been generally asserted, a native of Bath, but of Wales, and had the cognomen which gave rise to the former opinion from his being born in the year wherein the great battle of *Baydon-Hill* was fought between the Britons and the Saxons.

The same year he was also admitted fellow of the college of Eaton. In 1618 he accompanied Sir Dudley Carlton, King James the First's ambassador to the Hague, in the capacity of chaplain, by which means he found admission to the famous Synod of Dort, to which deputies were convened from all the reformed churches throughout Europe, to take into consideration and to adjust the disceptations of the doctrines of Luther, Calvin, and Arminius. Of the proceedings of this synod he gave Sir Dudley a particular account in a series of letters, which are printed among his *Golden Remains*. In consequence of some assistance which he had rendered to Archbishop Laud in his answer to Fisher the jesuit, he was in 1639 promoted to a canonry of Windsor, which he held with the esteem of all good and learned persons till the commencement of the great civil war, when being bereaved of his possessions, sick of an uncharitable world, and foreseeing the subsequent troubles of the times, he retired from his college at Eaton to a small obscure lodging, where he remained three months, unknown to any one, and sustained only by a little bread and beer. And when at length he was discovered in this retreat by the pious Anthony Faringdon, his particular friend and fellow-sufferer, he had only a few shillings in his pocket, which he had saved out of the sale of his valuable library.^k He died soon after, May 19, 1656, in the seventy-second year of his age, and was buried in Eaton-college church-yard, transmitting to future periods a strong representation of profound and polite learning, laden with the oppressions of an ignominious age, and of generosity pinched with the hard necessities of unfolicited penury.

In this city also was born in 1707, *Benjamin Robins*, an eminent mathematician, and the real compiler of Lord Anson's Voyage round the World, published in 1748, from the papers of the Rev. Richard Walter, chaplain of the Centurion. He died in the service of the East-India Company, July 29, 1751.^l

Perhaps no person ever made so much noise in this city as that celebrated director of its ceremonies, *Richard Nash*, esq; otherwise called *Beau Nash*. He was born at Swansea in Glamorganshire in the year 1674, and had his education at the grammar-school in Carmarthen. He was thence sent to Jesus College in Oxford, with a view of his studying the law, but possessing too great a spirit of gaiety and dissipation, he made a rapid retreat from that seminary of learning, and entered into the army, which he deemed a more auspicious line to display his gallantry to advantage. But being

^k Biog. Dict. vi. 405.

^l Ibid. xi. 108.

soon also disgusted with this mode of life, he gave up his commission, and became a student in the Middle-Temple, where, by the vivacity of his manners, the ease of his address, and the brilliancy of his conversation, he procured a numerous train of the most fashionable acquaintance. The publick opinion of his elegance and taste was so great, that when King William came to the throne, he was appointed to superintend a pageant entertainment for that Monarch, who was so well pleased with the manner in which he acquitted himself of his office, that he offered him the honour of knighthood. His finances running low, and having experienced several considerable diminutions at the gaming-table, by which he was principally supported, he in 1704 paid a visit to Bath, and no sooner arrived than he was chosen to succeed Captain Webster as master of the ceremonies, in which he exercised his abilities to universal satisfaction, and by the adroitness of his regulations he improved every publick amusement of the city. He likewise bore an active part in establishing the General Hospital, and it was by his directions that the Old Assembly-rooms, the Theatre, and several other publick places, were established; so that he may be set down as one of the most considerable benefactors to the city. In his person Nash had a remarkable appearance; being large, clumsy, and of an awkward make, his features harsh, and irregularly disposed; his dress also was singular, he wore a white hat, with a broad brim, furiously cocked up; and his clothes were profusely covered with tawdry lace. He travelled in a chariot drawn by six grey horses, with a number of attendants on horseback and foot, carrying French horns and other instruments of musick. In his manners he was lively, affable and polite, possessed a ready flow of wit, and never missed an opportunity of displaying it; but his greatest merit centered in the generosity and openness of his heart, which directed his hand to unbounded acts of charity; he frequently distressed himself to alleviate the miseries of others. He died at his house in St. John's-court, Feb. 3, 1761, and was interred in the Abbey-church, where a neat monument has lately been erected in the south aisle of the nave, with the following inscription to his memory.

“ Adeste, ô cives, adeste lugentes!

Hic silent leges

RICARDI NASH, armig.

Nihil amplius imperantis

Qui diu et utilissime

Assumptus Bathoniæ

Elegantiaæ arbiter,

Eheu

Eheu

Morti (ultimo designatori)

haud indecori succubuit

Ann. Dom. 1761. Æt. suæ 87.

Beatus ille, qui sibi imperiosus!

If social virtues make remembrance dear
 Or manners pure on decent rule depend,
 To his remains consign one grateful tear,
 Of youth the guardian, and of all the friend.
 Now sleeps dominion; here no bounty flows;
 Nor more avails the festive scene to grace;
 Beneath that hand which no discernment shews,
 Untaught to honour, or distinguish place."

H. H.

I shall now produce another character, with which it is requisite that the reader of this Provincial Essay should be properly acquainted.

Mr. *Edmund Rack*^m was born at Attleborough in the county of Norfolk. He was educated in the religion of his parents, Edmund and Elizabeth Rack, who were both Quakers. We are informed that his father, a labouring weaver, was a man of an excellent character; and that his mother was well-known for her preaching, and highly esteemed among her own sect. Thus humble in his parentage, he had little opportunities of instruction at that early season when the mind is best disposed for receiving it. The knowledge of arithmetick was Mr. Rack's highest attainment, when he was removed to Wymondham, as an apprentice to a general shopkeeper, and though possessing talents that disdained the drudgery of his occupation, he was never heard to repine at the necessary labours attending it. An employment of this nature must exact that mechanical regularity, which (though common abilities may submit to it without reluctance) is, of all things, most insupportable to genius.

At the close of his apprenticeship he went into Essex; and at Bardfield became a shopman to Miss Agnes Smith, whom he married not long after his residence in that place. The servilities of his station were now in some measure done away. Nor were his talents unobserved; for though his employment was in some measure an obstacle to social communication, he had the good fortune to introduce himself to the friendship of a select few, who

^m For this article I am indebted to the Rev. Mr. POLWHELE, of Kenton near Exeter, the ingenious translator of the *Idyllia of Theocritus*, and author of the *English Orator*, *Pictures from Nature*, *Discourses*, &c. From the same ingenious pen the publick are also in expectation of the *History of Devonshire*.

contributed

contributed to cheer the gloom of his obscurity. Nothing more powerfully assists the expansion of the mental faculties than liberal conversation. To this Mr. Rack added the perusal of those English authors that form the taste, but add little to the stores of science. Of the learned languages he was ignorant; and though he frequently regretted his inferiority to those who were proficient in classical literature, he had never the resolution to approach the great originals of antiquity. That he had not leisure for the task, will not easily be admitted, when we consider how much time he devoted to the composition of essays, letters, and poems. In such exercises he often amused himself; and, amidst all the inconveniences of his situation, commenced author before he arrived at the age of thirty. His writings, indeed, at first, but rarely affected a more dignified place than the corner of a newspaper or a magazine; yet his performances were by no means contemptible; especially those which appeared in the Monthly Ledger and Monthly Miscellany, under the title of *Eusebius*. These publications were followed by a few controversial tracts; which soon, however, sunk into oblivion.

But the period was now approaching, when he was to enlarge his views, and step forward as a more respectable member of society.

It was about his fortieth year (1775) that he settled at Bath, where, as a man of letters, he found himself not unpleasantly situated. He had just collected into one view his best poetical pieces, that had made their appearance on different occasions in periodical pamphlets. These, with several additional poems, he printed in one small volume about the time of his arrival at Bath.

His next publication was *Casipina's Letters*, in two small pocket volumes, dated Bath, February 28, 1777. These letters were written by the Rev. Jacob Duché, a gentleman who resided some time in Philadelphia; but CASIPINA is a mere cypher, as follows: "TAMOC CASIPINA: *The Assistant Minister of Christ's-Church and St. Peter's in Philadelphia in North-America.*"

Mr. Rack had not long resided in Bath, before he was introduced to some respectable personages among the literati. Mrs. Macaulay, who at that time lived at Alfred-house with the Rev. Dr. Wilson, paid him very particular attention; and was known to regard him both as a man of integrity and abilities. About the same time also he became acquainted with Lady Miller.

In the latter end of 1777, he published a small tract entitled "*Mentor's Letters,*" the substance of which he had written about four years before, for
a few

a few of his younger acquaintances. The advice of Mentor is serious and sententious. It is admirably calculated for youth; as it gives an expressive outline of the great duties they ought to observe, and points out the vices and temptations to which they are peculiarly exposed. He was known also in 1777, as one of the writers for the Farmer's Magazine; the three last volumes of which are rendered valuable by his communications in agriculture. But this prolifick year, in which he had so fully displayed the fertility of his genius, was concluded by a signal instance of his publick spirit. Through the vehicles of the Farmer's Magazine and the Bath Chronicle, he communicated to the publick a scheme for the institution of an *Agricultural Society*; and so generally approved was his plan, that the Society for the four counties of Somerset, Wilts, Gloucester, and Dorset, was instituted in the beginning of the year 1778, with the promising views of a permanent establishment. He had the satisfaction to see it supported by the continual accession of new subscribers; whilst he received, as secretary to the society, the most flattering testimonies of approbation. He had the pleasure also to feel himself more comfortably situated in regard to pecuniary circumstances, since he was rewarded in some measure by a considerable salary. In the mean time, he advanced his literary fame, by his well-written papers in the Bath Society Books; a publication which is still remarkable for its ingenuity and spirit. It was this institution that conferred a greater celebrity on the name of Mr. Rack, than all his exertions in the line of polite literature. In the latter he endeavoured to be useful; in the former he was decisively so. The bare precepts of morality have no very conspicuous influence on the manners of mankind; but such an active institution as we are at present contemplating, may produce beneficial consequences far beyond the point of utility to which it obviously aspires. It may rouse the rural inhabitant from the somnolency of his repose, and urge him to employ his time and talents to advantage on a subject which corresponds with the notions he had imbibed from education, and which is congenial with his feelings and his interests. It may be more serviceable to the cause of moral happiness, by precluding licentiousness or dissipation, whilst it calls forth serious thought, and fills up the languid intervals of time, than the whole congeries of unanimated instruction that may issue from the pulpit or the press. In the support of this excellent establishment, the remaining part of Mr. Rack's life was strenuously employed, nor were his labours fruitless; for to this moment it flourishes: and may it flourish, the unperishing memorial of his judgment, his benevolence, and his industry!

He

He now often lamented, that he had less time than usual for cultivating a correspondence with his friends; and to supply the want of a communication to which he had been long accustomed, he would frequently retire to his closet, and recall to memory the sentiments of his youth. "It is but a moment (he would often complain) which I can now and then rescue from unfeeling business, for this heart-edifying amusement!" In one of those solitary moments, looking over some old letters, where the traces of youthful sensibility were fresh and vivid, he recollected the whole train of correspondence, with the regretful thought that it was now probably interrupted to be resumed no more. It was on this occasion that he was struck forcibly with the idea of publishing the best letters in his collection; and he accordingly selected from a mass of two hundred letters about sixty, which the publick would probably have received with complacency; but through the avocation of business the scheme was laid aside.

About this time he was troubled with a violent cough, which was suspected to be consumptive. In a letter dated May 2, 1778, he thus writes of himself: 'I seem to be verging downwards to that valley which terminates in the shadow of death. Perhaps I may descend it with unexpected celerity; but I am not solicitous about an event which must be left to the great Disposer of all Things, who will certainly do what is right; yet I sometimes think that this hand, which now guides the pen of friendship, will soon forget its cunning, and become the food of reptiles in the grave.' On the 26th of the same month, he writes again: 'I am, through mercy, much better than when I wrote last: indeed as well as I can expect to be; my constitution is but feeble, and will never, I apprehend, fully recover the shock it received from a fever four years ago. I cannot bear to pay that attention to study which I have formerly done, without feeling the effects of it for several days.'

At the end of the year he was afflicted with the yellow jaundice to such a degree, that he thought the *silver cord would soon be broken*. But the prospect of death (he said) was solemn, though not dreadful. From this disorder he was relieved for a short interval; his case, however, was judged desperate by the medical people who attended him. In January 1779, he had a relapse, that a while interrupted his labours for the publick good. But in this year we find him attempting to establish at Bath a *Philosophical Society*, of which he was also nominated the Secretary. It was a scheme not calculated, like the other, for people in general. And the *Philosophical Society*, if it could ever be said to exist, has certainly languished from its first production to the present

present moment.—Though Mr. Rack never perfectly enjoyed the blessings of health from the period of that fatal fever to which he attributed the feebleness of his constitution, yet his spirits were generally strong and flowing. It is true, he had his seasons of dejection; but, even amidst the severest illness, he possessed that Christian resignation which is the only remedy for the afflictions of life. Nevertheless, his studious application was greatly relaxed by such a series of indisposition.

In 1780, he seems to have experienced a transitory renovation both of his mental and corporeal faculties. The frequent journies he was obliged to take on the business of the society, and occasions of a private nature, might have produced these flattering appearances of health; though his disease still lurked within, too obstinate to be subdued.

But, whilst his thoughts on leaving this world seemed to be momentarily suspended, he was doomed to suffer a loss in his external circumstances, sufficient to detach his affections from earthly things; he possessed but little, and that little he was destined to lose. His salary, as secretary to the societies, was now his chief support. This was a severe stroke; which he sustained, however; with the fortitude of a Christian, who knows to chastise his feelings, rather than with the apathy of a philosopher who presumptuously affects to extirpate them.

He was in a short time sufficiently collected to resume the interrupted labours of his muse; and, as his mind (he said) had run fallow in respect to morality, he was determined to reexert its latent energies, though not even to the momentary remission of those agricultural transactions that required his attention as secretary to the society.

At the commencement of the year 1781, he published an octavo volume of letters, essays, and poems, by subscription;—a mode of publication, to which his extensive connexions were peculiarly favourable. Several of the essays had before appeared in Magazines; but the greater part of them are original.

The last of Mr. Rack's literary engagements was, a joint share in THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTY OF SOMERSET, in which his particular department was the *topographical parochial survey*. This, notwithstanding his ill state of health, he indefatigably pursued during the successive years of 1782, 1783, 1784, 1785, and 1786, and, except a few towns and parishes, lived to finish: but only a small part of the first volume was printed before his death.

The sale of his works was pretty considerable; particularly that of his *Mentor's Letters*, which, as their seriousness was unenlivened by any intervening

episodes or digressions, the author did not expect to see very extensively circulated. He was, however, agreeably surprized by their rapid sale, having disposed of no less than three thousand copies from the period of their first impression to the year 1785; when, in February, he published a fourth edition, to which an introduction was prefixed, that has been much admired for the elegance of its language. This fourth edition is corrected and enlarged. One great cause of Mentor's popularity is the liberal cast of religious sentiment that pervades it; and on every occasion, Mr. Rack shewed himself superior to the narrow-minded bigotry of the sectarist.

But his disorders were now returning with an aspect more than usually formidable. In the summer of 1785 he was attacked by an asthma, from which he somewhat recovered about August, in consequence of a journey into his native county. In October, however, it again grew so bad, that he found it painful to pursue his favourite studies. He could not, without the greatest difficulty of respiration, walk across a room; so that he rather existed than lived: and "for this (he observed) there was no cure." But as a true Christian, awaiting the stroke of death without a murmur, he dragged on the chain of his wearisome existence a considerable time longer; and died at Bath, February 22, 1787, in the 52d year of his age, sincerely regretted by his friends, who were as respectable as they were numerous.

From the city of Bath the title of Earl has been derived to several personages of high distinction. The first dignified therewith was,

Philibert de Shaunde, a native of the province of Bretagne in France, who having displayed great martial valour at the battle of Bosworth-field, in which Henry earl of Richmond acquired at once a victory and a crown, was in consideration thereof, by letters patent bearing date Jan. 6, 1486, created Earl of Bath, with a fee of one hundred marks per annum, payable out of the issues and profits of the counties of Somersset and Dorset, for the better support of the said dignity." The next that enjoyed this title was,

John Bouchier, grandson of William lord Fitzwarren, who was advanced to this honour in 1536 by King Henry VIII. and was succeeded therein by his son

John, in 1539; and he by his son
William, in 1561.

Edward Bouchier, earl of Bath, son of this William, leaving at his death only three daughters his coheiresses,

Henry Bouchier, his uncle, succeeded to the title in 1638, but died unmarried.

Sir John Granville, (son of Sir Bevil Granville, who fell fighting in the Royal cause at the battle of Lansdown in 1643) was in 1661 created Earl of Bath, Baron Granville, and Viscount Lansdown, by King Charles the Second. He died in 1701, and was succeeded by his son

Charles, who served as a volunteer in the army which routed the Turks before Vienna in the year 1683, and was the same year at the taking of Gran. By the Emperor Leopold he was made a Count of the Empire, and in 1696 he was summoned to the House of Peers by his father's title of Baron Granville of Kilkhampton in the county of Cornwall. He lived a few days only after his succeeding to the title of Earl of Bath in 1701, being accidentally shot in examining one of his own pistols. After his death his son

Henry William Granville succeeded as Earl of Bath; but dying in 1711, unmarried, the title became extinct.

William Pulteney, grandson of Sir William Pulteney, was created Earl of Bath in 1742. His only son, John Lord Pulteney, died in 1763 in the life-time of his father, who also dying in 1764, the title again expired.

Thomas Thynne, viscount Weymouth, was created Marquis of Bath on the 18th of August 1789, in whom that title still continues.

List of the Writers and Books on the Subject of the Bath Waters.

Alexander Necham. See p. 6, note ^b.

Thomas Chaundelir, chancellor of Wells, *De Laudibus Baiorum*, MS.

Andreas Baccius, (an Italian) *De Thermis notabilibus*. Romæ 1595.

William Turner, M. D. and Dean of Wells. *De Angliæ, Germaniæ & Italiæ Balneis*. Edit. prima, Basilæ 1557. Second edition in English, printed at Cologne.

John Jones, *Bathes of Bathe's Ayde*. London, 1572.

John Turner. *Treatise of English Bathes*.

To. Venner, M. D. of Bath. *Bathes of Bathe*. London, 1637.

Edward Jordan, M. D. *Nature and Uses of our Bathes at Bathe*. London, 1631, 1632. Reprinted with an Appendix by Guidott, 1668.

Thomas Johnson, M. D. editor of Gerard's Herbal. *Mercurius Botanicus & de Thermis Botanicis*. London, 1634.

Dr. John Maplet, principal of Gloucester-hall. *Epistola ad Joannem Wedderbourne M. D. & equitem auratum*. 1669.

Carolus Claromontius Lotharingus. *De Aere, Aquis & Locis Terræ Angliæ*. 1671.

Henry

- Henry Chapman. *Thermæ Redivivæ*. London, 1673.
- Robert Pugh, confessor to Henrietta Maria, Queen Mother of England. *Bathoniensium & Aquisgranensium Thermarum Comparatio*. London 1676.
- Thomas Guidott, M. D. *Eugenii Philandri opusculum*. London, 1673.
- *De Balneis Bathoniensibus*. 1676.
- *De Thermis Britannicis*. London, 1691.
- *Register of Bath*. 1694.
- *An Apology for the Bath*. London, 1708.
- Robert Pierce, M. D. of Bath. *Bath Memoirs*. Bristol, 1697. London 1651, 1713.
- William Oliver, sen. M. D. *Practical Dissertation on Bath Waters*. London 1694, 1716, 1719, 1747.
- William Oliver, jun. *On Bathing in Gouty Cases*.
- George Cheyne, M. D. *Observations on the Method of treating the Gout*. London, 1720, 1725.
- John Wynter, M. D. *Cyclus Metasyncritus*. London, 1725.
- *Of Bathing in the Hot Baths at Bathe*. London, 1728.
- John Quinton, M. D. *Treatise of warm Bath Water*. Oxford, 1733.
- Kinneir, M. D. *New Essay on the Nerves*. London, 1737.
- Sumner, M. D.
- John Wood, architect. *Essay towards a Description of the City of Bath*. 1742, 1749, 1765.
- George Randolph, M. D. *Enquiry into the Medicinal Virtues of Bath Waters*. Oxford, 1752.
- Thomas Smollet, M. D. *Essay on the external Use of Water*. London, 1752, 1767.
- Rice Charleton, M. D. of Bath. *Treatise on the Bath Waters*. Bath, 1754.
- Charles Lucas, M. D. *Essay on Waters*. 1756.
- William Baylies, M. D. *Practical Reflections on the Uses and Abuses of Bath Waters*. London 1757.
- J. N. Stevens, M. D. of Bath. *Treatise on the Mineral Qualities of Bath Waters*. London, 1758.
- Alexander Sutherland, M. D. of Bath and the Bristol Hotwells. *Attempts to revive ancient Medical Doctrines*. London, 1763, 1764.
- Charles Lucas, M. D. *Cursory Remarks on the Method of investigating the Principles and Properties of Bath and Bristol Waters*. London, 1764.
- Diederick Wessel Linden, M. D. *Seasonable and Modest Reply to Dr. Lucas*. London, 1765.
- Wm. Falconer, M. D. of Bath. *Essay on the Bath Waters*. London, 1770, -2, -4.
- *Essay on the Water commonly used in Diet at Bath*. 1776.
- *Practical Dissertation on the Medicinal Effects of the Bath Waters*. Bath, 1790.
- Narrative of the Efficacy of the Bath Waters in various kinds of Paralytick Disorders admitted into the Bath Hospital from the end of 1775 to the end of 1785*. Bath, 1787.

THE HISTORY OF SOMERSETSHIRE.

THE HUNDRED OF ABDICK AND BULSTON.

THIS Hundred lies at the south-west extremity of the county, and extends from Langport on the north-east, to Pickeridge and Staple hills on the south-west; and in the parish of Buckland St. Mary, one point of it touches the borders of Devonshire.

The surface and soil are various: on the north-west side from Curry-Rivel to Bickenhall is a fine broken ridge of hill, the steep slopes of which front the north-west, and are finely indented and striped with beautiful hanging woods. These declivities bear evident marks of having formerly been a bold rocky coast; West Sedgmoor, which extends in a fine level below, having indisputably been once covered by the sea, which seems to have reached westward to the parishes of Creech St. Michael and Ruishton.

The central part of the hundred is mostly flat and woody; but the east and south-east exhibit a pleasing variety of well cultivated hills, and fruitful vallies, watered by many small streams.

The principal river is the Ile, which in its course gives name to the following places, viz. Hillcombe, or Ilcombe, Ilminster, Ilford, Ilton, Isle-Brewers, Isle-Abbots, and Ilemoor. It has two sources, one near Combe St. Nicholas, the other under Pickeridge hill, in the parish of Staple-Fitzpaine. These branches unite in Ilemoor, about two miles eastward from Isle-Brewers, and join the Parret about three miles south from Langport.

The lands are in general inclosed, fertile, and pretty well cultivated, being nearly half arable, the rest dairy and grazing. The south and east parts abound with stone of various kinds, in which are found great quantities of fossil shells.

The hundred (or hundreds) of Abdick and Bulston (for they have generally been distinct with regard to jurisdiction, but chiefly as to property united) was parcel of the ancient possessions of the crown; and in the reign of Edward II. was granted to Henry de Ortrai.^a In 1396, 20 Richard II. it was held by William de Montacute earl of Salisbury.^b 11 Henry IV. John de Beaufort marquis of Dorset died seized

^a Cart. 3 Edw. II. m. 12.

^b Esc. 20 Ric. II.

thereof, as did also Henry de Beaufort, 3 Henry VI.^c It seems afterwards to have been vested in the bishops of Bath and Wells; for 6 Henry VII. we find licence granted to Richard, bishop of this see, to alienate his right therein to the bishop of London, and Richard Skipton clerk.^d After this, it came to the family of the Spekes, and from them devolved to the present possessor Lord North. The Hundred court is held at Ilford-bridges inn in the parish of Stocklinch Magdalen.

This hundred contains one market-town, and twenty-five parishes, in which are one thousand three hundred and seventy houses, and about seven thousand and ninety inhabitants.

^c Efc. 3 Hen. VI.

^d MS. Donat. in Mus. Brit.

I L M I N S T E R.

THE name of this ancient town is Saxon, signifying the church upon the river Ile, and was assigned to it by way of eminence, and distinction from the other Iles in this hundred.

The town of Ilminster stands on the turnpike road leading from Somerton to Chard, and from Taunton to Crewkerne; and is distant twelve miles southeast from Taunton, five north from Chard, and ten south from Langport. The situation is low, but very pleasant. It consists principally of two irregular streets, one of which (*viz.* that from east to west) is near a mile in length, the other about half a mile, and both together contain about three hundred houses, many of which are decent buildings of stone or brick; but the greater part are constructed with low stone walls, covered with thatch. It was formerly much larger than at present, having frequently suffered by fire, particularly in the year 1491, when it was nearly reduced to ashes.

The town was privileged before the Norman conquest with a market, which it still retains: the day whereon it is kept is Saturday, and there is a market-house supported by stone pillars, and likewise a range of shambles one hundred feet in length. The cloth manufacture formerly flourished here to a very great degree, and at this day most of the poor are employed in manufacturing narrow cloths, of which about a thousand pieces are annually made.

History has been very silent concerning this place during the many centuries in which it was possessed by the abbots of Muchelney; a case indeed common enough with places that belonged to monastick societies. The abbots had a grange here in a spot near the church, now called Court Barton, on the east side of which there is a house still standing, called Court Hall, wherein the leet has usually been held; but the house is converted into a meeting-house for the Quakers. In the barton above-mentioned there arises a remarkably fine spring, issuing from a sandy soil, containing beds of sandstone. A conduit house is built over it, from which a stream of excellent water is conveyed by means of leaden pipes to a place called the Stock, for the publick

use of the inhabitants. There are likewise within this parish two mineral springs, one at Dillington, the other in the road to Horton, the waters of both which were in the days of credulity much used for various disorders.

The soil of this parish is partly a sandy loam, and partly a gravelly clay. The lands are nearly half arable, and naturally fruitful, but still capable of great improvement. There are many quarries of a hard, dark, yellowish stone, abounding with fossils of the cornu ammonis, nautili, pecten, anomia, carduum, and venus kinds, with a great number of belemnites.

In a common field northwest of the town, called Beacon field, from a beacon having formerly been erected there, a very beautiful and extensive prospect opens to the view, extending northward over a rich flat country to Mendip hills, eastward into part of Dorsetshire, and southward to Bere and Seaton on the seacoast and part of Devonshire. The surrounding country is so very populous, that from one spot on this eminence the eye commands thirty parish churches within the distance of eight miles.

The river Ile runs through this parish about a mile westward from the town, where it crosses the turnpike road to Taunton under a stone bridge of four small arches, called Hort bridge, built and supported by the trustees of the free grammar-school here. There is also another stone bridge of two arches over it in the road to Chard, which is supported by the parish; and a third of two arches one mile north, called Cox bridge, repaired likewise at the expence of the said school.

The school above alluded to was founded in the year 1550 by Humphry Walrond and Henry Greenfield of Sea in this parish, and by them endowed with certain tenements and three curtelages in Ilminster, called the *Chantry-houses*, (being lands formerly appropriated to the support of fundry chantries in the parish church here) and also a tenement called Mody's in the tithing of Winterhay, and another called Rippe's tenement in the tithing of Horton, both within this parish. These lands and tenements being taken to the crown, King Edward VIth, in consideration of divers sums of money, did, by his letters patent bearing date April 2, 1550, grant and assign to Giles Kelway of Strowde in the county of Dorset, esq; and William Leonard of Taunton, merchant. On the 16th of May 1550, the said Giles Kelway and William Leonard conveyed their right in all these lands to Humphry Walrond and Henry Greenfield of Sea aforesaid, for the sum of 126l. They, "tendering the virtuous education of youth " in literature and godly learning, whereby the same youth so brought up might the " better know their duty as well to God as the King's Majesty, and for divers other " honest and godly considerations," assigned over all the said premises in the same month of May, and in the same year, to John Balch, John Sydenham, and others, (in all to the number of seventeen) for the purpose of choosing a proper schoolmaster to instruct and bring up, as well in all godly learning and knowledge, as in other manner of learning, all such children and youth as should be brought to him, appointing the said schoolmaster a house called the Cross-house, for his habitation during his mastership; and also for the choosing a bailiff of the premises, whose business was to be the collecting the issues and profits of the lands, and the disposing

of them to the payment of the schoolmaster's stipend, and other necessary expences; the residue to be applied to the discharge of king's silvers, and to the mending and repairing the highways, bridges, watercourses, and conduits of water, wherewith the inhabitants of the said parish of Ilminster were then charged, or might be chargeable, as far as the money should extend.

The revenues are since greatly increased. In 1606 the trustees purchased the free chapel of Evelton, with a parcel of land belonging to it, for 280l.

In 1609 they purchased, of Henry Walrond of Sea, the fee-simple of the manor of Swanwich in the isle of Purbeck in Dorsetshire, for 666l. 13s. 4d.

In 1632 they purchased an estate at Purtington in the parish of Winsham in this county, which cost them 339l. 17s. 4d.

And at sundry times since they have purchased other estates within the parishes of Cricket-Malherbe, Donyat, Ashill, Isle-Abbots, Cudworth, &c.

Such being the acquisitions of this charitable foundation, properly disposed and managed, the master's salary has been increased from 20l. to 40l. per annum; besides which, the trustees are enabled to allow a stipend of 20l. and a house to a writing-master, and five guineas to a reading mistress. The bailiff's salary, which a century ago was about three shillings only, is now advanced to twice as many pounds.

The parish of Ilminster comprehends the eight following hamlets, viz.

1. Sea, situated one mile south from the town, containing nine houses. This was anciently a manor, and belonged to the family of Walrond, who originally came from Bradfield in Devonshire. Humphry Walrond, one of the founders of the grammar-school above-mentioned, seems chiefly to have resided here.
2. Crockstreet, three miles southwest, containing five houses.
3. Peafemarth, two miles south, eight houses.
4. Horton, one mile and a half west, ten houses.
5. Higher Horton, two miles west, eighteen houses.
6. Winterhay, half a mile northwest, fourteen houses.
7. Ashwell, one mile north, eight houses.
8. Dillington, one mile northeast, which has twelve houses, one whereof is a seat of Lord North.

The above houses, added to those in the town, amount to near three hundred and eighty. The whole number of inhabitants is about one thousand six hundred and seventy, of whom about fifty are freeholders.

The parish is divided into five tithings, viz. Church tithing, Town tithing, Winterhay tithing, Horton tithing, and Hillcombe tithing, formerly manors, but now dismembered; as is likewise Dumpole, another ancient manor, formerly the possession of Edward duke of Somerset.

The

The manor of Ilminster, with the whole place, was given by Iua, king of the West Saxons, to the abbey of Muchelney in this county, founded by King Athelstan in the year 939; and in Domesday-book, compiled about 1086 by order of William the Conqueror, we find it surveyed as parcel of the possessions of that monastery.^c

“ The Church itself (saith that record) holds Ilminstre. Liward the abbot held it in the time of King Edward (the Confessor,) and paid geld for twenty hides.^d “ The arable is twenty carucates.^e Thereof in demesne are nine hides, and one virgate^h and a half: and there are three carucates and ten servants,ⁱ and twenty-five villanes,^k and twenty-two bordars^l with twenty ploughs. There are three mills of twenty-two shillings and six-pence rent, and eighty acres of meadow. A wood three miles long and one mile and a half broad. There is a market which pays twenty shillings rent.^m

“ Of this land two thanesⁿ held one hide and a half, which could not be separated^o from the church. The whole is worth twenty pounds. At the time of the abbot's death it was worth twenty-six pounds.”^p

In 1293 the temporalities of the said abbey in Ilminster were valued at 8l. 10s.^q

After

^c The method of this ancient and very curious survey, at least that observed in this county, is,

1st. To specify the landlords and tenants of each place at the time that the survey was made.

2dly. Those who held the same in the time of King Edward the Confessor, and the rate they paid for Danegeld, a tax of twelve-pence upon every hide, originally levied for the purpose of raising forces, &c. against the incursions of the Danes.

3dly. The quantity of arable land computed by carucates.

4thly. The quantity held in demesne, that is, kept in the lord's hands, and reserved for his own use.

5thly. The number of servants, tenants, and husbandmen, with the quantity and quality of the lands they held, as well as the number of ploughs used upon the estate, the dimensions of woods, rents of mills, &c.

6thly. The value of the lands in Edward the Confessor's time, and the value of the same at the time of drawing up the survey.

^f Hide: a Saxon measure, consisting of from one hundred to one hundred and twenty acres.

^g Carucate. a term used by the Normans to express so much arable land as would well employ one plough a year in tilling it. For this reason it is usually called in English a *plough land*.

^h Virgate, or Yard-land, is usually estimated to be the fourth part of a hide, perhaps about thirty acres. It is evident, however, that these measures are by no means determinate; but on the contrary, that they differ much in different parts, according to the nature of the soil, the various modes of husbandry, and many other circumstances. The reader of this survey will observe, that the arable land is measured by hides and carucates, the meadow and pasture by acres only.

ⁱ Servants. These were nearly the same with our's: they did their lord's work, and were maintained by him.

^k Villanes, or Bondmen, held by base tenure: their persons and property were subject to the will of their lord.

^l Bordars. These were cottagers; who held a dwelling-house and small parcel of land by the service of raising provision for their lord's table upon his demesne grounds.

^m The Norman shilling was equal in weight to three of our's, so that their pound was worth three pounds of the present money. ⁿ Thaness: Saxon nobles.

^o Alienated.

^p Lib. Domesday.

^q Taxat. temporal. MS. in Bibl. Cotton.

After the suppression of religious houses, this manor coming to the crown, King Henry VIII. by his letters patent under the great seal, bearing date 30 Jan. 1538, granted the same, together with the rectory and the advowson of the vicarage, to Edward earl of Hertford, afterwards created Duke of Somerset by King Edward VI. to whom he was uncle and protector. By the attainder of the said duke in 1551, the manor reverted to the crown, but was afterwards restored by Queen Elizabeth to his son Edward Seymour, whom that Queen reinstated in all his father's honours and possessions.

The said Edward Seymour earl of Hertford had two sons, viz. Edward Seymour lord Beauchamp his eldest son, and Thomas Seymour his second son, who both died in their father's lifetime; the former leaving three sons: Edward Seymour, esq; afterwards Sir Edward Seymour; William Seymour, afterwards Earl but then Marquis of Hertford, and afterwards Duke of Somerset; and Francis Seymour, esq; afterwards Sir Francis Seymour, knight.

Edward Seymour the first son of Lord Beauchamp died without issue, and William his next brother, upon the death of his grandfather Edward earl of Hertford, inherited the said Earl's possessions, and settled the same upon the marriage of his eldest son Henry lord Beauchamp with Lady Mary Capel, afterwards Duchefs of Beaufort. This Henry lord Beauchamp died in the lifetime of his father, leaving William his only son, who died without issue. Upon which the manor came to his uncle John lord Seymour duke of Somerset, who also died without issue, leaving the premises incumbered with various debts and annuities.

To discharge these the manor was afterwards decreed to be sold; and in July 1684, the same was sold to Sir Thomas Travel, and Edward Ryder, and to John Gore; the latter being named a trustee for the said Thomas Travel as to two third parts thereof, and for the said Edward Ryder as to the other third.

In 1700 Sir Thomas Travel, after disposing of some small parcels, sold and conveyed his share to John Speke, esq; and his heirs; and

In 1724 Edward Ryder, after disposing of other small parcels, sold his share to George Speke, esq; the only surviving son of the said John Speke, and his heirs; who, thereupon becoming seized of the whole manor, devised the same by will to Anne his only surviving daughter.

In 1756 the said Anne Speke was wedded to Frederick lord North, who thus became possessed of this manor, and is the present lord thereof. His lordship's arms are, *azure*, a lion passant, *or*, between three fleurs de lis, *argent*.

About half a mile northwest from the town, is a common called Winterhay green, containing ninety acres of good land, being parcel of the waste belonging to the manor; on which the occupiers of all those lands, which were formerly portions of the manor under Travel and Ryder, have an unlimited right to depasture any number of cattle at all times of the year.

We now come to the Church of Ilminster, the parsonage of which being granted in 1201, by Richard, abbot of Muchelney, and his convent, to Savaricus bishop of Bath

Bath and Glastonbury, was by him constituted a prebend in the cathedral church of Wells, and annexed to the abbots of Muchelney, who continued prebendaries thereof till the dissolution.

In the taxation of ecclesiastical benefices made by order of Pope Nicholas VI. A. D. 1292, the said prebend is rated at thirty-three marks ten shillings.*

The living is a peculiar: the vicarage in 1534, 26 Henry VIII. was valued in the King's books at twenty-five pounds five shillings. The advowson has ever since the dissolution been appendant to the manor, and consequently now belongs to Lord North. The Reverend William Speke, B. D. a descendant of the ancient family of that name, is the present incumbent.

The church, according to Browne Willis, is dedicated to St. Mary; but a fair being held here on the last Wednesday in August, some have been induced to think that Bartholomew is the tutelary saint. It is a fine Gothic structure, built in the form of a cross, one hundred and twenty feet long, and fifty wide. It consists of a nave, chancel, transept, north and south aisles, and porch. In the centre stands a handsome tower crowned with twelve pinnacles, and containing a clock, chimes, and five bells. At the east end of the church is a small vestry-room, which was formerly a chantry chapel.

Of chantries or religious services instituted in this church, we are furnished with the following names:—

St. Mary's Chantry. In 1553 John Button and John Poole, incumbents of this chantry, were assigned a pension of five pounds each.

St. Catherine's Chantry. Thomas Mychell, incumbent thereof, had the same year a similar pension allowed him.

Holy Cross Chantry. Robert Oliver incumbent, the same sum.

St. John Baptist's Chapel. Whereof the last incumbent, whose name was Matthias Broke, received the same year a pension of four pounds five shillings.†

The revenues of these chantries were considerable: how some of the lands belonging to them were disposed of at the dissolution, has already been seen in the account of the grammar-school.

The internal parts of this church are suitably decorated.

In the north transept is an ancient tomb erected to the memory of that notable couple Nicholas and Dorothy Wadham. This tomb is built partly of marble, and partly of stone the produce of the neighbourhood. On the upper surface are their portraitures in brass. From the mouth of Nicholas proceeds a label with this scroll: **Death is unto me advantage.** From the lips of Dorothy this: **I will not dye but lyve, and declaze the worke of the Lord.** At their feet are the following inscriptions:

* Taxat. Spiritual. MS. in Bibl. Cotton.

† Willis's Hist. of Abbies, vol. ii. p. 202.

“ Here lieth interred the body of Nicholas Wadham, whiles he lyved of Merefeild in the county of Somersfet esquier, ffounder of Wadham colledge in Oxforde, who depected this lyfe the xx day of Octob. 1609.

“ Here lyeth also the body of Dorotheie Wadham widow, late the wife of Nicholas Wadham esquier, Foundresse of Wadham colledge in Oxforde, who died the 16th of May 1618, in the yeare of her age 84.”

On the back of this tomb is raised a marble monument of Corinthian architecture, charged with the following inscriptions on a tablet :

Hic jacet occiduis Wadhamus cognitus Anglis,
 Cujus cum Phoebi lampade splendor abit.
 Nec tamen in terras totus descendit; Eois
 Fulget adhuc multâ luce micante plagis.
 Non cernis? Positas trans Ifida suspice turre,
 Quæ struxit musis culmina, templa Deo.
 Illie, Wadhams radiis nisi conspicias oris,
 Effusa est animo spissior umbra tuo.
 Lucrari multis est vita, et perdere funus:
 Sic tua damna putas vivere, lucra mori:
 Scilicet in terris quas negligis, has tibi cœlum
 Funere cum multo scœnore reddit opes.

Petræo Patre magna, Marito magna Wadhamo,
 Hic fundatoris filia, sponsa jacet.
 Par titulis utrique suis, Patri atque marito
 Fundatrix, in se magna, Wadhama jacet.
 Nobilis Auspiciis, Progressu, sine Parentis,
 Clarefcit radiis Conjugis atque suis.

Apostrophe ad Lectorem.

Quæris quot annos vixerit? vixit diu.
 Votum bonorum respicis? vixit parum.
 Spectas an ædes quas piâ struxit manu?
 Victura semper est: nec unquam secula
 Futura sunt tam fera, mundus tam senex,
 Ut non supersit hoc opus pulcherrimum;
 Vivatque in illo Fœminæ illustrissimæ
 Nomen, Vetustate ultimâ vetustius.

On the head of the monument,

“ Hoc monumentum, vetustate collapsum, instauratum erat sumptibus Domini Edvardi Wyndham baronetti, et Thomæ Strangways armigeri, duorum cohæredum dicti Nicolai Wadham, Septembris die vii^{mo} anno Dom. MDCXXXIX.”

On the monument in a large shield are the arms of Wadham, viz. *Gules*, a chevron between three roses *argent*, (crest, a rose *argent*, between two branches *proper*)
 marshalled

marshalled with. 1. *Or*, on a chevron *gules* three martlets *argent*. 2. *Argent*, on a chief *gules* two stags' heads cabossed, *or*. 3. *Gules*, a chevron *argent*, between nine bezants. 4. *Sable*, six lions rampant, 3, 2, 1, *or*. 5. *Argent*, a chief indented *vert*; surmounted by a bend, *gules*. 6. Barry of six, *or* and *azure*; over all an eagle displayed, *gules*. 7. Per pale *azure*, a lion rampant, *or* and *gules*. 8. *Gules*, a bend lozengy *ermine*. 9. *Argent*, a chevron between three escallops *sable*. 10. *Gules*, a lion rampant between seven escallops *or*. 11. *Or*, within a bordure inverted, bezanty, a lion rampant, *gules*. 12. *Argent*, on a bend *gules*, five plates. 13. *Argent*, on a chevron *gules*, three fleurs de lis, *or*.

In the same transept is an ancient tomb of freestone ornamented with fruit, foliage, and antique sculpture, covered with black and white speckled marble, on which are the portraitures in brass of a man and woman represented as standing under an enriched canopy; he in armour, spurred, treading on a lion couchant; she in weeds, and veiled. Much of the inscribed brass which was placed round these figures is lost: from what remains we gather that it was the sepulchre of William Wadham, who died **Anno Dni. milimo cccc.** Under each of the figures is a brass plate, containing four Monkish lines; but the legend is imperfect, and almost obliterated.

In the southern transept is a handsome marble monument with this inscription:

HIC IACET HUMFREDVS WALROND SVB PVLVERIS VMBRA,
MARCESCENS ÆVO, SED PIETATE VIRENS.
CLERICVS AD ROBAS, COIUDICIS ORDINE FVNCTVS,
MVNERE VIR DIGNVS, MVNERA DIGNA VIRO.
AVG. xvii, MDLXXX.

The arms are; quarterly, 1. *Argent*, three bulls' heads cabossed *sable*, attired *or*. 2. *Argent*, on a bar *sable*, three cross crozlets fitchés *or*. 3. *Sable*, six fishes haurient, 3, 2, 1, *argent*. 4. Speke.

Near the reading desk, a plain blue stone is inscribed to the memory of the late vicar, and father of the present worthy vicar of this parish.

Beneath lies the Rev. William Speke, LL. B.
Late of Jordans in the parish of Ashill;
Rector of Staple-Fitzpaine, and vicar of this church.
Ob. 23 April 1773. Ætat. 81.

The family arms are rudely sculptured on the stone: viz. *argent*, two bars *azure*, over all an eagle displayed, with two necks, *gules*. On an escutcheon of pretence *argent*, three escallops on a chevron *gules*.

Richard Sanwaies, a learned divine, and a great sufferer in the parliamentary rebellion, was a native of this place, of which his father was vicar. In 1638 he was elected fellow of Corpus Christi college in Oxford, from which he was in 1648 ejected by the visitors appointed by Parliament; but he was afterwards restored, and promoted to the rectory of Meysay-Hampton in the county of Gloucester, in the chancel of which

church he lies buried. The inscription on his grave-stone is now effaced. He died in 1669. Among other things he wrote "England's faithful reprovcr and monitor: "octavo, London, 1653."

For an account of the cruelties exercised on John Tarlton, minister of this place in the time of Charles I. see Walker's sufferings of the clergy, printed 1718.

This parish furnished Muchelney with several abbots.

A S H I L L.

ASHILL is a small village, pleasantly situated on a rising ground three miles west from Ilminster, six north from Chard, and nine east from Taunton. It probably derived its name from the quantity of ash trees that heretofore grew upon the spot, which constituted part of the great forest of Neroche. At this day it is tolerably wooded.

The parish of Ashill is of large extent, and contains fifty-five houses, twenty-four of which compose the village, wherein stands the church; and the remainder are in the hamlets of Southton, Wimblehill, Wood, Rowlands, and Jordans: the number of inhabitants is about three hundred and twenty.

The last-mentioned hamlet had its appellation from the little river of Jordan, which divides this parish on the eastern side from that of Ilminster, and has a stone bridge over it in the road to Horton. Another stream rising in the forest separates this parish on the north from Isle-Abbots. The cross roads are rough and narrow, full of loose brown flints, and other stones, which render travelling very disagreeable.

In a field in this parish belonging to the Earl of Egremont, there is a medicinal spring, bearing the name of Skipperham Well, the water of which is of a singular property, and has been thus analyzed:

1. The soil of the field seems to be a sand mixed with clay, and the stones which the water flows over are covered with a yellow ochrey substance.

2. The water, fresh taken from the well, is of a light grey colour, which is very conspicuous in the bath, approaching to blue; but it is collected there in a large quantity, and generally foul. It is very cold, but never freezes; has no smell, but is of a subacid and gently styptic taste, which goes off upon keeping.

3. The sides of the well are covered with air-bubbles, where the water ebbs and flows every day. This effect, however, is not retained afterwards upon being taken out of the well; that is, the water does not sparkle in a glass; but in passing from one vessel to another, even after it has been bottled, something of the same kind may be observed. After standing about two months, it deposited a tenacious green sediment upon the sides of the bottle, which had a putrid smell and taste, and felt like grease.

† Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. ii. p. 130.

4. The specifick gravity of this water to that which is commonly used was as 740 to 700.

5. Twelve grains of green tea infused by an ounce of this water induced a bright amber colour.

6. A similar infusion with galls became first of a light brown, and after standing two days assumed a green hue upon the top, with a greasy scum.

7. An infusion of ash bark in this water was turned almost instantaneously to a beautiful light green, with a bluish circle at the top.

8. This water made a slight ebullition upon spirit of vitriol being poured into it; it also became much brighter, and bubbles continued to rise from the bottom for some time.

9. The same appearances occurred with spirit of salt, and vinegar. The former seemed to change its colour to a purple.

10. With salt of tartar this water assumed a pearl colour, and deposited a white sediment.

11. With lime-water it became milky, and precipitated a white sediment.

12. With spirit of sal ammoniac it formed a light bluish cloud, and upon standing emitted bubbles.

13. Being boiled with milk it did not coagulate, but lathered very easily with soap.

14. A piece of silver having been immersed in it, was, after standing some hours, covered with air-bubbles, and the water became more pellucid than natural.

15. With a solution of silver in the nitrous acid, it first threw up white clouds, and afterwards became of a deep dirty purple colour, and deposited a sediment of the same.

16. With saccharum saturni it put on the appearance of milk, and deposited a light-coloured sediment.

17. With allum it became of a bluish grey colour, and deposited a brownish sediment, which was re-dissolved the next day.

18. A pint of this water having been evaporated, left five grains of residuum of a darkish brown colour, a lixivious smell, and pungent alkaline taste.

19. This residuum deliquesced freely in the air. Other qualities were not examined, as they seemed to be involved in the salt and earth which were afterwards analyzed.

20. The salt which was extracted from the residuum was of a brackish taste, and bright yellow colour, but had no peculiar smell.

21. It moistened very rapidly in the air.

22. It grew hot with spirit of vitriol, and emitted acid fumes, though with little ebullition.

23. With alcalies both fixed and volatile the solution of it retained its clearness, and with the latter excited an urinous smell.

24. The indissoluble matter left after the filtration of the salt weighed two grains.

25. This substance had neither smell nor taste, was of a light brown dove colour, and impalpable consistence.

26. Did not ferment either with spirit of vitriol, or of sal ammoniac.

27. The magnet attracted a small quantity.

28. It sparkled on burning coals.

29. It grew red hot when burnt, and afterwards assumed a blackish hue.

30. With galls in a solution of sal ammoniac, it struck a deep red or claret colour, and after some time a red sediment was deposited.

31. Its uses in medicine have generally been in cases of scorbutick eruptions and inflammations of the eyes from the same cause. A gentleman who lately drank a large quantity, found it to create a nausea and purging.

32. It seems to contain some iron possibly in its state of vitriol; some sulphur, an alkaline salt, and a small quantity of the muriatick acid. It may justly be ranked among the light chalybeates, and which require to be used on the spot.*

Annexed to this well is a bath.

In Domesday book this place is written Aifelle, and is there said to be held by Robert earl of Morton, being one of the many manors which he obtained of his brother the Conqueror in this county. In the said record it is thus particularized:

“Malger holds of the earl Aifelle. Two thanes held it in the time of king Edward, and were rated at five hides. The arable land consists of five carucates. In demesne are two carucates, and four villanes, and seventeen cottagers with two ploughs. There are forty acres of meadow. A wood forty furlongs long and twenty broad. It is worth sixty shillings. This manor pays a rent of thirty pence to Curi, a manor of the king.”*

In succeeding times this manor was possessed by the family of Hull, who resided here. The daughter and heiress of that family was married to Multon of Pinho, in the county of Devon, in which name it continued for three successive generations. Thomas de Multon, lord of this manor, 10 Edw. II. obtained of the king a grant of a weekly market here on Wednesday, and two fairs to be held yearly, one on the eve, day, and morrow, of the festival of the blessed Virgin Mary; and the other on the eve, day, and morrow of the feast of Simon and Jude.† In the beginning of the fifteenth century, Mary the daughter and heiress of John Multon married an ancestor of Sir Thomas Beauchamp, of Whitelackington, knight, whose cousin and heiress Alice transferred this manor by marriage to Sir John Speke, knight, in which family it continued for twelve generations; and at length became the possession of Frederick lord North by his marriage with Anne daughter of George Speke, esq; as mentioned in our account of Ilminster. Some years since his lordship sold this manor to Robert Bryant, of Ilminster, esq; late clerk of the peace for this county; at whose death it descended to Robert his eldest son, who is the present possessor.

* We are indebted to Dr. Farr, of Curry-Rivel, for this analysis.

† Lib, Domesday, † Cart, 10 Edw. II, n. 21.

The church of Ashill is a prebend belonging to the cathedral of Wells. The Rev. Thomas Alford is the present incumbent of the vicarage, which was valued in 26 Henry VIII. at 32l. 5s.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It is a small but neat Gothic structure, sixty-five feet long, and twenty-four feet wide, and consists of a nave, chancel, and two porches. At the west end is a quadrangular embattled tower fifty-six feet in height, and containing a clock and five bells.

Over the entrance into the chancel is a fine zigzag Saxon arch, eleven feet in the span. The font is octagonal, and very antient: two coats on it are, *gules*, a mitre *or*.

In the north wall of the body of the church under elliptic arches are the crumbling remains of two very ancient tombs. One of these was designed to perpetuate the memory of a woman, who, according to a foolish tradition, had seven children at one birth. Their effigies are disposed round that of the mother in the following order: one at each corner above her head, one on each side of her face, two at her feet, and the seventh, which is demolished, was at her head. A part of these effigies, and of the tombs themselves, has been cut away to admit the ends of the seats up to the wall.

The only inscription in the church is the following in the eastern wall of the chancel:

“ Underneath lies interred the body of Thomas Alford, A. M. prebendary of Wells, and late vicar of Ashill and of Weston Zoyland; who married Mary the daughter of Richard Standfast, late of Cheddon Fitzpaine in the county of Somerset, gent. by whom he had five children, one of which died in his infancy; four are left behind to lament the loss of him.

Obiit anno {salutis nostræ 1777,
ætat. suæ 74.

“ Pastor fidelis, et probitate singulari;

“ Egenis liberalis, omnibus benevolus.”

“ Also here lies the body of Mary Alford, wife of the aforesaid Thomas Alford, who departed this life Jan. 11, 1763, ætat. suæ 51.”

In the church-yard are two very large yew-trees, one of which is fifteen feet round, with a vast spread of branches extending north and south sixty-six feet. The other divides into three large trunks just above the ground, but many of the arms are decayed.²

² Our forefathers were particularly careful in preserving this funereal tree, whose branches it was usual for mourners to carry in solemn procession to the grave, and afterwards to deposit therein under the bodies of their departed friends. The branches thus cut off from their native stock, which was to shoot forth again at the returning spring, were beautifully emblematical of the resurrection of the body, as, by reason of their perpetual verdure, they were of the immortality of the soul.

B E E R - C R O C O M B E.

THIS is a small parish, containing thirty-two houses, lying northward from Ashill, and about eight miles southeast from Taunton, in a flat and rather unpleasant situation; the soil whereof is a wet clay, and the lands almost equally divided between pasture and tillage. The principal crops are, wheat, beans, pease, and vetches; but the soil being very heavy is unfavourable to barley; insomuch that we will not conceive the name of this place to have proceeded from the antient word *Bere*, which signifies that grain,^a but from some other source, deeply buried in the arcana of etymology. A small stream arising in the parish of Staple-Fitzpaine runs through it, under a bridge of two arches.

The parishioners claim a common right in the adjacent forest of Neroche, and on West Sedgmoor.

But of this place little memorable can be said. The Norman record simply writes it *Bere*, and thus describes it:

“Rainald holds of Earl Morton, Bere. Algar held it in the time of King Edward, and paid for five hides. The arable is four carucates, three of which are in demesne: and there are four servants, and six villanes, and seven cottagers. There are twenty acres of meadow, and twelve acres of pasture, and five acres of wood. It was worth one hundred shillings, now sixty shillings.”^b

In the time of Henry II. the manor of Beer was held of the family of Lovell by Wimund de Craucumbe and Reginald Heirun. The descendants of the former (of whom we shall hereafter speak more particularly) gave name to the estate, and continued possessed of it for many successions; till in the reign of Edward III. it seems to have been alienated. For in the 38th of that reign there appears to have been some litigation betwixt other parties concerning the right of this lordship, which was terminated by John Bays of Yeovil quitting all his title therein to Guy de Brien knight, and others.^c After this, it came to the possession of Thomas de Beaupine of Dorsetshire, in which county he held lands late the property of the Beauchamps. The said Thomas, 14 Richard II. having been attached for trespass in the forest of Neroche, and paid a fine thereupon, procured licence from the King to lop the branches from the oaks and other trees growing in Ilbare wood within the said forest, belonging to this his manor of Beer, without molestation of the foresters.^d 20 Henry VII. John Harewell, esq; died seized of this manor, leaving by Anne his wife, the daughter and heir of Richard Middleton, esq; five daughters; of whom Elizabeth, first the wife of Anthony Raleigh, and afterwards of Leonard Rede, had, upon the partition of the inheritance, this manor for her share. It is now the property of the Earl of Egremont.

^a Richard Beere, abbot of Glastonbury, in allusion to his name, used for his device an ear of barley. See more of this in Glastonbury.

^b Lib. Domesday.

^c Claus. 38 Edw. III. 30.

^d Pat. 14 Ric. II. m. 13.

Part of the hamlet of Capland lies within this parish, the other being in Broadway. It was anciently a manor, and in the Conqueror's survey is certified to belong to Harding one of the king's thanes, consisting at that time of two plough lands worth twenty shillings.* Afterwards it generally passed along with the manor of Beer-Crocombe, to the parochial church of which it had formerly a chapel subservient.

The living is a rectory in the deanery of Crewkerne; the patron thereof Lord Egremont. The Rev. Mr. Norman, of Staplegrave, is the present incumbent.

The church is dedicated to St. James. It is seventy-two feet long, and seventeen wide; consisting of a nave, chancel, and porch, with a clumsy tower at the west end forty feet high, covered with a leaden cap, and containing five bells.

The annual number of births in this parish is on an average two, and of burials three.

* Lib. Domesday.

S O U T H B R A D O N

IS a very small parish north of Ilminster, containing only four houses, and about five hundred acres of land. The country is flat and woody, and the soil a strong clay. The arable is worth from eight to twelve shillings, and the meadow twenty-one shillings per acre.

Only one poor person receives pay from the parish.

This village seems to have been no more populous or considerable in the time of King William the Conqueror, than it is now. It then belonged to Earl Morton, of whom it was held by Drogo, or Drew.

“Orde held it in the time of King Edward, and paid geld for two hides. The arable consists of two carucates in demesne, with one servant, and three cottagers. There is a mill which pays twelve shillings and sixpence; and eighteen acres of meadow, and twenty acres of pasture, and twenty acres of wood. It is and was worth forty shillings. This manor pays a rent of two sheep with their lambs to Curi, a king's manor.”^b

The manor is now divided; seven parts in twelve belong to the Earl of Egremont, four parts to the Earl of Ilchester, and one part to William Wyndham, esq. No court is held, but the lords rents are paid to the respective stewards at Ilford-bridges inn.

The living is rectorial, and worth forty pounds per annum. The presentation is in the lords of the manor in rotation. The Rev. Mr. Watson is the present incumbent.

* This was merely a customary acknowledgment, as was likewise the payment of honey, cels, a night's lodging for the king, &c. mention of which is frequently made in this survey.

^b Lib. Domesday.

The glebe consists of seven acres of arable, and half an acre of meadow. There has been no church here within the memory of man: the inhabitants attend divine service at the parish church of Puckington. It was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and was valued in the reign of Henry VIII. at 5l. 4s. 4d. ob.

Within this parish was a hamlet called North-Bradon, now reduced to one house.

Adjoining thereto is another parish called Goose-Bradon, now entirely depopulated, having neither church, house, nor inhabitant. It had its additional name of Goose from the family of Gouiz, who were anciently possessed hereof; and, as appears from the dates of sundry deeds, resided here. In the reigns of Edward II. and III. it was held by the Warres of the family of Meriet, by the service of the fifth part of a knight's fee.^d Roger la Warre resided here some part of the reign of Edward III. and in the year 1334 presented John de Welweton to the rectory of this parish, as he did John de Erneshull in 1339.^e

The present incumbent is the Rev. James Uttermare, who is likewise possessed of the advowson, which he purchased of a descendant of Mrs. Westcott, heretofore of Hatch-Beauchamp.

^c Cart. antiq.

^d Efc.

^e Excerpt. e Regist. Wellens.

B R O A D W A Y.

THIS village takes its name from its situation, being originally a few huts built on each side a broad path cut through the woods, which were at that time a forest called the forest of Roche, or Neroche.

This forest, which was of considerable extent, took its name from a very ancient Roman encampment deeply intrenched, called Roché or Rachine castle, situated on the edge of Blackdown hill to the south of Curland, and commanding a most beautiful and extensive prospect.

In the time of King John, William de Wrotham was forester of this and the other forests in this county; and after him Richard de Wrotham by inheritance.

35 Henry III. William de Placetis had the office of forester, which he held to the 2 Edward I. when dying, he was succeeded therein by Richard de Placetis his son.

24 Edward I. Sabina the wife of Nicholas Peche was forester in fee of this forest, and appointed Peter de Hamme to be her deputy.

In her time, 26 Edward I. a perambulation was made of all the forests in this county, in order to reduce them to their antient and lawful bounds, in pursuance of the charter of forests that year ratified under the great seal of England. The commissioners for the King were Malcoline de Harleigh and John de Wroteleigh, to whom,

whom, for the view of every forest, were joined two others, chosen by the county, which, for the forest we are now speaking of, were Geffery de Wroxall and Hugh de Popham, knights. The jury was composed of the following persons: William Trivet, Walter de Loveny, William de Stanton, knights; Laurence de Alyngton, William de Poulet, John de Bykesand, William Fichet of Sydenham, John de Raygny, and Matthew de Esse. On a verdict found by this jury, the commissioners made the following report, viz. That all the villages, lands, and woods, hereafter-mentioned, within the bounds of the said forest of Neroche, were afforested after the coronation of Henry II. by king John, to the detriment of the tenants, and ought to be disafforested, viz. A certain hill called the Castle of Rachich; the village of Capeland, with its woods and appertenances; a certain wood belonging to the manor of Bickenhall; half the village of Stiveleigh, with its woods and appertenances; a certain wood called Oterschawe, belonging to the manor of Isle-Abbots; a wood called Sotwode, belonging to Drayton manor; a certain wood called Uniret, belonging to the manor of Ilminster; a certain wood called Haukesbere, belonging to the manor of Cammel-Abbots; the village of Ashill, with its woods and appertenances; a certain wood called Clayhull, belonging to the manor of South Petherton; the village of Broadway, with its woods and appertenances; the hamlet of Stoford, belonging to the manor of Ilton; a certain hermitage, with its woods and appertenances, in the tenure of Thomas de Montforell and John de Asselonde; half the village of Horton; half the village of Donyat, with its woods and appertenances; the hamlets of Stoklepath and Hockey, with their woods and appertenances, belonging to the manor of Combe St. Nicholas; a certain tenement called Wodehouse, with its woods and appertenances; certain lands and woods at the Grange; the manor of Donyat, with its woods and appertenances; a certain tenement, with its woods and appertenances, called Legh; the hamlet of Yfelbare, with its woods and appertenances; a certain wood called Stopelewode; and a certain part of land called Corylond, belonging to the manor of Staple.^a

17 Edward II. Nicholas Peche, son of Sabina Peche above-mentioned, is certified to hold the bailiwick of this forest of the king, in capite, by grand serjeanty, and by paying into the king's exchequer the sum of twelve shillings and six-pence per annu.

10 Edward III. Matthew Peche sold all his right to the said bailiwick to Richard d'Amori, knight; who, 18 Edward III. granted the same to Matthew de Clivedon; which grant was the same year confirmed by the king.^b

34 Edward III. the office of forester of this and the other forests is found to belong to Roger Mortimer earl of March, in whose descendants earls of March, and in their heirs, the dukes of York, it continued till the time of king Edward VI. when it became united to the crown. During the attainder of the duke of York, 38 Henry VI. James earl of Ormond was appointed keeper of the said forests.

^a Excerpt. e Regist. Wellen.

^b Pat. 18 Edw. III. p. i. m. 38.

The parish of Broadway lies ten miles southeast from Taunton, and two miles northwest from Ilminster. It is divided into two tithings: 1. Broadway tithing, a long irregular street containing about fifty houses, most of which are farms, occupied by their respective owners: 2. Capland tithing, situated two miles northwest from Broadway, containing about ten houses; in all about sixty houses, and three hundred and twenty inhabitants.

Two brooks rising in the forest of Neroche bound this parish on the north and south, and empty themselves into the Ille.

The situation of Broadway is flat and woody; the lands are nearly all meadow and pasture; the soil is a clayey loam.

A considerable manufacture of ferges, narrow cloths, druggets, duroys, &c. was carried on here for many years with some success; but of late the trade has declined.

The little we know of the state of this village in ancient times is, that soon after the Norman conquest it belonged to the earl of Morton.

“Malger holds of the earl Bradewei. It was in the time of Edward the Confessor in the tenure of Alnod, who was rated for it at one hide. The arable land is one carucate. There are three villanes, and three cottagers, with one servant. There are twelve acres of meadow, and four acres of wood. It was and is worth ten shillings.”

In the time of Edward I. Broadway was the possession of the family of L'Orti, lords of Curry Rivel. 34 Edward I. Henry de L'Orti obtained licence for a market here on Tuesday, (which market has been long discontinued) and a fair on the feast of St. Aldhelm, the patron saint of the church, and the eight following days.

By an inquisition taken 30 Elizabeth, it was found that Hugh Brook died seized of this manor, which he held of the heirs of George Speke, knight, as of his manor of Whitelackington. It is now the property of Henry William Portman, esq.

The living is a rectory in the deanery of Crewkerne, and the patronage in Lay, esq. The Rev. Mr. Fewtrell, of Hinton St. George, is the present incumbent.

The church, which stands nearly half a mile south from the street, is built in the form of a cross, being in length sixty-four feet from east to west, and from north to south fifty-one feet. The tower contains five bells.

On the south wall of the chancel is an old stone with this inscription:

“In commemoratione Saræ natæ Johis Forde clerici, concionatoris hujus ecclesiæ; et Hannæ uxoris ejus, quæ obiit 28^o Decembris, 1621.

“Disce mori mundo, vivere disce Deo.”

On the north wall of the nave is a very neat mural monument of white and grey marble. On the top of the tablet is an elegant white urn circled with a festoon. Below are the arms, viz. Or, four chevrons gules. Crest, a demi unicorn of the second.

“ Here lieth the body of the Rev. William Fewtrell, A. B. prebendary of Wells, rector of this parish, and of Hinton St. George, and Stocklinch Otterfey, in this county, who died the 16th of May 1777, aged 64.

“ Also the body of Sufanna Fewtrell his wife, (daughter and co-heirefs of Hugh Broom, gent.) who departed this life the 18th of Sept. 1773, aged 61.

“ In tender regard to the memory of two most worthy and affectionate parents, this monument was erected by their surviving children.

“ Near this place lie also the bodies of Richard Knight Fewtrell and William Fewtrell, fons of the said William and Sufanna Fewtrell: Richard died Sept. 24, 1742. William Jan. 11, 1739, aged 7 months.”

In the church-yard is the following infcription:

“ Here lies the body of Agnes Maine, who died July 4, aged 47 years.

Shall then the great in taunting accents fay,
 ‘ What mighty deeds have dignified this clay?
 ‘ Or was she rich in fortune or in blood?’——
 Ah! she was more, much more, for she was good.
 Her life in service and obedience spent,
 She gain’d not riches, but she gain’d content:
 Whilst o’er herself she kept a strict controul,
 And heap’d up treasure that enrich’d her soul.
 Most firm in morals, resolutely just,
 Of softest manners, but a rock in trust:
 Happy in mind, with seriousness endued,
 A feeling heart that teem’d with gratitude.
 Thy friends lament thus soon the grave thy doom,
 Thy mistress lov’d thee, and inscribes thy tomb.
 Go, take thy wages now by Heav’n’s decree,
 Where service is eternal liberty.

“ She lived twenty-nine years in one place of service.”

In the church-yard are the remains of a fine old cross. There is also an ancient yew-tree, the body of which at four feet height is fourteen feet in circumference; the trunk is quite hollow, but it has a fine lofty spreading head.

There is an alms-house in this parish endowed with twenty-one pounds per annum for the maintenance of seven poor persons, who are admitted thereto by the joint approbation of the minister and parish officers.

The births on an average are twelve; the burials ten.

BUCKLAND ST. MARY.

THIS parish, so called from the dedication of its church, lies in the several hundreds of Abdick and Bulston, South Petherton, and Martock; and in the southern extremity of the forest of Neroche. The word Buckland is of Saxon origin, Bocland in that language signifying such lands as were granted by the Saxon kings to their thanes or nobles; and these territories were so called, because, being hereditary and exempt from vulgar services, they were conveyed by charter, and committed to a writing or book. It extends nearly five miles from east to west, and contains three tithings and hamlets.

1. Buckland tithing, in which are twenty-four houses, near the church.
2. Westcomb land, containing twenty-eight houses, eighteen of which are farms from 30l. to 200l. a year.
3. Dommet, in South-Petherton hundred, containing twenty houses, fifteen of which are farms. There are also about thirty single houses and cottages; in the whole about one hundred houses, and five hundred and forty inhabitants.

The situation is pleasant, being under the north ridge of Blackdown hills, and agreeably varied with eminences and vales. That this neighbourhood anciently experienced the rude foot of war, is strongly indicated by the various military relicks that have been discovered, and the strong entrenchments of Neroche castle still frowning over a vast extent of country. On the top of that part of Blackdown which lies within this parish, by the road side from this castle to Chard, are immense quantities of flint stones lying in vast heaps, upwards of sixty yards in circumference, which are called Robin Hood's Butts, and are generally supposed to be the tombs of ancient warriors, who fell during the severe contests betwixt the Danes and Saxons in these parts.

There is a considerable quantity of waste land in this parish, on which the poor are privileged to cut fuel. The cultivated parts are a mixture of arable and pasture; and there are about three hundred acres of woods, which are mostly coppice, but contain some good oak and ash timber. Several brooks run through the parish, containing trout and eels.

A fair for cattle and toys is held here on the Wednesday and Thursday after the 20th of September.

The manor is chiefly dismembered: what little remains is the property of Isaac Elton, of Bristol, esq.

It was in ancient times (as its name imports) thaneland, and in Domesday book is surveyed under the title of lands belonging to the king's thanes, or personal attendants.

“ Brictric and Ulward hold of the king Bochelande. The same held it in the time of king Edward, and gelded for one hide and a half. The arable is three carucates. Two carucates are in demesne, and two villanes, and four cottagers. It is worth twenty shillings.

“ This

“ This land they held of bishop Peter as long as he lived, and paid him for it ten shillings. They now hold it of the king; but since the bishop's death the king has received nothing from it. Of this land the wife of Bolle held three virgates in the time of king Edward.”^a

In the time of Edward I. we find this manor, with the advowson of the church, possessed by the family of Meriet, who had great estates in these parts: other lands in Buckland belonged in the same reign to the family of Ruffell.^b 2 Edward III. the king granted licence to Thomas de Merleberge (or Marlborough) to amortize certain lands in this parish for the maintenance of two chaplains in the church of Isle-Brewers.^c 38 Edward III. John Bays of Yeovil released to Guy de Brien all his right to lands in Buckland St. Mary, and in the advowson of the church of Wanstrow.^d

The church was in 1292 valued at eight marks;^e and 26 Henry VIII. at 12l. 19s. 9½d. It is a rectory in the deanery of Crewkerne, and in the presentation of the family of Popham. The Rev. George Popham, of Taunton, is the present incumbent.

The church is a neat structure, eighty feet long and forty-four feet wide. It consists of a nave, two side ailes, and chancel, all leaded except the last. The nave and ailes are open to the lead. It contains no monument; but on two flat stones are the following inscriptions:

“ Here lyeth the body of Maximilian Kymer, gent. who dyed the 12th of January 1723, aged 76.

“ Also of Eleazer Kymer, gent. who dyed March 13, 1700, aged 93.

“ Also of Gilbert Kymer, gent. who died Dec. 21, 1711, aged 69.

“ Also Rose Kymer his widow, who died March 16, 1739, aged 39.”

In the north aile,

“ Here lieth the body of Parge the son of John and Mary Shire, who died the 24th day of August 1748, aged 7.

“ Also here lieth the body of the Rev. Mr. John Shire, father of the above Parge, who died Nov. 22, 1772, ætat. suæ 72.”

In the church-yard are nine tombs, and a stone cross with the top of the pillar broken off. Here is also a large yew-tree, whose trunk is four yards in circumference at four feet above ground.

^a Lib. Domesday.

^c Inq. ad quod damnum.

^e Taxat. Spiritual.

^b Efc.

^d Rot. claus. 38 Edward III.

C R I C K E T - M A L H E R B E,

A Small parish three miles south from Ilminster, and three east from Chard, situated on elevated ground, under the range of hills called White Down. The soil is cold and wet, but there is plenty of wood. It contains only one farm and ten cottages, and the number of inhabitants is about three-score.

This place assumed the additional name from its having sometime belonged to the ancient family of Malherbe. Domesday surveys it under the simple appellation of Cruchet, as follows:

“ Drogo holds of the earl (Morton) Cruchet. Two thanes held it in Edward the Confessor’s reign, and paid tax for three hides. The arable is four carucates. In demesne is one carucate with one servant, and five villanes, and four cottagers, with half a carucate. There are eight acres of meadow, and eighty acres of wood. It was formerly worth eleven shillings, now thirty shillings.”^a

When the Malherbes came to this estate, or how long they possessed it, does not appear. 12 Henry II. in the aid for marrying the king’s daughter, Robert Malherbe held one knight’s fee and four parts of another of William Malet; and in the same assessment William Malherbe is certified to hold the number of four knights fees.^b

In the successive reigns of Henry IV. V. VI. and Edward IV. the manor of Cricket-Malherbe was possessed by the family of Dynham, who were likewise lords of Buckland-Dynham, Corton, and other manors in this county; and their posterity seem to have inherited it so late as the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII.: for by an inquisition taken at Bridgewater Sept. 18, 1520, it was found that Thomas Dynham, knight, died Nov. 12, 1519, seized of the manor of Cricket-Malherbe, leaving John his son and heir, then of the age of seventeen years.^c This John married Joanna the daughter of John Heron, knight, from whom this lordship passed to the Drows of Stanton. The manor and whole parish now belong to Stephen Pitt, esq.

The living is a rectory in the deanery of Crewkerne, and in the gift of Mr. Pitt aforesaid. The Rev. Mr. Palmer is the present incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a small gothick edifice, consisting of one pace, forty-five feet long and eighteen wide, with a small turret in which are two bells. It contains neither monument, inscription, nor any thing else worth notice.

^a Lib. Domesday.

^b Lib. nig. p. 93, 94.

^c Esc.

C U R L A N D.

CURLAND stands six miles south from Taunton, and the same distance north-west from Chard, situated in a narrow flat at the foot of the north ridge of Blackdown. It comprises a small hamlet of the name of Britty, in which are two houses; the whole number is twenty-five, and of inhabitants about one hundred and twenty-six. Most of the habitations are small, thatched, rough-stone, cottages, some having two floors, others only one.

The lands are chiefly arable; but there is some pasture, and a common, on which all the poor have a right of cutting fuel and turf. The roads are narrow, rough, and stony. This village is famous for scythe stones, which the inhabitants dig on Blackdown.

This place being originally a member of Staple-Fitzpaine, is not particularly noticed in the Conqueror's survey. It passed along with the said manor for several centuries, till being alienated therefrom, it fell into different hands; and in the reign of Edward VI. we find it the property of Thomas Reve and George Cotton, who conveyed it to Valentine Brown; and he 7 Eliz. to Robert Howse. 38 Eliz. lands were held here by John Dorchester, who, 2d of March, had licence to alienate the same to William Powell, D. D. Henry Seymour, of Sherborne, esq; is now lord of this manor.

Curland was anciently considered only as a chapel to Curry-Mallet, but being erected into a parish, is now a rectory in the deanery of Crewkerne, and held by the rev. William Speke of Jordans in the parish of Ashill.

The church is a small building of one pace, and contains nothing remarkable.

The christenings are yearly on an average seven; the burials three.

*MS. Donat.

C U R R Y - R I V E L.

THIS is a very considerable village, situated at the northern extremity of the hundred, two miles west from Langport, and eleven east from Taunton; the great road betwixt those towns lying through it.

The parish is extensive and populous: the village consists of fifty-seven houses, forming several irregular streets near the church; besides which there are three hamlets, viz. Hambridge (so denominated from a county bridge here thrown over the Isle which runs through this parish;) Heal, in which is a pleasant seat belonging to Mrs. Powel; and Wick. In these three hamlets are forty houses; which, with nearly fifty more standing singly and on the side of the moor, make about one hundred and fifty in all. The number of inhabitants in the whole parish is about eight hundred.

The

The soil is chiefly of the stone-rush kind; there are several quarries of blue lime stone, fit for building, and white lyas; in which are found bivalve shells of the venus, tellinæ, and other forts. They have likewise here an excellent kind of broad paving stone, which is frequently raised ten feet long and three broad.

Among the great quantities of wood with which this parish abounds, elm seems to be the most, and oak the least thriving. Of the latter species, however, a singular curiosity occurs in a field near the Angel Inn, where there is an oak, which bears acorns of an uncommon size, being more than thrice the usual dimensions; and by some experiments made by an eminent naturalist, it appears that the plants which they produce grow twice as fast as those raised from common acorns.

The inhabitants have a right of commonage in the adjoining moors, and in the forest of Neroche.

The north side of this parish is a bold ridge of hills, which rises with a steep ascent about four hundred feet, from West-Sedgmoor; the slope being finely waved, indented, and clothed with beautiful hanging woods: these woods alternately swell into bold projections, and recede into fine hollows, forming a grand profile when viewed from the east or west. Within a cove open to Sedgmoor, on the very top of this ridge, is Burton-Pinfent, the seat of the Earl of Chatham. The house is a large irregular building, erected at different periods, and composed of various materials; but the modern part is mostly brick. The apartments are elegant, and contain some excellent paintings.* The principal front is to the north, commanding a rich and very extensive prospect of all the flat country between Mendip and the Quantock hills, the channel and Welch mountains. Immediately under the eye is a beautiful moor, level as a bowling-green, and covered with the finest verdure, to the extent of near six miles in length, and from one to three miles in width, skirted thick with villages. From this point more than thirty churches may be distinctly seen.

* The Dining-room is 35 feet by 21, and 16 feet high; ornamented with four whole-length portraits, and some fine three-quarter lengths.

In the Stone Hall, 27 feet by 18 $\frac{1}{2}$, and 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, are, a fine old painting of our Saviour when taken down from the cross, several landscapes, and many old half-length portraits.

The Drawing-Room is 33 feet by 21, and 15 feet high, hung with green damask. Over the door is a very fine painting of a lady leaning on a table; the drapery excellent, colouring chaste. Over the chimney-piece, an admirable painting of a favourite spaniel.

The Bird-Room 20 feet by 24, and 11 high, salmon-coloured stucco. Here are four fine landscapes, with birds, fowls, and rabbits; the attitudes natural. These paintings are six feet six by five feet nine, and executed by Bogdani.

The Library is 35 by 18, and 11 high, painted sea-green, embellished with Le Brun's battles, and the triumphal entry of Alexander into Babylon; a half-length of one of the present family, and two others.

The Ball-Room 60 feet by 28, and 17 feet high. Six fine whole-length portraits, viz.—the late Earl and the present Countess of Chatham, Earl Temple, Marquis of Granby, Admirals Saunders and Boscawen.

On the northeast point, at the distance of about two furlongs from the house, is a fine column of white stone, one hundred and forty feet high, built on a smooth green projecting knoll, with a steep declivity of more than three hundred feet down to the edge of the moor. This pillar was erected by the late earl of Chatham to the memory of sir William Pynsent, and cost two thousand pounds. On one side of the pedestal (which is about twenty-five feet high) is the following inscription:

“ Sacred to the memory of sir William Pynsent.

“ *Hoc saltem fungar inani munere.*”

The south or back front of the house looks into a park perfectly level, finely wooded with large elm and other trees, and commands a very fine view to the south, southeast, and northwest, bounded by that high ridge of land which stretching from near Sherborne in Dorsetshire extends to Columstoke Beacon on Blackdown. The pleasure-grounds on the brow of the hill are elegantly disposed, and admit of great variety. At the end of a narrow walk, shaded with laurels and other evergreens, is an urn of white marble, surrounded with a festoon, and supported on a square basement. This urn is elegantly shaped, and the sculpture admirably executed.

On the front is this inscription:

“ Sacred to pure affection, this simple urn stands a witness of unceasing grief for him, who, excelling in whatever is most admirable, and adding to the exercise of the sublimest virtues the sweet charm of refined sentiment and polished wit, by gay and social commerce, rendered beyond comparison happy the course of domestick life, and bestowed a felicity inexpressible on her, whose faithful love was blessed in a pure return, that raised her above every other joy but the parental one—and that still shared with him. His generous country, with publick monuments, has eternized his fame. This humble tribute is but to sooth the sorrowing breast of private woe.”

On the back,

“ To the memory of William Pitt, earl of Chatham, this marble is inscribed by Hester his beloved wife, 1781.”^b

With regard to the landed property of this place, it hath had a variety of families for its owners. In Edward the Confessor's reign it was the demesne of the crown, and had a church, as we read in that notable Norman record called Domesday, wherein Curry is thus surveyed:

“ The king holds Churi. King Edward the Confessor held it. It never paid tax, nor is it known how many hides are there. The arable is thirteen carucates. In demesne are three carucates, and five servants, and twenty villanes, and two cottagers,

^b This illustrious senator, whose character is too well known to need our encomiums, was created viscount Pitt, of Burton-Pynsent, in the county of Somerset, and earl of Chatham, in the county of Kent, July 30, 1766, 6 Geo. III. His lordship's arms are, *sable*, a fess chequé, *or* and *azure*, between three bezants. Crest, on a wreath, a crane close, proper, beaked and membered *or*, holding his dexter foot upon an anchor erect *or*.

with ten ploughs. There are forty acres of meadow, and a wood two miles long, and one mile broad. It yields twenty-one pounds and fifty pence, allowing twenty to the ounce.

“ From this manor is taken one virgate of land. Bretel held it of earl Moreton, and it is worth ten shillings and eight-pence.

“ The three manors of Nord-Peret, Sud-Peret, and Churi, in the time of king Edward, paid the farm of one night with its appendages.

“ In the church of Curi is half a hide. A priest has there one carucate. Eddida the monk holds in free alms of the king twelve acres of land. There are eighty acres of wood and pasture. It is worth five shillings.”^c

It seems to have continued in the crown till the reign of Richard the first, when it was granted with Langport to Richard Revel, or Rivel, a person of great note, and sheriff of the counties of Devon and Cornwall, for several successive years.^d

This Richard left an only daughter, by name Sabina, who was wedded to Henry L'Orti, or de Urtiaco, from which match Curry became the inheritance of that family. In 21 Henry III. this Henry obtained licence of the king to impark his woods here, in order to be exempt from the regard of the neighbouring forest of Neroche.^e He died 26 Henry III. and Sabina his wife surviving him had livery of the lands of her inheritance.

To him succeeded another of his name, who was in great estimation with king Edw. I. in 25th of whose reign he was summoned to parliament amongst the barons of this realm, and soon after procured a charter of free warren in his demesne lands in this village;^f a liberty which, after the Norman conquest, was absolutely necessary for every landholder who was disposed to enjoy himself on his own territories. He deceased 14 Edward II. leaving issue a third Henry, who had livery of his lands, and died 15 Edward III. then seized of this manor, with the advowson of the church, which he held of the king in chief by the service of one knight's fee.^g He was succeeded by John his son and heir, who inherited the estate, but left no male issue.

After which this manor passed to the family of Montacute, and from them to the Beauforts, marquises of Dorset.

In the reign of Henry VII. it belonged to the bishop of Bath and Wells, who alienated it to the bishop of London. It afterwards came to the crown, and

30 Henry VIII. was granted to the duke of Norfolk. 3 Eliz. it was held in chief by Henry lord Strange and lady Margaret his wife, with remainder to the heirs of the body of Charles late duke of Suffolk; but it seems to have been alienated shortly after: for 8 Eliz. Thomas Snagge and Jeffery Morley are certified to be lords thereof.^h

34 Eliz. a yearly rent was paid out of Curry-Rivel to the dean and chapter of Wells.

^c Lib. Domesday.

^e Cart. 21 Hen. III. m. 6.

^g E/c.

^d Cart. in Turr. Lond.

^f Cart. 32 Edw. I. n. 35.

^h MS. donat.

42 Eliz. Roger Forte appears to have been lord of this manor,¹ which after passing through several other hands came at length to the Acland family; and being now divided belongs to Mrs. Maria Acland, and William Barber, esq; who hold court-leet and baron annually.

In 1292, 20 Edw. I. the church was valued at thirty marks;² but 26 Hen. VIII. at 13l. 16s. It was appropriated by bishop Erghum in 1391 to the priory of Bysham in Berks. 8 Eliz. the rectory and advowson of the vicarage belonged to William Clifton, esq; in whose family it remained for some descents: they seem likewise to have had some share in the manor. The patronage is now vested in lady Chatham and George Speke, of Jordans near Ilminster, esq. The rev. Samuel Alford is the present incumbent. The vicarage is worth about 100l. per annum; but has neither glebe, queen's bounty, nor any private donation.

The church stands on an eminence, and is a very handsome structure, composed of a nave, chancel, and two side aisles, covered with slate. At the west end is a large embattled tower, with a clock and five bells: under the battlements thereof, on the south side, is a statue of St. Andrew, its patron saint. The roof is twenty-eight feet high, but plain; that of the chancel is twenty-six feet, ceiled in square compartments between the ribs of the arches. The roof is supported by light and elegant clustered pillars, painted marble colour. The pulpit is of mahogany, finely carved and gilded.

In the chancel is a stately tomb, with an arched canopy, on the top of which are four reclining cherubs, and arms; *argent*, a chevron, *or*, between three bezants. On a chief *ermine*, three cinquefoils *gules*. Crest, a redbreast sitting on a wreathed murion. On this tomb lie the effigies, in stone, of two men in complete armour; but much mutilated. At their heads is this inscription:

"Here lyeth the body of Marmaduke Jennings, esq; who was buried the 25th of April 1625. Ætat. 58.

"And also Robert Jennings, esq; who was buried May 7, 1630. Ætat. 32."

The Jennings's were of Burton-Pynsent. Mary the daughter and coheir of Thomas Jennings, esq; was married to sir William Pynsent, bart. whose family gave the additional name of that estate.

At their feet is the following inscription:

"Et pater et natus tumulo conduntur eodem:
 Quis renuat cum mors imperiosa vocat?
 Prævius est genitor: patre dempto vivere nollet
 Filius; officium præstitit ille suum.
 Hinc sibi bina meus lector documenta capeffat;
 Quo possit recte vivere, velle mori."

At one end of this tomb is inscribed,
 "If age or youth could quitt us from the graue
 Or all th' endowments that belong to both

¹ MS. donat.

² Taxat. Spiritual.

Wee would implead th' unequal fates and fave
 The father for his age, the fon for's youth.
 But since intomb'd together here they lie
 What shall I fay but this, that all must dy."

On the sides of this tomb are the portraitures of many children kneeling, and two little beds, with three infants in one, and two in the other; together with the effigies of Mary Powel, Fran. Bishop, and Elizabeth Townsend.

Under the north wall, at the end of the aisle, are five gothick niches, in which lie effigies in stone of several branches of the Jennings and the Trevelyan families; but much mutilated.

On the remains of an old broken tomb is this legend:

"Here lyeth the bodie of Raphe the sonne of Raphe Trevillian, who died April 1624, aged 27."

"When thou kneeleft down to pray to God
 Remember him in hart and word
 If at the sacrament thou bee
 Beleave in Christ that died for thee,
 Trevillian's wife dur'inge her life 56
 Yeares, and *die* her husband's mother."

Near the above is a stone tomb, on the tablet of which is this inscription:

"Here lyeth Robert Jennings, deceased the 10th of December 1593."

"As thou art now sometime was I
 But now as thou must be,
 In life a man, a man is dust
 Inclosed in clay you see.
 Doe good therefore, this is the state
 Of all that yeildeth breath;
 For sodenlye death on them seife,
 And brings them to the earth.
 Here is my home till trumpet fongs
 And Christ for me doth call,
 Then shalle I ryse to lyfe againe,
 No more to dye at alle."

On a monument of black marble in the east wall:

"Here lyeth the body of Marmaduke Jennings, esq; who died Dec. 7, 1660. He was son of Mar. Jennings, esq; who also lyeth here by."

"Here lyeth the body of Ann Pitt, wife of John Pitt, of Meriot, esq; who dyed July 16, 1678, who was the daughter of Mar. Jennings, esq."

¹ This is truly copied.

At the east end of the south aisle are three plain mural monuments of black stone to the Powel family:

"Here lyeth the body of Samuel Powel, esq; who dyed July 7, 1738, aged 46 years, whose predecessors, for two generations, lye buried in the chancel under the communion table, from one side to the other.

"Samuel Powel, his eldest son, died Jan. 24, 1739, aged 17.

"To the memory of Henry Powel, esq; the last male issue of that ancient family. He executed the office of high sheriff of this county in the year 1759, with great reputation to himself and satisfaction to his friends. His regular and exemplary attendance on the publick offices of religion, declared the disposition of his mind as a christian: his benevolence, affability, and humanity, whereby he acquired the love and esteem of all ranks and conditions whilst living, and the grief universally shewn at his death, are sufficient indications of his character as a member of society. He died March 14, 1769, aged 39."

Arms, parted per pale, three lions rampant *langued*.

"To the memory of Sarah Powel, (relict of Samuel Powel, esq;) whose liberal hospitality, engaging affability, sincerity in friendship, and beneficence to the poor, rendered her amiable in life, and in death universally regretted. She died March 26, 1783, aged 90."

In the chancel floor:

"Here lieth the body of George Speke, esq; son of George Speke, esq; who died Nov. 18, 1758, aged 25 years."

Here are also six flat stones with inscriptions to many branches of the Jennings family.

On another stone:

"Here waits in expectation of the last day John Atwood. What kind of a man he was that day will determine. He died April 21, 1765, aged 73.

"Underneath this stone (at his particular request) are deposited the remains of Richard John Atwood, who died May 14, 1775, ætat. 37.

"Also those of Louisa Ann Atwood, his daughter, who died Aug. 31, 1772, an infant."

On another stone:

H. S.

"Thomas Alford, A. M. hujus parochiæ vicarius, qui in medio vitæ curriculo, heu! finem attigit, longiori vitâ dignus, nisi meliori dignior. Obijt omnibus suis admodum flebilis, sed nulli flebilior quam charæ uxori, quæ hoc novissimo pignore pium animi ardorem testari voluit.

Anno { salutis 1708,
 { ætatis suæ 36."

Here

Here are also stones in the floor with the names of Walsh, White, Hilliard, and Podger.

Over the south door is a list of donations to the poor of the parish of Curry-Rivel:

“Mrs. Johanna Alford, of Farrington in the county of Berks, gave by her will the sum of 20l. every year, for ever, to ten families of the second poor residing and inhabiting within this parish. To be distributed each year between Michaelmas and Christmas by the minister and churchwardens.

“Mrs. Barthya Atwood, widow of Richard John Atwood, late of St. James’s-street, London, (whose remains are deposited in this chancel) gave by her will 100l. which, with the addition of 10l. 15s. from the poor’s stock, was laid out in the purchase of 200l. in the three per cent. consolidated annuities, the interest of which stock is to be laid out in bread, and distributed to the poor on Christmas-day and New-Year’s-day, for ever.”

“Marmaduke Alford gave a new communion table and railing, with a bible, common-prayer book, and surplice, to the church.”

The births on an annual average are twenty-eight; the burials seventeen.

E A R N S H I L L.

SOUTHWARD from Curry-Rivel is a very ancient spot, but now in a manner depopulated, called Earnshill, or Hearnshill, written in Domesday book *Erneshele* and *Ernesfel*, and probably so denominated from some Saxon owner. In the said survey the place is thus described:

“Ulward holds of Roger de Corcelle Erneshele. Living held it in the time of king Edward, and paid for it at the rate of half a hide. The arable is one carucate and a half: in demesne is one carucate, with one servant, and three cottagers. There are eight acres of meadow, and eight acres of pasture. It is worth twelve shillings.”

“Girard holds Ernesfel. Living held it in the time of king Edward, and gelded for one hide of land. The arable consists of one carucate. There is one cottager, and two servants, and six acres of meadow, and ten acres of wood. It was formerly, and is now, worth thirty shillings.”

It is evident, that in the Saxon times these lands were only one manor, as we see in the above extract they were both possessed by the same person of the name of Living. Small as it was, the Conqueror disjointed it, as he did many other manors,

* Lib. Domesday.

to gratify the numerous train that attended him, and looked up to him each for a share of his newly acquired territory.

These parcels of land were however reunited soon after the conquest, and in process of time bestowed upon the abbey of Muchelney. In 30 Hen. VIII. the manor was granted to Edward earl of Hertford, in the schedule of whose estates it is valued at 14l. 10s. 8d. per annum.^b It afterwards belonged to the Jennings's, and is now the property of Mrs. Coombe, relict of the late Richard Coombe, esq. The seat is a modern building of brick and free-stone, and is pleasantly situated on a rising ground, finely interspersed with elm and other timber trees.

This place had anciently a chapel appendant to Curry-Rivel,^c but was afterwards erected into a parish of itself: the benefice is rectorial, and in the valuation of Hen. VIII. was rated at 2l. 1s. 0½d. a pension of two shillings was paid out of it to the vicar of Curry-Rivel.

When and by what means the church was destroyed, we have no account transmitted to us.

^b MS. valor in the possession of his grace the duke of Somerset.

^c Dr. Hutton's Collections in the Harleian Library.

C U R R Y - M A L L E T .

THIS parish lies in the western extremity of the hundred, on the borders of North Curry, and, including the small hamlet of Stewley, contains fifty-three houses, and about two hundred and seventy inhabitants. The greater part of the houses, which are meanly built, form a straggling street near the church. The rest are called High-street, or High Curry-Mallet, in which is an ancient mansion belonging to Mr. Pine, the only freeholder in the parish. Near this house was formerly a small chapel, but it has long since been demolished. The turnpike road from Langport to Taunton is made through a part of this parish.

Its situation is flat and woody: the soil a stiff clay, and produces principally wheat, beans, peas, and vetches. There is rather more arable than pasture: the former worth on an average eight shillings, the latter twenty shillings an acre. It has a right of common in West-Sedgmoor.

A revel is held here on the feast of St. James.

In the Conqueror's time this manor was possessed by Roger de Corcelle, or Churchill, an illustrious Norman, whose estates here are thus surveyed:

“ Roger de Corcelle holds of the king Curi. Brictric held it in the time of king Edward, and paid tax for three hides and a half. The arable is four carucates,
“ whereof

“ whereof in demesne is one hide; and there are two carucates, and two servants, and
 “ eleven villanes, and seven cottagers, with three carucates and a half. There are
 “ twelve acres of meadow, and five acres of pasture, and half a mile of wood in
 “ length and breadth. It was worth four pounds, now one hundred shillings.”

“ Roger himself holds Curi. Celric held it in the time of Edward the Confessor,
 “ and was rated at three hides and a half. The arable is four carucates, of which
 “ in demesne is one hide, and there is one carucate, with one servant, and ten vil-
 “ lanes, and seven cottagers, with three carucates and a half. There are ten acres of
 “ meadow, and five acres of pasture, and half a mile of wood in length and breadth.
 “ It was worth four pounds, now one hundred shillings. These two lands Roger holds
 “ for one manor.”^a

The lords of this place, from whom in after days it assumed its additional name, were personages of most distinguished eminence in the several periods wherein they lived.

The first of the Malets, or Mallets, of whom any particular mention is made in history, is William Malet, who distinguished himself in the memorable battle of Hastings, under the banners of the victorious Norman; and was one of those who were deputed to see the body of Harold, there slain, decently interred. In the third year after this event, this William was sheriff for Yorkshire. By Hefilia his wife he left issue a son called Robert,^b a great favourite of king William; from whom he obtained immense estates in various counties, which are specified in the great survey of that reign. He likewise held the office of great chamberlain of England; but siding with Robert Curthose, in the reign of Henry the first, he was disinherited of his property, and banished the kingdom. To him succeeded William Malet, who is mentioned as a benefactor to the abbey of Glastonbury;^c and after him another William, who 2 Hen. II. paid the sum of twenty-five pounds for danegeld in this county;^d and in the twelfth year of the same reign, upon the assessment of the aid for marrying the king's daughter, he certified the knight's fees he then held to be in number upwards of twenty-one of the old feoffment, and upwards of two knights fees of the new:^e for all these fees; in 14 Hen. II. he paid the sum of fifteen pounds twelve shillings and ten-pence. He left issue William Malet his son and heir, who, 7 Ric. I. upon paying the fine of one hundred pounds, had livery of the lands of his inheritance. This William resided at Curry, which was then the principal seat of his barony; and 12 John served the office of sheriff for this county and Dorsetshire. He married Alice the daughter of Thomas Basset, of Hedington in the county of Oxford, and had issue one son William, (who died without issue) and several daughters, one of whom, Helewise by name, being married to sir Hugh Ponz, or Poinz, carried this manor, which she had for her share in the division of her father's lands, to the Poinz family.

^a Lib. Domesday.

^c Cartular. ejusd. Monast.

^e Lib. nig. 93.

^b Dugd. Bar. i, iii.

^d Rot. pip. 2 Hen. II.

The aforefaid fir Hugh Poinz died 4 Hen. III. leaving iffue Nicholas Poinz his fon and heir, who, 38 Hen. III. upon the collection of the aid then levied for making the king's eldeft fon a knight, paid twenty-three pounds nine fhillings and five-pence for the moiety of the fees of William Mallet.^f This Nicholas was one of thofe barons that took up arms againft the king, and died 2 Edw. I. then feized of the manor of Curry, which he is certified to have held of the king in capite by military fervice.^g To which Nicholas fucceeded Hugh his fon and heir, who 2 Edward I. doing homage, had livery of his lands; and 11 Edw. I. paid fifty pounds for his relief of the moiety of the barony of Mallet. He was fummone to parliament amongft the barons of this realm from the year 1295 to 1307, in which laft year he died feized of Curry, which he held as a moiety of a barony of the king in chief by the fervice of one knight's fee.^h He left iffue Nicholas Poinz his heir, who was, at the date of his faid father's deceafe, of the age of thirty years; and in the fame year had livery of all his lands. This Nicholas was in the Scottifh wars in the latter part of the reign of Edward the firft, and the commencement of that of Edward the fecond, when he had fummone to parliament.ⁱ He took to wife Elizabeth the daughter of Millicent de Montealt, by whom, deceafing 5 Edw. II. he left iffue one fon of the name of Hugh, then eighteen years of age. To this Hugh was granted by king Edward the fecond a licence for a market in this his manor of Curry on Mondays, and a fair yearly on the eve, day and morrow of the feaft of All Saints.^k 18 Edw. II. he received the honour of knighthood, and had likewife fummone to parliament^l by the title of lord Poyntz, baron of Curry-Mallet, till the year 1337, when he died feized of the manor and advowfon of the church. Soon after the above date, we find the family of Gournay poffeffed of the manor of Curry-Mallet, from whom it came to the crown.

In a parliament held at Westminster 11 Edw. III. it having been determined that the king's eldeft fon fhould from that time forward poffefs the title of duke of Cornwall; this manor of Curry, with many others, was appropriated towards the fupport of the faid dignity. It was afterwards granted out by the crown to divers perfons; but ftill remains the property of the Prince of Wales, and as fuch, is parcel of the dutchy of Cornwall.

The church, valued in 1292 at fifteen marks, is a rectory in the deanery of Crewkerne. The Prince of Wales, as lord of the manor, is patron, and the rev. William Speke, B. D. the prefent incumbent.

The church (which is dedicated to St. James) is a Gothic ftructure, ninety-eight feet long, and forty-four feet wide, confifting of a nave, chancel, a north and fmall fouth aile, and porch, all tiled except the nave and north aile, which are leaded. At the weft end is a plain embattled tower, fifty feet high, containing five fmall bells. The chancel has been lately rebuilt, the roof nineteen feet high, with a neat plain ceiling.

^f Rot. pip. 38 Hen. III.^g Efc.^h Efc.ⁱ Dugd. Bar. 2, 2.^k Cart. 16 Edw. II.

In the north aisle is a large tomb, in which are deposited the remains of one of the family of Mallet; but the inscriptions are quite illegible. About sixty years since, on opening this tomb, the corpse was found entire, with one of the legs drawn up; which corresponds with the tradition that the person interred herein had a contracted leg.

In the same aisle is a small mural monument of alabaster of the Ionick order, on which is the effigy of a lady kneeling at a reading stand, with two children reclined at bottom, but no inscription.

In the fourth aisle is an antique mural monument of alabaster. Two round detached columns of the Ionick order support an open pediment. Underneath, in two arched recesses, are the statues of a man and woman kneeling on cushions; and on the tablet is the following inscription; viz.

“Obdormiunt sub hoc marmore Johannes Pyne de Curry Mallet, armiger, et Juliana Uxor ejus carissima, qui mortalitatis pallium exuentes (ille 25 Decembris 1609, hæc 2 Maii 1628) ad horrendum tubæ sonum immortalitatis stolam præstolantur. Denaria prole felices solum tamen natu secundum Hugonem Pyne de Cathanger armigerum habuere parentalia curantem, cujus impensis hoc quaecunque monumentum debiti officii testimonium positum et consecratum fecit 1642.”

The former inscription on stone being effaced, it has been copied on a brass plate which is affixed.

In the chancel, on the north side, is a monument, with the following inscription:

“Radulphus Mighill sacræ theologiæ baccalaureus theologus eximius omni linguarum artium scientiarum genere longe eruditissimus sapientia et vitæ sanctitate clarus evangelicæ doctrinæ præconem semper agens et docendi assiduitate reverendissimus annis plus minus triginta septem hujus ecclesiæ pastor vigilantissimus magno de se apud omnes desiderio relicto sic sepultus jacet. Mortalitem in exiit vicesimo tertio die mensis Julij, anno ætatis suæ septuagesimo aºnoq. doñi, 1633.”

In the chancel, on the north side, on a plain oval tablet of black marble:

“To the memory of the rev. Charles Pulteney, late rector of this place. Ob: May 6th, 1771, ætat. 66.”

On a plain oval tablet of white marble:

“This cenotaph is inscribed to the memory of Geo. A. Pulteney, esq; who, after twelve years distinguished services, was promoted by sir George Rodney to the command of his Majesty's ship the Prince Edward of 64 guns, and died on board her off the coast of Ireland, May 20th, 1781, ætat. 27.

“Virtutem discite ex illo verosque labores,

“Fortunam ex aliis.”

D O N Y A T.

THIS parish is situated two miles southwest from Ilminster, and four miles north from Chard. The hamlet of Widney, containing twelve houses, and a part of Crock-street, belong to this parish. The rest of the houses are mostly situated near the church; the whole number being about fifty, and of inhabitants near three hundred. Not more than half a mile east from the church is the ancient manor house, called Park Farm, which was formerly a feat belonging to one of the dukes of Somerset.

This parish is pleasantly situated, and well wooded and watered, the river Ilse running through it in its way to Ilminster. Over this stream a stone bridge of one arch has been erected, and is kept in repair by the commissioners of the turnpike. Here are also three timber bridges, repaired by the lord of the manor.

About a mile northeast from the church is a circular eminence called Heron Hill; on the top of which is a fine plantation of firs, intermixed with a few beeches, and covering an area which contains near two acres. This plantation was made by the late Richard Coombes, esq; of Earnshill, and is in a thriving state. The soil of this hill is light and sandy; but that of the parish in general is a good loamy stone rush, and produces good crops of wheat, peas, barley, oats, and clover, with a few turnips; but improved husbandry is little understood in this and several of the neighbouring parishes. The soil abounds with lime-stone and coarse yellowish flints; but little, if any, marle has been found here. Here are many large orchards. The price of labour is one shilling a day and cyder.

In the hamlet of Crock-street are three potteries, in which a considerable quantity of coarse earthen ware is made.

Here is a labourers club consisting of eighty-four members, who contribute two-pence a week each for their mutual support in times of sickness and in old age; and by these means the parochial rates are much easier than in divers other parishes.

A revel is held here on the Tuesday following Allhallows-day.

Here is an alms-house founded by John Dunster, of London, who, by his last will dated August 1625, gave the sums of 600l. 100l. and 20l. to the following uses, viz. 600l. for the purchasing of lands, to be conveyed and assured to certain trustees, who were enjoined to bestow the rents and profits thereof, "towards the perpetual maintenance of six poor people; *i. e.* three men and three women, in the alms-house of "Donyat," which he had before that time founded and erected. "The men to be "of the age of fifty-six years at least, and unmarried; and the women to be fifty "at least, and unmarried." They were to be of the parish of Donyat, if such were there found; if not, they were to be of the parishes of Ilminster and Broadway.

The said sum of 100l. was also bequeathed for "*the relief*" of the poor in the said alms-house. The 20l. he bequeathed to the minister and churchwardens of Donyat

for the time being, to remain, and be delivered from churchwarden to churchwarden successively, for a stock for the said church.

By a deed dated 22 Novemb. 10 Car. I. it appears that the executors of John Dunster's will purchased some fee-farm rents to the amount of forty-six pounds per annum, out of the manors and rectories of Deverell-Longbridge, and Monckton-Deverell, in the county of Wilts.

In the Saxon times there were no less than three manors here, all of which were held by one person; but at the conquest being reduced to one manor, it then became the property of Robert earl of Morton, as it is recorded in Domesday book:

“ Drogo holds of the earl Doniet. Adulfus, Sawin, and Dunstan, held it for three manors in the time of king Edward, and gelded for five hides. The arable is five carucates. In demesne is one carucate, and three servants, and six villanes, and nine bordars, with two ploughs. There is a mill not rated, and twenty acres of meadow, and fifty acres of pasture, and a park. It was and is worth one hundred shillings. This manor pays a rent to Curi, the king's manor, of five sheep with their lambs.”^a

In the subsequent records this manor is certified to be held of the king in capite by the family of Montacute, as parcel of the large manor of Shepton-Montacute in this county. They had here a capital seat and mansion, which William de Montacute, 2 Edward III. caused to be fortified and embattled; but having done this without licence, he was obliged to sue the king's pardon, which he obtained the following year;^b as likewise to impark a certain portion of his lands within this parish, the greatest part whereof seems to have belonged to him.^c This William was afterwards advanced to the title of earl of Salisbury, and died seized of Donyat 17 Edw. III.^d

From this family it came after many descents to that of Pole. 33 Hen. VIII. it was valued at 27l. 19s. 6d.^e being then parcel of the estates of Margaret countess of Sarum, widow of sir Richard Pole, and mother to Cardinal Pole. The said Margaret was attainted in parliament 31 Henry VIII. and beheaded 33 Henry VIII. On her death it reverted to the crown, and was granted to Edward earl of Hertford, in whose schedule it is valued at 31l. 5s. 11d.^f We next find it in the possession of lord Lovel, who afterwards sold it to Richard Coombes, esq; of Earnshill, of whose widow, Mrs. Ann Coombes, it is now the property.

The living was in the year 1292 valued at eight marks,^g and 26 Hen. VIII. at 15l. 15s. It is in the deanery of Crewkern. The patronage of the rectory is appendant to the manor; and the rev. Mr. Thomas is the present incumbent.

The church (which is dedicated to the Virgin Mary) is eighty feet long, and forty-two feet wide; consisting of a nave, chancel, north and south ailes, and a porch, the whole covered with lead. At the west end is a quadrangular embattled tower sixty-

^a Lib. Domesday.

^c Cart. antiq.

^e Dugd. Bar. v. 2. p. 292.

^g Taxat. Spiritual.

^b Pat. 3 Edw. III. p. 2. m. 24.

^d Efc.

^f MS. valor.

three feet high, with a turret at one corner, and a clock and four bells. This church is damp and dirty, and the pews, seats, and pavement, going fast to decay.

Over the communion table is a small, but very neat, mural monument of white marble, terminated with a cone of grey marble three feet high, on which is the following inscription:

“ Underneath lies the body of the rev. Charles Campbell, A. M. rector of this parish, who departed this life the 29th day of May 1746, aged 32 years.

“ Also the body of Mrs. Bridget Campbell his mother, widow of John Campbell, of Dublin, M. D. She departed this life the 26th day of December 1750, aged 65 years.

“ Her sincere piety, and firm belief of a better life after this, she manifested by her true parental affection. For she blessed her children with an early, and strictly religious education. Out of a deep sense of the inestimable worth of that treasure, this stone is erected to her memory.”

W E S T - D O W L I S H.

WEST-DOWLISH is a small parish situated one mile south from Ilminster, to which it adjoins, consisting of the two hamlets of Moolham and Oxenford, which, together, contain about ten houses, and about fifty-six inhabitants.

The land is generally good, being about two-thirds pasture, and the rest arable.

Within this parish there is a quarry of large hard stone, with which the church of Ilminster, and some others in the neighbourhood were built. It contains a few fossils of the cornu ammonis, venus, and belemnite kinds.

We have no mention of this Dowlish in the Norman survey. After the conquest it was some time held by the lords of Donyat. It was in the reign of Edward I. the property of the family of Wake,^a of whom Ralph Wake, or de Wake, died seized thereof 32 Edw. I. In the reign of Edw. III. it was held by John Wake, who in 1347 enfeoffed Isabel the wife of John de Keines of this his said manor.^b To which Isabel succeeded Thomas Keines her son and heir, who died seized of West-Dowlish 35 Edw. III. This Thomas had a son of the name of John, who inherited the same; after whom we find it possessed by another John, who deceased 7 Hen. V. and was succeeded by a third John Keines, who died the following year, viz. 8 Hen. V. then certified to be seized of the manor of West-Dowlish, and the advowson of the church.^c

^a The Wakes were likewise lords of the other Dowlish in South-Petherton hundred, and gave the name thereto to distinguish it from this.

^b Etc.

^c Ibid.

Joan, the daughter of the last John Keines, was married to John Speke, esq; who in her right possessing this manor, it became the inheritance of that ancient family; the rev. W. Speke, B. D. of Jordans, being the present lord.

The benefice of West-Dowlifh is rectorial, and has of old been appendant to the manor. It is now a sinecure. The rev. Septimus Collinson, fellow of Queen's college in Oxford, is the present incumbent.

The church has been in ruins more than a century: it was dedicated to St. John Baptist, and in 1535 was valued in the king's books at 3l. 7s. 6d. The church-yard still remains, and has eleven ancient tombs in it, but almost overgrown with briars and nettles. The inhabitants attend the church of East-Dowlifh.

D R A Y T O N.

AT the distance of nine miles eastward from Ilminster, and two west from Langport, stands Drayton, the river Parret dividing it from Muchelney, and the Ile from Lambrook and Kingsbury.

This parish is flat, damp, and woody, and is almost surrounded by moors. It contains about fifty houses, which are mostly built with rough stone, or mud, thatched. Forty of them form the village of Drayton, an irregular street near the church; three others are in the hamlet of Week, one mile northwest; and the remainder are separate houses. The number of souls about two hundred and sixty-eight.

The lands are chiefly a mixture of meadow and pasture, and on an average worth thirty shillings an acre. There is however a considerable share of arable in common fields, which produce good crops of wheat and barley, worth at least twenty shillings per acre. The stone here is a strong lias. The roads are rough in summer, and miry in winter.

The manor anciently belonged to the abbey of Muchelney, as appears from the following record:

“ The church itself holds Draitune. In king Edward's time it gelded for twenty hides. The arable is fifteen carucates, whereof in demesne are eleven hides, and two virgates and a half; and there are six carucates, and ten servants, and sixteen villanes, and fourteen cottagers, with nine ploughs. There are fifty acres of meadow, and pasture two miles in length and one in breadth. A wood two miles long, and one and a half wide. Of these twenty hides Celeric and Ulward hold two. These were held by Bricuin and Leuing of the abbey, in the time of king Edward, and were inseparable from it. There are four cottagers, and three acres of meadow, and thirty-five acres of pasture, and seven acres of wood. The whole is worth ten pounds.”

* Lib. Domesday.

In the year 1293 the estates of the said abbey in this place were valued at 8l. 12s. 6d.* The monks continued to enjoy the manor till the dissolution of their house, when it was conferred by king Henry VIII. on Edward earl of Hertford. It was afterwards alienated, and became the property of the Trevelyan family.

The patronage of the church was anciently in the abbot and convent of Muchelney aforesaid; but after the dissolution of that monastery, the rectory, with the advowson of the vicarage, was granted by king Henry VIII. together with certain other rectories and advowsons in this county, all parcels of the possessions of the said late dissolved monastery, to Edward earl of Hertford. He, 27 March of the same year, reconveyed this property to the crown; and the king thereupon, by letters patent bearing date 18 November 1542, granted the same to the dean and chapter of Bristol, and their successors, who are the present patrons. The rev. Mr. Goddard, of Deverell, Wilts, is the present incumbent.

The church is a very ancient edifice, composed of a body, north aisle, chancel, and porch, covered with tiles. It has an embattled tower at the west end, forty feet high, with a turret at the northeast angle, a clock, and five bells. The length of the church is ninety-six feet, the breadth twenty-seven. The entrance into it from the porch is under a fine Saxon arch.

In the north aisle is a plain mural monument of black stone, with the following inscription:

“M. S.

“Johannis Trevillian de Middleney intra hanc parochiam armigeri. Qui 1mo anno Georgii 1mi regis comitatus Somersetenfis vicecomitis et multos per annos justitiarum ad pacem ut et burgi Langportensis recordatoris summa prudentia, fide & honore muneribus perfunctus est. Obiit Decembris die 19°

Anno } Domini 1749°
ætat. suæ 78°.”

In the church-yard are two fine yew-trees, with circular stone seats under them; and an old stone cross, with three rows of steps, in good repair.

Here are also two tombs to the Fry and Meade families; and a few head-stones.

A revel is held here on Whit-Monday.

Within this parish is an ancient manor called Middleney, which likewise belonged to Muchelney abbey,^c and passed with Drayton and the other lands to the duke of Somerset, in whose schedule it stands valued at the annual sum of 9l. 2s. 10½d.

^b Taxat. temporal.

^c Lib. Domesday.

F I V E H E A D.

THE parish of Fivehead is situated to the east of Curry-Mallet, on the north side of a large fine common, called Ile Moor, or Ilmoor. The site is rather flat and woody; the soil heavy, and the lands nearly equally divided between pasture and arable. In a quarry of blue, and another of white lyas, are found petrified oyster shells, muscles, cardiums, anomias, and cornua ammonis. The inhabitants have a right of common on West-Sedgmoor. The number of houses within this parish is fifty-six. It contains three manors, viz. Fivehead, Staye, and Cathanger.

The first of these belonged in the time of William the conqueror to Roger de Churchill.

“Bertran holds of Roger Fifhide. Aldred held it in the time of king Edward, and gelded for one hide and a half. The arable is two carucates. In demesne is one carucate, and two servants, and four cottagers. There are fifteen acres of meadow, and twenty acres of wood. It was worth thirty shillings, now forty shillings.”^a

It afterwards became the property of the abbots of Muchelney, whose possessions here were in 1293 valued at forty shillings.^b 29 Hen. VIII. this manor was granted to Edward earl of Hertford, and 18 Eliz. was held by Thomas and Michael Henneage and others. It is now likewise divided, and belongs to Mrs. Maria Acland, Thomas Chapple, and William Barber, esquires.

The manor of STAYE, which heretofore was the possession of a family denominated from this parish, now belongs to lady Aylesford.

Northward from Fivehead is CATHANGER, lying in two hundreds, partly in this of Abdick and Bulston, and partly in that of Williton Freemanors. Though now little known, it is a place of great antiquity; and, if we may judge from the name, has been the scene of military achievements.^c

In the time of king Edward the Confessor, it was the possession of Wadel, a noble Saxon, from whom at the conquest it was taken, and bestowed on the abbey of Muchelney, which enjoyed it at the time the Norman survey was compiled.

“The church,” says that record, “holds Cathangre. Wadel held it in the time of king Edward, and gelded for one hide and a half. The arable consists of one carucate and a half. There is one villane, with one bordar, holding fifteen acres. Of this land Ingulfus holds one hide, and has there one plough, with three bordars. There are six acres of meadow, and fifteen acres of wood. It is worth twenty shillings. The part of the monks seven shillings. Godui, Eduin, and Wadel, did not belong to the abbey in the time of king Edward.”^d

^a Lib. Domesday.

^b Taxat. Temporal.

^c Cath in the old British signifies a battle.

^d Lib. Domesday.

The manor however was afterwards, by some means or other, transferred from the monks, and given by king Richard the first to William de Wrotham, chief forester of this county and of Dorset. This William, 2 John, paid ten marks for the king's protection, that he might not be impleaded but before the king or his chief justice; and likewise that he might not answer for his land of Cathanger, or any other of his lands, but by the law and assize of the realm.*

This William had two sons, William and Richard; the former of whom succeeded him in this estate. After his death, 9 Hen. III. Richard de Wrotham his nephew was found to be his next heir. This Richard was a knight, and one of the justices of the court of common pleas. He died 35 Henry III. without issue; whereupon William de Placetis, or Pleffy, son of his eldest sister Constance, Susanna wife of John le Blund, Margaret wife of Geoffrey de Scoland, and Christian wife of Thomas Picot, became his heirs.†

On the division of the family estates, the manor of Cathanger was included in the portion of Margaret wife of Geoffrey de Scoland, who is found by inquisition to have held it in her right of the king in capite by knight's service. He deceased 16 Edw. I. and was succeeded by Francis de Scoland, who, by Juliana his wife, was father of another Francis. This last Francis died 12 Edw. III. leaving issue Henry de Scoland his son and heir, who died 41 Edw. III. then seized of a capital messuage in Cathanger, a dove-house, a garden, three hundred and thirty-two acres of arable land, nineteen acres of meadow, and a certain pasture called Blyndhey, containing two acres; and a certain other pasture called Langlese, and another called Litel Orchard; twenty acres of wood, and thirty-six shillings and two-pence rent: all which he held by the service of the eighth part of a knight's fee.‡

Francis, son and heir of the said Henry, seems to have been a person of great account in these parts, being witness to many charters of the reigns of Edw. III. and Richard II. He died 3 Henry V. leaving Eleanor his sole daughter and heiress: this Eleanor married Thomas Montague, esq; who thus became possessed of the manor of Cathanger, and bore for his arms, as appears by his seal, three lozenges between three roundlets. On his death 28 Henry VI. his granddaughters became his heirs, viz. Mary wife of Thomas Aylworth, and Elizabeth wife of sir Edward Broke and afterwards of Robert Palmer.

Which Robert Palmer in right of his said wife had large possessions in this county, and resided chiefly at Cathanger. 8 Henry VII. he released to John Brent, esq; and others, all his right to this and other estates, which formerly belonged to Thomas Montague above-mentioned. Soon after which, viz. 12 Hen. VII. John Walshe, esq; possessed Cathanger, probably in right of his wife Jane, daughter of sir Edward Broke; by whom he had a son and two daughters, Agnès wife of Nicholas Salisbury, and Lucy wife of Thomas Cook. On his wife's death, he was fain to take holy orders, and retired into the neighbouring abbey of Muchelney, from whence he was expelled for

* Mag. Rot. 2 Joh.

† Efc.

‡ Efc.

a rape on the body of Mary Clause, and being degraded from his orders married the said Mary, by whom he had one son, Thomas, and two daughters, whose names were Lucrece and Susan.

John the eldest son of the said John Walshe, by Joan his first wife, was 6 Mary called to the degree of serjeant at law; and 5 Eliz. was made one of the justices of the king's bench. This John built the house at Cathanger, and was buried with his lady in the parish church of Fivehead. He left one only daughter his heir, married to lord Edward Seymour, eldest son to the first duke of Somersset.

Notwithstanding this lady Seymour had several children, the estate of Cathanger, soon after the death of Judge Walshe, appears to have been possessed by Geo. Salisbury his sister's son. It afterwards became the property of Hugh Pyme, of Lincoln's inn, esq. This Hugh lived in the reign of James the first, and married Mabel daughter of Henry Staverton, esq; by whom he was father of Arthur Pyme of Cathanger, who was married, but had no children; and Christabella, wife of sir Edmund Wyndham, of Kentsford.

From this sir Edmund, Cathanger passed to sir Hugh, and afterwards to Edmund Wyndham, son and grandson of the above-mentioned Edmund. It afterwards came by marriage to Edmund Elliot, esq; ancestor of the present possessor.

The manor-house, a venerable old edifice, in the form of an L, is still standing, inhabited by a farmer. The entrance into the court-yard, which has had an embattled wall round it, is through a large porter's lodge remaining entire. The great hall is lofty, and has a ceiling of good masonry, divided into lozenges. In one of the windows, which are large and stately, are three coats. 1. Quarterly, *gules* and *azure*, in pale three lionels couchant *or*, in chief three fleurs de lis of the third. 2. *Azure*, seven mullets *or*, impaling, chequé *argent* and *sable*, three wyverns of the first 3, almost effaced. Over this hall there is a large old apartment, with a curious antique ceiling and chimney-piece, embellished with armorial shields. In the compartments of the ceiling are a variety of grotesque figures. Over one of the windows is a well-executed carving of a ship at sea, attended by several boats; a whale spouting, and some other marine objects. In another part is represented a town environed by a crenellated wall. Over the entrance of the porch is cut in stone, JOHN WALSH, ANNO DÑI 1559, SERJANT AT LAWE. On the west side is a spacious stone staircase leading to the top of the building.

The church of Fivehead was valued in 1292 at three marks. It is a vicarage in the deanery of Crewkerne, and in the gift of the dean and chapter of Bristol, having been granted to them at the same time and in the same manner as Drayton. The rev. Thomas Price, A. M. is the present incumbent. The glebe, worth eight pounds per annum, consists of twenty acres of arable and meadow, and two acres of coppice.

In the year 1746 Beata Elliot gave by will one hundred pounds towards the augmentation of this living.

The church is a neat building, eighty-eight feet in length, and thirty in width, consisting of a nave, chancel, south aisle, and porch, tiled; and having at the west end an embattled tower, fifty feet high, with a clock and five bells. In the aisle is an ancient suit of armour belonging to the Wyndham family, which formerly hung in the great hall at Cathanger, and was brought hither in the year 1727.

In the church are the following inscriptions:

“Here lyeth the body of Edmund Elyott, esq; of Cathanger, son of Thomas Elyott, who was gentleman of the bedchamber to king Charles II. and he himself was page to James duke of York; and soon after that prince's accession to the crown made captain of a man of war. He dyed June 13, 1725, aged 63.

“Here's also the body of Mrs. Beata Elyott, widow of the above Edmund Elyott, esq; and daughter of sir Charles Wyndham, knight, of the ancient family of the Wyndhams of Orchard-Wyndham in the county of Sumerfet. She was no less conspicuous for her benevolence and charity than for her ancient descent. Ob^d May 19, 1749, aged 62.”

On another stone:

“Here lyes the body of Carolina Wyndham, daughter of sir Edmund Wyndham, of Kentsford in the county of Somerset, who dyed the 4th of June, 1721, aged 87.”

On another:

“Here lye the bodies of Hugh Pine, of Cathanger, esq; counsellor at law; and Maybella his wife, who were buried 1618, and 1628.

On a small grave-stone in the church-yard:

“Beatus sanctus qui habet partem in resurrectione prima.

“Here lyeth the body of Mr. Robert Fairhill, minister of Fivehead, who dyed the 22^d day of September, 1666.”

The births in this parish yearly are on an average ten; the burials six.

H A T C H - B E A U C H A M P .

THE village of Hatch-Beauchamp is distant about six miles from Taunton, and stands on the turnpike road from that town to Ilminster. Its situation is pleasant, the country being well wooded and watered, and affording from its variety of surface many agreeable prospects. The number of houses is thirty-six, and of inhabitants nearly two hundred, of whom thirteen are freeholders. The houses are mostly small farms and cottages.

Near the church, on elevated ground, is an elegant house built of Bath stone, the seat of John Collins, esq; with a pleasant park surrounding it, embellished with fine plantations,

plantations, gardens, &c. On the north side of this eminence several temples and feats are erected on the brow of the hill, which is steep, finely indented, and adorned with hanging woods. The prospects from divers points of this ridge are very extensive and beautiful to the north and west; overlooking the rich vale of Taunton, with a grand outline of hills beyond it, extending from Quantock to Blackdown.^a

The farms here are mostly dairy and for corn; but agriculture is in no high state of improvement. The only petrefactions found here are griphytes and anomia.

A brook rising at Staple-Fitzpaine runs under two stone bridges in this parish; and contains trout, eels, roach, dace, and gudgeons. The roads are rough and stony.

There was formerly a market kept here on Thursdays; licence for which was procured by John de Beauchamp, lord of this manor, 29 Edw. I. 1301, but it has been long discontinued; as is likewise a fair included in the same grant; but a revel is held here the first week in September.

This parish has a right of common in the forest of Neroche and on West-Sedgmoor.

The earliest account we have of this place is in the Norman survey, where it is thus described under the title of *Terra Comitum Moritonensis*:

“ Robert holds of the earl Hache. Godric, and Goduin, and Bollo, held the same
“ in the time of king Edward for three manors, and were rated at five hides. The
“ arable is six carucates. In demesne are two carucates, and three servants, and eleven
“ villanes, and four cottagers, with three ploughs. There are eight acres of meadow,
“ and sixty acres of wood. It was worth eight pounds, now four pounds. From one
“ of those hides which Bollo held, a customary rent is due to the manor of Curi of one
“ sheep with a lamb.”^b

Not long after the conquest, these manors being united, the whole place became vested in the family of Beauchamp, from whom it derived its additional name. This noble family originated from Normandy.^c

In the reign of Henry II. Robert de Beauchamp, or *bello campo*, styled of Hache, was sheriff of this county several years. His possessions in it were very considerable; the number of knight's fees being no less than seventeen, which he certified to hold when the aid was levied for marrying Matilda, Henry's daughter, to the duke of Saxony.^d He died in 1211, leaving Robert his son and heir, then in minority, and in ward to Hubert de Burgh, who, upon raising the scutage of Wales that same year, answered four and twenty marks for these seventeen knight's fees which he held. He dying about 35 Hen. III. 1251, Robert de Beauchamp the third, his son and heir, had livery of his lands, and was one of those who attended the king in his military expedition into France in 1253. To him succeeded John de Beauchamp his son and heir, who in 1277, 5 Edw. I. was appointed governor of the castles of

^a Of this elegant feat the proprietor has favoured us with a plate.

^b Lib. Domesday.

^c Lel. Collect. 1. 208.

^d Liber niger Scac. 1. 100.

Carmarthen and Cardigan.^o He departed this life in the twelfth year of the same reign,^f and was succeeded by a second John de Beauchamp, his son and heir, who in 1306, 34 Edw. I. was one of those gentry who received the honour of knighthood with prince Edward previous to the king's expedition against the Scots. This John residing afterwards at Hatch obtained a licence for fortifying his mansion-house^g there, which was afterwards called Hatch-Castle, and deceased 10 Edw. III. seized of this manor, which he held of the king in chief by the service of one knight's fee,^h leaving a son and heir of his own name, then thirty years of age, who had livery of his father's lands the following year. Which said John was one of those knights who accompanied king Edward in his wars in France; and being in Flanders upon his sovereign's account in 1340, it is recorded of him as a memorable thing, that he procured licence to transport from England twelve sacks of his own wool for his better support in the king's service in those parts: a liberty, for obvious reasons, seldom granted, especially in that reign, but on very particular occasions. He was summoned to parliament from 1336 to 1343, in which year he died, leaving issue John his son and heir, who married Alice the daughter of Thomas de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, (of whose retinue he appeareth to have been) and departed this life 35 Edw. III. anno 1361, without issue. He left therefore for his heirs Cecilia de Beauchamp his sister, who was first wife to sir Roger Seymour, and afterwards remarried to Richard Turberville, of Bere-Regis in the county of Dorset; and John, the son of Eleanor Meriet his other sister. Upon the subsequent division of the Beauchamp estates this manor came to Cecilia the former, who by her marriage as aforesaid transferred the title and estate to the illustrious family of Seymour, who are found to have enjoyed it for a number of descents; and in the schedule of the duke of Somerset's estates it is valued at the yearly sum of 29l. 17s.ⁱ The present lord of the manor is the rev. Mr. Uttermare, whose father had it by purchase.

The living is a rectory in the deanery of Crewkerne, and has forty-six acres of glebe land. The rev. John Cope Westcote (by whose grandfather the perpetual advowson was purchased) is both patron and incumbent.

The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and stands almost surrounded by lofty trees. It is a neat edifice, eighty feet long, and thirty-two wide, consisting of a nave, chancel, north aisle, and porch, tiled; with a pretty embattled tower, forty feet high, adorned with eight Gothic pinnacles, a clock, and four bells. The roofs of the nave and chancel are twenty-four feet high, arched and ceiled: the north aisle fourteen feet high, ceiled between the timbers.

In the chancel, over the altar, is a fine painting of our Saviour just taken down from the cross, with his mother and Mary Magdalen weeping over him, and St. John looking on the body, in the attitude and with the aspect of strong but awful anxiety. This painting is eight feet by nine and half, in a gilt frame, and above is painted a crimson festoon curtain, fringed with gold, which fills up the whole end wall.

^o Pat. 5 Edw. I. m. 24.

^f Efc.

^g Pat. 7 Edw. III. p. 2. m. 2.

^h Efc.

ⁱ MS. Valor.

The communion table is of old oak, inclosed with a ballustrade topp'd with iron spikes twisted into antique forms.

The fingers' gallery is placed in the belfry, and behind it is a front of an organ. The pulpit is old pannell'd waincot, stone-colour. The aisle is separated from the nave by three arches, supported by pillars six feet round, and eight high.

In the church-yard is the base of an old stone cross; and a fine old elm tree, the body of which is twenty-two feet round.

In this church there is no monument, except an upright stone in the aisle with this inscription:

“ Here lyeth the body of John Uttermare, son of John and Betty Uttermare of this parish, who departed this life the 18th of January 1747, aged 6 years.

“ God called me in my youthful days

“ For evermore to give him praise.

“ Also here lieth the body of John Uttermare, of this parish, gent. who departed this life the 2d of May 1752, aged 50.”

The christenings are yearly on an average four; the burials three.

I L T O N.

THIS village received its name from the river Ile, which runs eastward of it, lying five miles north from Ilminster, and ten miles east from Taunton, in a low, flat, and woody situation.

The parish extends six miles in length from east to west; but not more than a mile from north to south; and comprises the five following hamlets, viz.

1. Cad-Green, near the church, containing fourteen houses.
2. Ilford, so called from an old ford here over the Ile, a mile and a quarter distant from the last, containing seven houses.
3. Hurcot, anciently written Hurdecote, three miles south-east, having three houses.
4. Ashford, one mile north-east, containing three houses. In Domesday book it is written Aiffeford, and is thus surveyed:

“ William holds of Roger [de Corcelle] Aiffeford. Ulwin held it in the time of king Edward, and gelded for one furlong. The arable is one carucate. There are two cottagers, with half a carucate, and three acres of meadow, and ten acres of pasture. It was and is worth thirty-pence.”^a

^a Lib. Domesday.

Elias de Ashford, by charter without date, gives a mill in Ashford to the abbey of Athelney.^b 36 Edw. III. Peter de Yvelton granted to the same abbey certain lands in the manors of Ashford, Ilton, and Wight-Lackington.^c

5. Rapps, one mile west, five houses.

The whole parish contains sixty-six houses, and about three hundred and fifty inhabitants. The buildings are in general mean, being of rough stone, thatched: some of them are paved with flints, of which there is great abundance in this parish.

Nearly half the lands are arable; the soil a heavy clay, in some parts mixed with gravel, and lets from seven to eighteen shillings the acre. The pasture and meadow lands, which are cold and wet, are worth from fifteen to thirty shillings an acre. Notwithstanding agriculture is but sparingly attended to, the lands have been considerably improved by the use of marle, found here in sufficient quantity.

What little we know of Ilton in ancient times is, that it was one of those estates which were given to the abbey of Athelney in this county, founded by king Alfred in the year 882. In Domesday book we have the following account of it:

“The church of St. Peter of Adelingye holds Atiltone. In the time of king Edward
“it gelded for eight hides. The arable consists of twelve carucates. In demesne are
“four hides: and there are three carucates, and four servants, and ten villanes, and six
“cottagers with four ploughs. There is a mill of seven shillings and six-pence rent,
“and forty acres of meadow, and thirty acres of pasture. A wood one mile long,
“and as much broad. It is worth one hundred shillings. Of the land of this manor
“earl Morton holds two hides, which were in the time of king Edward held by the
“church in demesne. The arable consists of four carucates, worth thirty shillings.”^d

Benedict was abbot of Athelney at the time the above survey was made; and his successors continued in possession of this manor till the year of their dissolution. Their lands here were valued in the year 1293 at 17l.^e In the duke of Somerset's schedule the yearly value of Ilton is set down at 74l. 8s. 8d. ob. The manor now belongs to the earl of Egremont.

An ancient manor lies within this parish, called Merrifield, and in ancient evidences Murefeld and Meresfeld. In the register of Athelney abbey, John de Ilminster occurs lord of it: and a family denominated from the place are found to have held lands here in the time of Edw. II. 17 Edw. III. John de Beauchamp died seized of the same, leaving John his son and heir, who deceasing without issue 35 Edw. III. the family estates were (as already has been said) divided between his two sisters Cecily and Margaret. The manor of Merrifield, in the partition, was allotted to Cecily. She was first married to Roger Seymour, and afterwards to Richard Turberville, knight. Sir Richard died 36 Edw. III.: soon after which Cecily his relict granted this manor to Fulk de Bermyngham, knight.^f It afterwards came to the family of Popham, and from them

^b Regist. Abb. Atheln.

^d Lib. Domesday.

^f Rot. Claus. 48 Edw. III.

^e Ibid.

^c Taxat. Spiritual.

to the Wadhams, by the marriage of sir John Wadham with Elizabeth the daughter and coheir of sir Stephen Popham of this place, and of Popham in Hampshire. The family of Wadham took their name from the lordship of Wadham, in the parish of Knowlton, in the county of Devon. Their chief seat was at Edge, near Branscombe in that county; but after the marriage of John Wadham above-mentioned, they made Merrifield the chief place of their residence. The said sir John Wadham, by Elizabeth his wife, was father of another sir John, who succeeded him in this estate, and having married Elizabeth the daughter of Hugh Stukely, esq; had issue Nicholas Wadham, knight, who was sheriff of this county and Dorset 14 Hen. VII. and for several years lieutenant of the Isle of Wight. This sir Nicholas married two wives: the first was Joan the daughter of Robert Hill, of Halfway, esq; by whom he had issue Lawrence, (who died without issue) John, Nicholas, Giles, and Andrew; Mary the wife of sir Richard Chudleigh, and Elizabeth wife of Richard Bampfylde of Poltimore. His second wife was Margaret, daughter of sir John Seymour, of Wolf-hall in the county of Wilts, sister of Jane Seymour, afterwards married to king Henry VIII. John Wadham, his eldest son and heir, who is stiled of Edge, married Joan the widow of John Kelleway of Columpton, daughter and coheir of John Tregarthin of Cornwall, and had issue Nicholas Wadham, founder of Wadham college in Oxford; Joan, wife of sir Giles Strangeways; Margaret, wife of Nicholas Martin, of Athelhampston; and Florence, wife of John Wyndham, esq. Nicholas Wadham, the son and heir, married Dorothy the daughter of William Petre, knight, principal secretary of state, and father of the first lord Petre; but died without issue in 1609. His wife Dorothy surviving him had this manor in dower; and having completed the work at Oxford, which her husband had begun, but left unfinished, died in the year 1618, and was buried with her husband in the church of Ilminster. On the death of the said Nicholas Wadham, and Dorothy his wife, without issue, the children of his three sisters aforesaid inheriting his estates, Merrifield became the property of Wyndham, from whom it has lineally descended to the earl of Egremont, the present possessor. When John Wyndham came to the estate, disliking the situation of the house, because it was surrounded with wood, he pulled it down, and with the materials built a farmhouse at a little distance, now called Woodhouse, and likewise an alms-house in the village of Ilton. There now remains no part of the ancient edifice, except an old wall on the east side. The seat was formerly moted round, and the buildings exhibited many striking indications of remote antiquity.

The church of Ilton denominates a prebend in the cathedral of Wells, which prebend was in 1292 valued at eighteen marks.⁵ The vicarage is not mentioned in the taxation.

The church is a singular construction, having a tower on the south side, the lower part of it serving as it were for a porch or entrance. This tower is surmounted with a wooden spire, cased with lead, and contains a clock and four bells. It has two ailes: part of the north aisle next the chancel is railed off, and called Wadham's aisle; under

⁵ Taxat. Spiritual.

the window lies the effigy of a female in full length, but without any inscription or arms. In the wall of the south aisle is a large niche intended for the similar purpose of a monumental receptacle.

Under the communion table is the following inscription on a plate of brass:

“Pray for the soule of Nicholas Wadham, sone to sur Nicholas Wadham, knyght, and capten of the Isle of Wight, whyche deyped owte of this worlde the viij day of December, in the yere of our lorde M^oLVIII, on whos soule Ihu have merci. Amen.”

On the same floor:

“Depositum integerrimi viri Gulielmi Baker, hujus ecclesiæ vicarii, qui per XLVIII annos, quibus circa rem divinam hic loci ministravit, doctrina et simplicitate verò evangelica populum instituit.”

“I, Lector, tantarum virtutum imitatione cognatos cœlos require, quos ille 71 annos natus repetiit 3 Aug. 1708.”

“Here also lie the bodies of William the son, and Joan the daughter, of William Baker, who died, one Jan. 7, 1667, the other July 21, 1682.”

“Sacred to the memory of the rev. John Baker, A. M. 12 years vicar of Ilton. He died Jan. 20, 1757, aged 44.”

“His ways were ways of pleasantness, and all his paths were peace.”

Of this family many have been eminent for their learning.

Thomas Baker, born here in 1625, was esteemed one of the best mathematicians of his time. He was first of Magdalen Hall, and afterwards of Wadham College in Oxford; which university he early left for the living of Bishop's Nympton in Devonshire. His skill in mathematicks was so great, that once the members of the Royal Society propounded to him some queries of the most abstruse and difficult nature; to which he returned an answer so fully satisfactory, that they presented him with a medal, inscribed with encomiums of his learning. He died in 1690, and was buried in the parish church of Nympton.

Of the same family was the rev. William Baker, S. T. P. a native likewise of Ilton; and educated at Wadham College. He was first bishop of Bangor, and afterwards of Norwich. He died A. D. 1732, and was buried in the Abbey church of Bath, where is the following inscription to his memory:

“Memoriæ sacrum reverendi admodum præfulis GULIELMI BAKER, S. T. P. Bangoriensis primum, dein Norvicensis episcopi. Qui Iltone, in agro Somersetenfi natus, in Collegio Wadham apud Oxonienses bonis literis innutritus, suum illud collegium alumnus, socius, gardianus, moribus, prudentia, auctoritate, cohonestavit, auxit, stabilivit. Ecclesiæ Sti Ægidii in campis Londini, diu summa cum laude præfuit rector, atque in urbe Britannia nostræ primaria, concionator facundus, doctus, gravis

inter celeberrimos emicuit. Mox ad altiora merito suo euectus, non tam ab amplissimis, quæ gessit, muneribus ipse dignitatem mutuasse quam eadem proprio splendore illustrasse videbatur. Mortalitati valedixit quarto die Decembris, anno humanæ salutis 1732, ætatis 65."

There are two alms-houses in this parish: one built by John Wyndham, of Merri-field, esq; as before-mentioned; and the other by John Whetstone, esq.

The births in this parish are on an average eleven; the burials nine.

I S L E - A B B O T S .

THIS parish has of late years been written Isle; but its ancient appellation was *Ile*, derived from its situation on the river of that name. It obtained its addition from its having formerly belonged to the abbots of Muchelney.

It stands in a damp and woody flat, about four miles north from Ilminster, and contains twenty-eight houses, and nearly one hundred and sixty inhabitants.

There is one wood in this parish which contains near one hundred acres, all oak, to the growth of which tree the soil, being a strong wet clay, is particularly favourable. The lands are mostly pasturage, and worth on an average about one guinea an acre. The inhabitants have a right of common in the forest of Neroche, and on West-Sedgmoor.

The manor belonged very early to the monastery above-mentioned, which seems to have engrossed most of the estates in this neighbourhood. In Domesday-book it is thus surveyed:

"The church [of Micelenie] itself holds Ile. Goduin held it in the time of king Edward, and paid geld for five hides. The arable is five carucates. There are in demesne three hides, and there are two carucates, and six servants, and twelve villanes, and five cottagers with two ploughs. There is a mill of fifteen shillings rent; and there are forty acres of meadow, and seven acres of pasture. A wood three miles long, and one mile and a half broad. It was and is worth four pounds."

"The church itself holds Ile. Eduin held it in the time of king Edward, and gelded for one hide and a half. The arable is one carucate and a half. There are three cottagers who hold fifteen acres. There is one acre in demesne, and ten acres of meadow, and seven acres of pasture. A wood three furlongs long and one furlong broad. It is worth sixteen shillings."

^a Lib. Domesday.

The lands of the said abbey here were in 1293 valued at 6l. 12s. 6d.^b The family of Portman seem to have some concern in this place in the reign of Edw. IV.^c but the monks held the manor till their dispersion in 1539, when it came to the crown, and was granted to Edward earl of Hertford, in whose time it was valued at the yearly sum of 35l. 4s. 3½d.^d It was afterwards alienated by the said family to that of Pryme, and being now divided, is the property of lady Aylesford and Mr. Pine, each of whom holds a court here.

The church was anciently appropriated to the abbey of Muchelney, and in 1292 was valued at four marks.^e After the dissolution the rectory and the advowson of the vicarage were passed away by the king along with the manor; but again reverting to the crown, were granted 34 Hen. VIII. to the dean and chapter of Bristol, who now are patrons. The rev. James Uttermare is the present incumbent.

This church (dedicated to St. Mary) is a large handsome edifice, one hundred feet long, and twenty-eight feet wide, and consists of a nave and chancel tiled; and a north aisle and porch covered with lead. At the west end is a tower of excellent masonry, finely embellished with Gothic pinnacles and other ornaments, and fourteen statues, four of which are in the west front, with niches where two more once stood, now demolished. This tower is seventy feet high, and has a clock and five bells.

In the chancel on a flat stone:

“Hic jacet corpus Catharinæ Brome, charissimæ uxoris Philippi Brome, de Isle-Brewers, in comitatu Somersetenſi geñ. unius attornat. curiæ de communi banco, &c. quæ obiit 18^o die Augusti anno Domini 1677. Ætatis suæ 25.

Chron. “Uxori fidæ cælum paratur.”

Chron. “Vera virtus piis enituit.”

“Here lyeth the body of Philip Brome, who departed this life on Monday the 29th day of June, anno Domini 1640.

“Scio quod redemptor meus vivit.”

On a tomb in the church-yard:

“Elizabeth Brome, daughter of Philip and Elizabeth Brome, left this life for a better August 3, anno Domini 1738, ætat. 15.

“When sudden fate our seeming blifs affails,
How passion triumphs, and how reason fails!
Alas! weak nature will too oft supply
The breast with throbbings, and with tears the eye;
Whilst hence with joy untainted souls remove,
And with impatience court their realms above:
No more, dear parent, at my death repine,
I father Abraham's bosom change for thine.”

^b Taxat. Temporal.

^c Rot. claus. 10 Edw. IV.

^d Valor MS.

^e Taxat. Spiritual.

On the other side of this tomb:

“ In memory of lieutenant Robert, son of Philip and Mary Brome, who fell at the battle of Thornhausen, August 1, 1759, whilst he was discharging the duty of his profession against the perfidious French. Ætat. 38.

“ Beyond or love or friendship's sacred band,
Beyond myself, I lov'd my native land;
On this foundation would I build my fame,
And emulate the Greek and Roman name;
Think England's peace bought cheaply with my blood,
And die with pleasure for my country's good.”

At the east end of the same tomb:

“ Ann Martha, daughter of Philip and Mary, aged one year, departed this life 12th March 1726.

“ When infants to their dear Redeemer go,
They sin escape, and multitudes of woe.
He that is born to-day, and dies to-morrow,
Loses some hours of mirth, but months of sorrow:
Let christians then with Job submit, and say,
' The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away,
' Blessed be the name of the Lord.”

The births on an average are five; the burials two.

I S L E - B R E W E R S .

ISLE-BREWERS is a small parish seven miles southeast from Taunton, nine north from Chard, and four north from Ilminster.^a The number of houses is thirty, and of inhabitants about one hundred and sixty. Most of the houses are small farms, built of rough stone, covered with thatch; and the rest mud-walled cottages. The situation is low, being a woody flat, on the southeast side of Ilemoor. The lands are about two-thirds pasture, worth twenty shillings an acre, arable worth ten; the crops mostly wheat and barley.

This parish has a few rights on Ilemoor, which are not inclosed. Oak and elm are the principal wood, and thrive very well.

^a It is additionally called Brewers, in regard of its having belonged to a family of that name.

Here is neither manufactory, gentleman's seat, school, nor fair; but a revel is held in Whitsun week.^b

When William the Conqueror came to the throne, he divided this village, which was then considerable, into two parcels, one of which he gave to his half-brother Robert earl of Morton; and the other to Alured de Ispania, one of the many chiefs that attended him in his expedition.

The former is thus surveyed:

“Ansger holds of the earl He. Ulnod held it in the time of king Edward, and gelded for six hides. The arable is six carucates. In demesne are two carucates, and five servants, and five villanes, and four cottagers with two ploughs. There is a mill rented at fourteen shillings, and eighteen acres of meadow. A wood three furlongs and a half long, and two furlongs broad. It is worth one hundred shillings.”

The latter parcel thus:

“Richard holds of Alured He. Alwi held it in the time of king Edward, and gelded for two hides. The arable is two carucates. In demesne is one carucate, with one servant, and eight villanes, and two cottagers with one plough. There is a mill of twenty-pence rent, and ten acres of meadow, and ten acres of pasture, and thirty acres of wood. When he received it, it was worth twenty shillings, now forty shillings.”^c So that he had improved it double.

These lands were afterwards conjoined, and probably, after the forfeiture of William the earl of Morton's son,^d were kept in the crown a considerable time; for we find nothing more concerning this place till the thirty-first year of Henry II. when William Torel, lord of it, was fined in one mark for neglecting to make proper pursuit and enquiry concerning the death of Alured de Aneville,^e who in all likelihood came to an untimely end here: ameracements of which kind were very common at that period.^f

After him it had the family of Briwere, or Brewer, for its lords. The first of that name that occurs, having any concern with Somersethire, is William the son of Henry Brewer, who held many offices of trust in the several reigns of Henry the second, Richard the first, and John: and was in such high esteem with king Richard the first, that he was one of those three to whom the government of the kingdom was entrusted

^b In this place, in the month of May 1681, a woman was delivered of two female infants, whose bodies were joined together from the navel upwards; but each with all its parts below proper to itself, and not only distinct all along, but separate. Upwards beneath the breasts these bodies parted again, and then all was as below, distinct and separate. When laid supine they seemed to have but one body where joined; but when turned there was a deep furrow between both. Each had a distinct *spina dorsa*, &c. and nipples in their proper place respecting the several bodies. They did not always sleep at the same time; they exonerated apart freely, and lived for some time. They were baptized by the names of Aquila and Priscilla, (though they were both females) and were born by an easy travail to the mother, who had been infirm for two years, and had three children before. PHIL. TRANS. *Lowther's Abridg.* ii. 303.

^c Lib. Domesday.

^e Mag. Rot. 31 Hen. II.

^d See Dugd. Bar. i. 25.

^f See Madox's Excheq. p. 386.

during

during his absence in the Holy Land. His principal residence was at Bridgwater, where he built a castle and a hospital. For several successive years, in the reign of John, he served the office of sheriff for this county and Dorset, (then united) as he had before for many other counties.^e He married Beatrix de Valle, a concubine of Reginald earl of Cornwall, by whom he had issue two sons; Richard, who died in his father's life-time, and William, who succeeded him: as also five daughters, viz. Grecia, married to Reginald de Braose;^h Margaret, to William de Ferte; Isabell, first to one of the name of Dover, and afterwards to Baldwin Wake;ⁱ Alice, to Reginald de Mohun; and Joan, to William de Percy. He died in 1226, and was buried before the high altar in the abbey of Dunkswell, in the county of Devon, which he had founded for Cistercian monks.^k

His son William Brewer inherited his estates, whereof Isle was one; and 17 John obtained from the king a grant of a discharge of his relief for all his lands. He took to wife Joan the daughter of William de Vernon, earl of Devon, and died in the year 1232, 16 Hen. III. without issue.

Whereupon, a legal partition of the estates taking place betwixt the five sisters above-mentioned, Alice de Mohun had this manor of Isle for her purparty, and in her right Reginald de Mohun her said husband died seized thereof;^l from whom it descended to John de Mohun, who died 7 Edw. I.^m 2 Edw. III. Thomas de Merleberghe occurs lord of this manor;ⁿ soon after which Henry de Haddon is certified to hold it for the term of his life of the grant of John de Haddon, reverfional to William Fitzwarren, and the heirs of his body. The said William Fitzwarren died seized of it 35 Edward III. John Chideock, knight, at his death 28 Hen. VI. held this manor, leaving Catherine, wife of William Stafford, esq; and Margaret, wife of William, son of John Stourton, knight, his daughters and heirs.^o In the succeeding reign, 14 Edw. IV. Richard Harecourt, knight, and Edward Grymstone, esq; enfeoffed Giles Daubeny of the manor of Isle-Brewers.^p 16 Eliz. the manor was held by Laurence Wyther, of London, esq; who alienated it to the Walronds; and it is now the property of David Robert Mitchel, esq.

37 Hen. VIII. divers lands and tenements in this parish, with a capital messuage and farm called Southaye; as also the rectory and advowson of the vicarage, with the appurtenances, were held in chief by James Bowerman.^q

The church in 1219 was appropriated to William Brewer's hospital of St. John at Bridgwater.

^e Dugd. Bar. 1. 702.

^h An old MS. in the possession of Dr. Harvey, of Holt, touching the genealogy of the Brewers, says, William de B. which must be a mistake. See Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 419, 702.

ⁱ The same MS. says *Watre*.

^m Efc.

^p Rot. claus. 14 Edw. IV.

^k Mon. Ang. 1. 925.

ⁿ Inq. ad quod damnum.

^q MS. Donat.

^l Efc.

^o Efc.

In 1328 a chantry was founded in this church by Thomas de Merleberghe, sometime lord of this manor, which he endowed with lands here for the maintenance of two chaplains to celebrate divine service for the health of his own soul and the souls of his progenitors.

The living is a vicarage in the deanery of Crewkerne; the patronage is appendant to the manor; consequently in the gift of David Mitchel, esq. The rev. Mr. Millward is the present incumbent.

The church, which is dedicated to All Saints, is seventy feet in length, and nineteen in width, and consists of a body and chancel tiled. At the west end is an embattled tower fifty feet high, in which hang four bells.

On a mural monument in the chancel, on the north side, is this inscription:

“ Here lies the body of Henry Walrond, esq; who departed this life the 9th day of October, and was buried the 11th day, anno Domini 1698. Ætatis suæ 54. Arms, *argent*, 3 bulls' heads cabossed, *sable*.

“ Ad mortem sic vita fluit velut ad mare flumen:

“ Vivere nam res est dulcis, amara mori.”

The number of baptisms and burials in this parish, taken on an annual average of ten years, are, baptisms thirteen, burials thirteen. But it is to be observed, that in one of these ten years there was an epidemic sickness which carried off fourteen people.

P U C K I N G T O N.

THIS parish, which derives its name from some Saxon possessor, is pleasantly situated three miles northeast from Ilminster, and contiguous to the road from that town to Langport.

It consists of twenty-four houses, twelve of which are farms, and have a right of common on West-Moor, and West-Sedgmoor: the rest are cottages. The lands are principally arable, and worth about fifteen shillings an acre. There are two commons within the precincts of this parish, called Horsemoor and Puddimore, both watered by the river Ile.

In the Conqueror's time the manor of Puckington was possessed by Roger de Churchill, as appears from the old record:

“ William holds of Roger Pochintune. Leving held it in the time of king Edward, “ and gelded for one hide and a half. The arable is one carucate and a half. There “ are three villanes, and three cottagers, and two servants, with one plough, and “ eleven acres of meadow and a half: and six acres of pasture, and sixty-six acres “ of wood.

“ To

“ To this manor is added Pochintune. Alward held it in the time of king Edward for a manor, and gelded for one hide and a half. The arable is one carucate and a half. There are four cottagers, with one villane, and one servant, and two acres of meadow, and six acres of pasture, and sixty-six acres of wood. These two manors, Leving and Alward held of the church of St. Peter, [at Rome] nor could they be separated from it. In the time of king Edward they were worth fifty shillings: now sixty shillings.”^a

In this place the Mallets had some possessions in the time of king John, and a park.

In after-days it was the property of the Bonvils, a family which flourished in this county for many generations. In the reign of Henry VI. William lord Bonvil married Elizabeth the heiress of the Harington family, and by her had issue a son and heir, viz. William, called after his mother's name lord Harington, who was slain at Wakefield 39 Henry VI. fighting on the part of the house of York. He left by Catherine his wife, daughter of Richard Nevil earl of Salisbury, an only daughter, whose name was Cecilia. She married with Thomas Grey marquis of Dorset, by whom she had a son, viz. Thomas, who married Margaret daughter of sir Robert Wotton. He died 22 Hen. VIII. leaving issue a son and heir of the name of Henry: which said Henry Grey, marquis of Dorset, having married Frances Brandon, daughter of Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk, was in her right advanced to that title in 1551 by king Edward VI. Two years after which he suffered death for the ill-timed usurpation of his daughter lady Jane Grey, which he was accused of countenancing. Whereupon all his estates, which had been accumulating for many years, became confiscated, and were disposed of different ways to different people. The manor of Puckington, with the advowson of the living, was decreed to be sold by the commissioners for the use of the crown, and was accordingly in 1557 purchased by Henry Portman, esq. The answer to the commissioners warrant runs as follows:

“ Hit apperethe that the seid manor was annexed to the crowne by thatteyndure of the seid late duke. And whether the same was at eny tyme before parcell of the duches of Lancafter or Cornewall, or of thauncient demeanes of the crowne thauditor knoweth not.

“ The seid manor lyethe nere to none of the Quenes Majesties houses of accesse.

“ There ar nether parkes, mynes, leade or belles upon the feyd manor to thauditors knowledge.

“ The woods are to be certified by thofficers of the woodes.

“ What stats the tennants have in the premisses, or who ought to bere the reparations the recorde declarethe not more then is declared in this value. Ex. per Jo. Horniolde, auditore. 13^o die May 1557, rated for Henry Porteman.”

^a Lib. Domesday.

“ The clere yerely value of the premisses 15l. 18s. 6d. which rated at twenty-eight
 “ yeres purchase, amountithe to 445l. 18s. adde thereto 13l. 17s. 3d. for one yeres
 “ purchase of thadvouson of the parsonage of Pokington, and so thole is 459l. 5s. 3d.
 “ The money to be paid before the 26 of May 1557.

“ The king and queens majesties to dischargge the purchacer of all things and
 “ incumbraunces made or done by their majesties except leafes.

“ The purchacer to dischargge the king and quenes majesties of all fees and reprises
 “ goyng out of the premisses.

“ The tenure in chefe.

“ The purchacer to have thissues from the fest of thanuncyacon of our lady last past.

“ The purchacer to be bound for the woodes.

“ The leade and belles to be excepted.

“ William Petre, Frauncis Inglefeld, Jo. Bakere.”^b

The manor has continued in the family of Portman from that time to this, being now the property of Henry William Portman, esq; of Brianstone near Blandford.

The benefice, which is rectorial, was in the year 1292 rated at ten marks.* The patronage is appendant to the manor: the rev. Mr. Gapper the present incumbent. The glebe is worth about 20l. per annum.

The church is dedicated to St. Andrew, and consists of a nave, small aisle, and chancel, with a tower sixty feet high, and containing five bells, at the west end.

On the south side of the chancel are three recesses in the wall, vulgarly called the three tabernacles: in the lowest of them is a coarse daubing of Elias, inscribed UNUM ELIÆ.

On the north side is an old tomb adjoining to the wall with these arms: Quarterly, *argent* and *sable*. Crest, the holy Lamb. This tomb is supposed to contain the remains of a quondam rector of this parish of the name of Paget.

Over the communion table is a black mural monument inscribed:

“ Subtus jacet Jacobus Aston Coll. D. Johan. Bapt. Oxon, &c. qui obiit Nov. 4, 1693, ætat. 74.”

^b Harl. MS. 606.

^c Taxat. Spiritual.

S T A P L E - F I T Z P A I N E .

WE may infer that this place was anciently a mart of some account from the evidence of the name, which comes from the Saxon; and implies a place whither merchants carry their wool, cloth, tin, and such like staple commodities, for the convenient disposal of them. If this were formerly the case with the parish we are describing, it is far fallen from its original consequence. The name of Fitzpaine was added to it in consequence of its having once belonged to a family so called.

It lies five miles south from Taunton, and seven northwest from Chard, and it includes three hamlets, viz. Bowhall, Whitley, and Bulford.

The whole number of houses is about fifty, and of inhabitants about two hundred and eighty.

The situation is in a rich woody vale, below the north ridge of Blackdown and Pickeridge hill, from the top of which are extensive and beautiful prospects. Two springs rising under that hill form a little river, which, running under Battle-Bridge through Hatch-Beauchamp and Ile-Abbots, joins the Ile near Ile-Brewers. Over this stream are several plank bridges, but none of stone, within this parish. On Blackdown and Staple-hill are about one thousand acres of common land, on which all the land owners have a right for cattle, and all the poor a right to cut fuel and turf. Several hundred acres of waste land adjoin the forest of Neroche.

The manor of Staple was in the time of the Conqueror in the possession of the earl of Morton, who is said to have then held it in his own hands as demesne.

“ The earl himself holds Staple. Two thanes held it in king Edward’s time, and gelded for ten hides. The arable is nine carucates. In demesne are eight hides, and there are three carucates, and six servants, and twenty villanes, with six ploughs. There is a mill which pays thirty-pence, and twenty-four acres of meadow. Pasture half a mile in length, and one furlong in breadth. A wood one mile long, and two furlongs broad. It was worth ten pounds, now twelve pounds.

“ To this manor appertains an orchard in Langeport, which pays fifty eels.”^a

On whom this manor was conferred after the banishment of the earl of Morton, we have not discovered; but in the reign of Edward I. it was the property of Robert de Brus, who held it of the king in capite by the service of half a knight’s fee, together with two plough lands in Curland, and one yard-land in the hamlet of Hurcot.^b

His son John de Brus had a daughter of the name of Beatrix, whom he gave in marriage to Robert Burnell, nephew of the bishop of Bath and Wells, and with her this manor of Staple.^c

^a Lib. Domesday.

^b Efc. 4 Edw. I.

^c Efc. 21 Edw. I.

After which we find it in the possession of the Fitzpaines. In the reign of Edw. III. Robert Lord Fitzpaine resided here for some time in a mansion of his own building. He died seized of it 28th of the same reign.^d Isabel, his only daughter and heir, was married to Richard Lord Poynings, who thus became possessed of Staple, with other large estates in divers counties. This Richard died in Spain in 1387, leaving issue, by the said Isabel his wife, Robert, his son and heir, then in minority. He had summons to parliament from 1404 to 1445 24 Hen. VI. and was slain at the siege of Orleans the ensuing year.

His son Richard Poynings died in his father's life-time, attending the duke of Lancaster in Spain in the year 1387. He left a daughter Eleanor, sole heiress to the family, who becoming the wife of Henry Percy, third earl of Northumberland, carried this estate with no less than three baronies into that noble and ancient family.

The said Henry earl of Northumberland was slain at the battle of Towton in 1462, in the thirty-seventh year of his age.

Soon after this the manor seems to have fallen to the crown.

By an inquisition taken Aug. 2, anno 1605, 2 Jac. it is set forth that Hugh Portman, knight, died 7 March 1604, seized of the manor of Staple-Fitzpaine, and the advowson of the church, which he held of the king in capite by the fortieth part of a knight's fee.* In this family the manor still continues, Henry William Portman, esq; being the present lord thereof.

The manor house, built and inhabited by Robert lord Fitzpaine, existed till the reign of Henry VIII. when it was almost destroyed by fire. A part of the kitchen has been converted into a poor-house, near the church; and many ruins of the old mansion are still visible in the orchard.

The living is a rectory in the deanery of Crewkerne, and in the patronage of Mr. Portman. The rev. John Wyndham, LL. D. is the present incumbent. In 1292 it was valued at eight marks. There belong to it about fifty acres of glebe land.

The church is dedicated to Saint Peter. It is a handsome Gothic structure eighty-six feet long, and thirty-two feet wide, consisting of a nave, chancel, and porch tiled; and an aisle on the north side leaded. At the west end is an elegant tower seventy feet high, in which are five bells, with a turret at one corner, and eight handsome pinnacles.

In the northwest corner of the aisle is a curious old mural monument of stone, having a heavy cornice supported by two small black round columns, with Corinthian capitals gilt. On each corner stands a cherub, and in the centre a rich urn girt with foliage. In the middle, inclosed within a carved gilt border, is a black tablet thus inscribed:

“Underneath lyeth the body of William Crosse, who was born in the Park Lodge in this parish, Dec. 15, 1620, and died Aug. 25, 1702. Gloria sed memoria.”

^d Esc. 21 Edw. I.

* Esc.

In the chancel floor are three black flat stones, with the following inscriptions:—

“ Juxta in diem supremum reconduntur reliquiæ Annæ Josephi Chetle viduæ, de Vigornia. Obiit 10^o die Maii anno Doñi. 1743, ætat. 84.”

Arms: *argent*, a fefs cotised *sable*.

“ M. S.

“ Saræ Hare prius reverendi Thomæ Farnham, Gulielmi Hare, gent. postmodum conjugis, prædictorum Jos. et Ann. Chetle filiæ, quæ Vigornia nata 23^o Aprilis, 1693. Cognatis, amicis, pauperibus, bonisq; omnibus notis desiderata, sæculo supremum dixit vale VII^o iduum Novembris 1751.”

“ Memoriam Dñi. R^{di} Chetle Farnham, A. M. in hacce nati parochia ubi mortem obiit xv. cal. Martii, anno Christi MDCCLXIX. ætatis autem 45. Tam chari capitis ut desiderium testaretur, armarii tegmen hoc lapideum, D^{na} Anna Farnham vidua ejus mærens inscriptum voluit:—

“ Literarum artiumque eleganter peritus,
Mente perspicaci benignissime occupata,
Morum comitate animique modestiâ
Omnium comparavit observantiam.
Medicam felicissime exercuit artem,
Et medicamina, queis sani evaderent,
Pauperibus gratuito præbuit.
Omnibus cor, egenis manus patuere.
Honestum rectumque tenaciter coluit,
Fallere nescius.

Conjux, pater, dominus, vicinus, amicus,
Humanissimus, optimus, integerrimus;
Et dum fata tulerunt,
Filius pietate nulli secundus.

Gregi cum fidissimus tum charissimus Pastor erat,
Quem in pascua læta salutis vocantem delectati audiere.
Denique vir fuit ingenue bonus, et postera
Laude dignus.

Age, lector, qualis erat, esto!

“ Hic etiam jacent reliquiæ dominæ Annæ Mariæ Farnham, predicto reverendo Chetle Farnham quæ sola prolem supervixit: invaletudo cum longa et molesta non illam solida mente invasit, virtutibus ab omni redempta vitio, pulcherrimam efflavit vitam Sept. die 27^{mo} anno Domini 1780.”

“ P. M. S.

“ Ornatissimi viri Gulielmi Chetle, A. M. Vigornienfis et hujus nuper et vicinæ de Orchard ecclesiæ rectoris.

“ Sciant

“ Sciunt adeo Posterī
Nihil quod aut hominem ingenuum,
Aut pium Christianum,
Aut fidelem ministrum deceat,
Ei defuisse.

“ Qui quum ætatis suæ annum jam quinquagesimum quintum ageret postridie
calendas Januarij è vita decessit, 1722.”

“ H. S. E.

“ Vir reverendus dominus Thomas Farnham, A. M. hujusce parochiæ nec non
vicinæ et nativæ de Orchard Portman, rector, atrophia laborans mortalitati non vitæ
valedixit die 18^o Aprilis anno Domini. 1727. Ætat. suæ 29^o.”

“ Thomas filius Thomæ & Saræ Farnham, obiit infans Martii 9^o, 1725-6.

“ Anna filia et infans, obiit Maii 24, 1727.”

In the church-yard are two tombs, in memory of the families of William Hare,
gent. and Thomas Wright, gent.

Here are also the remains of an old stone cross, but the pillar is down; and of a
fine old yew-tree, with a pair of stocks under it.

An alms-house was endowed here about 1643 by Mrs. Rachael Portman, for six
poor persons, viz. two of Staple, two of Bickenhall, and one of Thurlbeare. These
poor have two-pence per week, and a black cloth gown once in two years, which
they are obliged [if well] to wear at church every Sunday, or forfeit six-pence to the
clerk. One of them reads prayers to the rest, and has a salary of two shillings and
four-pence a week. Towards the support of this charity certain sums are paid out
of the high rents of the manors of Staple and Bickenhall.

B I C K E N H A L L.

ADJOINING to Staple-Fitzpaine northwards is Bickenhall, formerly accounted
only a hamlet thereto, but now a reputed parish.

Its situation is low and woody; the soil a wet stiff clay: the arable part is worth on
an average twelve shillings, and the pasture twenty shillings an acre; but is improve-
able. There are two woods, containing about sixty acres each: the one is called
Bickenhall Wood; the other Middle Room.

The number of houses is twenty-nine, and there is a poor-house for four families,
which pays chief rent to the lord of the manor; but the parish keeps it in repair.

Here are three tan-yards, and a manufacture of dowlas and ticks.

Bickenhall

Bickenhall was at the conquest parcel of the possessions of the earl of Morton.

“ William (says Domesday) holds of the earl Bichehalle. Aluric held it in the time of king Edward, and gelded for five hides. The arable consists of five carucates. In demesne are two carucates, and three servants, and nine villanes, and eight cottagers, with three ploughs. There are fourteen acres of meadow. A wood one mile long, and one furlong broad. It was worth twenty shillings, now seventy shillings.

“ This manor by custom pays to Curi, a king's manor, five sheep with as many lambs; and every free man one pig of iron.”^a

From which last passage it should seem that there was an iron forgery here before the conquest.

9 Edw. I. John de Pavely held at his death the manor of Bickenhall in capite of the king, by the service of one knight's fee. 19 Edw. II. another John de Pavely possessed it, whose heir was Robert de Pavely his brother, who, together with Alice his wife, held it 1 Edw. III.^b 16 Edw. III. John de Stapilton is certified to hold this manor with appurtenances by royal grant, and that his heir was Robert de Stapilton. 36 Edward III. Cecilia the wife of Stephen Laundey died seized of the hamlet of Bickenhall with appurtenances. Hence it came to the family of the Orchards, of whom William Orchard possessed it 8 Henry V. After this the manor was divided; and John Dodington appears to have held the third part thereof 22 Henry VI. He had a son of his own name who inherited the estate. 12 Edward IV. Christina Portman, daughter and sole heir of William Orchard, esq; held the third part of Bickenhall in dower. After her, her son and heir John Portman enjoyed it; he married Edith daughter of John Porter, by whom he had issue John his son and heir. This last John married Alice the daughter of William Knowell, and had issue William Portman, who 16 Hen. VIII. is found to hold of the king in capite in Bickenhall, three messuages, one hundred acres of arable land, six acres of meadow, one hundred acres of pasture, and seven acres of coppice wood. In the same year he gave thirty-three shillings to the king for his relief of the aforefaid premises. A like quantity of land in Bickenhall was held the same year (being another third) by Richard Dodington, son and heir of John Dodington, a descendant of the name above-mentioned, who gave for his relief the sum of seventeen shillings and two-pence.^c These parcels were in process of time conjoined in the family of Portman, whose representative Henry William Portman, esq; is the present possessor.

Bickenhall has a small church, consisting of a nave and chancel, fifty-two feet long, and seventeen wide. A tower stands at the west end, which is forty feet high, and contains one bell.

Against the south wall of the chancel is an ancient monument of alabaster, having the effigy of a woman kneeling. Of the inscription nothing is legible, but “ RACHEL
“ PORTMAN, WHO DYED IN THE 77th YEAR OF HER AGE.”

^a Lib. Domesday.

^b Efc.

^c Ibid.

There is no other inscription.

Rachael Portman gave ten pounds to this parish, the interest whereof to be distributed among the second poor annually on Easter-day.

The christenings on a yearly average are five; the burials three.

STOCKLINCH-OTTERSEY

IS a small parish in the eastern limit of the hundred, distant three miles northeast from Ilminster, and seven west from Crewkerne.

The number of houses is about twenty-two, a few of which are farms; and of inhabitants about one hundred and twenty. Most of the houses stand irregularly about the church:

The country is woody, and rather flat; but over a vale of fine meads to the south there is a pleasing view of White-Lackington village, and Dillington-house, the seat of lord North. The lands are mostly arable, and very rich, being worth twenty-five shillings an acre: pasture and meadow from twenty to forty shillings an acre. Hemp and flax are generally cultivated here; and turnips are well hoed, with a horse-hoe invented by Mr. Hicks, a farmer in this parish. The stone, of which there is great plenty in this parish, abounds with the same kinds of fossils as are described in the account of Ilminster.

Neither of the two places now known by the name of Stocklinch can be distinguished in the Norman survey of this county.

In the perambulation of the forest of Neroche, within this hundred, mention is made of a certain wood called *Oterfcharwe*; and in an old MS. there is a brief account of a ruin of the same name in the neighbourhood of Ile-Abbots, from which a family are said to have derived their appellation. In the cartulary of Glastonbury abbey the name frequently occurs; and it seems probable, that some of this family gave the additional title to this place. However, the records take little notice of it as a distinct manor till the reign of Richard II. when it appears that the Denebauds were lords thereof. In 14 Rich. II. John Denebaud is found by inquisition to have died seized of this manor, and the advowson of the church.^a The Denebauds were originally of Pescayth in Monmouthshire, and chiefly resided at Hinton St. George in this county. Elizabeth (the sole heiress of John Denebaud, esq; by marriage with sir William Paulet in the reign of Henry VI. brought this manor to that family. Sir Amias Paulet died seized of it in 1588,^b from whom it has come by lineal descent to earl Paulet, the present lord hereof.

^a Efc.

^b Ibid.

The living is a rectory in the deanery of Crewkerne, and gift of the Child family. The rev. Mr. Fewtrell, of Hinton St. George, is the present incumbent.

Here are very few poor chargeable to this parish.

The church is a small Gothic edifice sixty-two feet long, and twelve feet wide, consisting of a nave, chancel, and south aisle, covered with tiles. At the west end is a low tower with three bells.

There is only one inscription in the church, which is on a small black stone against the wall of the aisle:—

“ In memory of Mary wife of Thomas Lessey of this parish, who died May 29, 1734, aged 39.”

STOCKLINCH ST. MAGDALEN.

STOCKLINCH ST. MAGDALEN lies westward of Stocklinch-Ottersey, about two miles northeast from Ilminster, and about seven from Chard. It has fifteen houses; one of which is an inn by Ilford-Bridges, on the turnpike road from Langport to Ilminster; four farms; the rest cottages: most of the houses stand near the church.

The situation is woody, and admits of little distant prospect; but the lands are very good, and chiefly arable. Hemp and flax are produced here in considerable quantity. The roads are rough and narrow, and overhung with hedges.

The manor of Stocklinch St. Magdalen is divided: part belongs to the alms-house of Ilchester, part to earl Poulet, and part to lord North.

The living is a rectory in the gift of earl Poulet and deanery of Crewkerne. The rev. Mr. Gyllett, of White-Lackington, is the present incumbent.

This parish abounds with fossils of the same kinds as at Ilminster.

The river Ile divides this parish from Ilton, and contains roach, dace, eels, perch, trout, and gudgeons. It runs under a stone bridge of two arches on the turnpike road, which is kept in repair by those two parishes.

A revel is held here on St. Mary Magdalen's day.

The only pauper in this parish is a blind old woman, named Ann Symonds.

The parish church is a small building fifty feet long, and fourteen wide. At the west-end is a wooden turret thirty feet high, containing three bells and a clock.

There is no monument or inscription; and the only thing worth notice, is a fine pointed arch between the nave and chancel, which is of excellent workmanship.

S W E L L

IS a small parish, nine miles east from Taunton, and four miles west from Langport, and about half a mile to the south of the turnpike road between those towns.

The situation is fruitful and pleasant; being under high ground to the north and northeast, and open to the south, which affords an agreeable prospect. The number of houses is twenty-five, most of which are small cottages; and of inhabitants about one hundred and thirty.

The whole parish is rated at about 700l. per annum. The poor rates are one shilling in the pound. The lands are mostly arable: the soil partly clay, and partly stone-rush; and worth about eighteen shillings an acre. Some petrifications are found here of the following kinds, viz. oysteria, carduum, muscle, small conchs, and cornua ammonis.

In the Conqueror's survey this place is written *Sewelle*, and described among the lands of Robert earl of Morton:—

“Bretel holdeth of the earl Sewelle. Alwald held it in the time of king Edward, and was rated at three hides. The arable is four carucates. In demesne is one carucate, with one servant, and six villanes, and twelve cottagers, with two ploughs. There are thirty-three acres of meadow. A wood five furlongs and ten perches long, and two furlongs broad. It is worth sixty shillings.”^a

After the conquest this manor was possessed by the family of Rivel, who held it in capite of the king by barony, and were succeeded in it by the family of L'Orti; from whom it passed through various other hands to the Warres; and is now the property of the honourable Thomas Grosvenor, esq; of Grosvenor-square, London, whose father sir Robert Grosvenor married Jane the sole heiress of Thomas Warre, esq; lord of this manor.

The manor house stands near the church, and is a curious old fabrick. The hall is twenty-six feet high, and has one of those vaulted ceilings which are common to such apartments. On a large hatchment are these arms: *azure*, a garb *or*: in chief a bloody hand dexter: over all, on an inescutcheon *gules*, a lion rampant, between eight cross crosets *argent*. Crest; a talbot on a wreathed murion. At each corner of the porch, which has a fine Gothic arch at the entrance, is a cherub holding an armorial shield, on which are, 1. A chevron between three fishes hauriant *argent*. 2. *Argent*, a lion rampant *sable*. 3. On a fess, between three bezants *sable*, three lozenges *gules*. 4. *Argent*, three mallets *purpure*.

The church of Swell was anciently appropriated to the priory of Bruton, and in 1292 valued at four marks and a half.^b

^a Lib. Domesday.

^b Taxat. Spiritual.

The church is a vicarage in the deanery of Crewkerne, and in the gift of the dean and chapter of Bristol. The rev. Thomas Price, of Merriot, is the present incumbent. The glebe consists of thirty acres.

The church (dedicated to St. Catherine) is a small building, partly of Saxon and partly of Gothic architecture, fifty-two feet long, and eighteen wide, and consists only of one aisle and a chancel tiled. At the west end is a small wooden turret with three bells. In some of the windows there are remains of good painted glass.

In the chancel floor on a brass plate:

“Here lyeth the body of — Toole, esq; who was married to Agnes the daughter of Thomas Newton, esq; having issue by her 14 sonnes and six daughters. He deceased the 10th daye of June 1583.”

A chantry was founded in this church A. D. 1250, by Mabel Rivel, lady of the manor, and endowed with certain tenements in this parish, fourscore acres of arable land, five acres of meadow, and five acres of wood in Holeway, within the said manor, for the maintenance of one chaplain to celebrate divine service in the said church *in perpetuum*. The charter of this endowment was confirmed by Walter de Urtiaco, or Orti, grandson of the said Mabel, who, in addition to the grant, gave three acres and one perch of arable land, and half an acre of meadow, for the provision of lights and wine for the said office, upon the altar of St. Catherine here. Confirmed by William, bishop of Bath and Wells, at Wooky, 6 id. March, 1273.*

* Excerpt. e Regist. Wellen.

WHITE-LACKINGTON.

THE parish of White-Lackington is pleasantly situated one mile northeast from Ilminster, in an open country, agreeably varied with rising grounds and vallies, washed by the river Ille. Although extensive, it is but thinly peopled: the village consists of sixteen houses, which stand scattered northward of the church; ten form the hamlet of Atherston, half a mile distant; and four more join part of Broadway.

In the general survey this manor, called *Wislagetone*, is thus accounted for among the large possessions of Roger Arundel:—

“Roger himself holds Wislagetone. Almar held it in the time of king Edward, and gelded for ten hides. The arable is ten carucates. In demesne is one carucate, and seven servants, and nine villanes, and thirty cottagers, with seven ploughs, and seven swineherds, who pay forty hogs. There is a mill of fifteen shillings rent, and fifty acres of meadow, and sixty-one acres of pasture, and two hundred and forty acres of wood. It was worth when he received it twelve pounds, now nine pounds.”^a

^a Lib. Domesday.

In

In the time of Edw. III. this manor was held by the family of Bryan, or Brean. It afterwards became the possessions of the Hulls of Ashill, from whom it passed by an heiress to the Multons of Pinho in Devonshire, which family likewise terminating in an heir female, it was transferred by marriage to the Beauchamps. Sir Thomas Beauchamp, styled of White-Lackington, knight, died seized of this manor, with those of Atherstone and Ashill, in 1430, 9 Hen. VI. leaving no issue; (his son John Beauchamp having died in his father's life-time:) whereupon Alice his niece became his next heir. She was married to sir John Speke, knight, who in her right enjoyed this and the other manors before-mentioned.

The family of Speke were very anciently possessed of the manors of Wemworthy and Brampton, in the county of Devon, and chiefly resided in the former of those parishes, at a seat denominated Heywood.^b

In the time of king Henry II. Richard Le Espek (for so their name was formerly written) held three knight's fees of Robert Fitz-Roy, lord of the manor of Okehampton. In the same reign he held one fee of William Tracy, and two fees of Oliver Tracy.^c

The said Richard Le Espek had issue William, and he another Richard, who was under age 30 Henry II. Richard was father of sir William Le Espek, who married Alice daughter and heir of sir Walter Gervois of Exon, and by her had issue William, which William, by Julian daughter of sir John de Valletort of Clift-St. Lawrence, was father of William and John. This John, who was of Branford, wrote his name L'Espek: he married Constance the daughter of John de Esse, and had issue John, Robert, and William: the two eldest died without issue; William Speke (the name being by him thus first abbreviated) was father of John Speke, who married Joan daughter and heir of John Keynes, of Dowlish in this county, and had issue by her John Speke, knight.

Which sir John married (as has been before mentioned) Alice, heiress of sir Thomas Beauchamp; after whose death the family constantly resided at White-Lackington. The said Alice died 24 Hen. VI. Their issue was sir John Speke, knight, who by the daughter of William Somaster, of Nethercot, esq; was father of another sir John. He married Joan, daughter and heiress of John Winard, esq; and by her had issue John and sir George Speke. John married Alice the daughter of sir Thomas Arundel, of Lathern in Cornwall, and died in his father's life-time; but left issue four children, Thomas his heir; sir George, who lived and died at Dowlish; Christopher, a priest; and Alice, who died unmarried. Thomas, his son and heir, was sheriff of this county and Dorset, (as were many others of this family) and was made a knight by king Henry VIII: he was likewise of the privy chamber of king Edward VI. He married Anne, daughter of sir Rich. Berkley, and sister of sir Maurice Berkley, knights, and had issue by her George Speke, who was knighted at Windsor 28 Henry VIII. The said sir George married, to his first wife, Elizabeth daughter of sir Andrew

^b Sir William Pole's survey of Devonshire, MS.

^c Lib. nig. Scac. vol. i. 120, 121, 123.

Luttrell, and widow of Richard Malet of Enmore, and by her had issue one son George, and two daughters, Anne married to sir George Trenchard, knight; and Barbara married to William Thornhill, esq. To his second wife he married Dorothy daughter of Edward Gilbert of London, by whom he had Hugh, who married the heiress of Beke, of Berkshire; Elizabeth married to John Chudley, esq; and Dorothy the wife of sir Edward Gorges, knight, who died at Ilminster. Sir George Speke, son of the said sir George, married Philippa the daughter of William Roufwell, esq; solicitor to queen Elizabeth, and had issue several children, of whom George the eldest succeeded in the estate. He married Joan daughter of sir John Portman, bart. and was father of a fourth George, who married Mary daughter of sir Robert Pye, knight, besides several other children, of whom William was the progenitor of the rev. William Speke, the present vicar of Ilminster. George Speke, by his said wife, had a numerous issue, the eldest of whom was named John, and succeeded at White-Lackington. He married first, Catherine the daughter of Edward Prideaux, esq; by whom he had no issue; and secondly, Elizabeth daughter of Robert Pelham, esq; by whom he had issue George, the fifth and last of that name resident at White-Lackington. The said George Speke married three wives: 1. Alice, daughter of Nicholas Brooking, esq; by whom he had two daughters, Mary who died in 1777, and Alice who died an infant. 2. Jane, daughter of — Huckmore, esq; and widow of William Pitts, esq. 3. Anne, daughter of William Fitz-Williams, esq; by whom he had two children, George who died in infancy, and Anne, the wife of Frederick lord North, who is the present lord of this manor.

The arms of Speke are, Barry of eight, *azure* and *argent*; over all an eagle displayed, with two heads *gules*. The ancient crest of the family was a porcupine; but sir George Speke changed it to that of his mother, a dexter hand holding a battle-ax. The present family, however, have resumed the porcupine.

The hamlet of ATHERSTONE within this parish was heretofore written *Atbelarde-stone*, and was probably so denominated from an ancient Saxon owner. It was generally held by the lords of White-Lackington, who had a chapel here, whereof Gefferey de Hamme was chaplain, anno 1415.^d

The living is a prebend in the cathedral church of Wells, valued in 1292 at eighteen marks.^e The vicarage is discharged: the rev. William Gyllett the present incumbent.

The church is in the deanery of Crewkerne, and is dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It consists of a nave, chancel, north and south ailes, and two small semi transepts, which heretofore were chapels. At the west end is an embattled tower, sixty-four feet high, with a clock and four bells. This tower is built of the Hambdon (or Ham) hill stone, and the masonry is remarkably fine.

In the south transept under the window, are the mutilated effigies of a man in armour; and of another with a military belt and sword in it: but no inscription remains. These effigies lie on plain stones, raised about four inches from the floor.

^d Excerpt. e Regist. Wellen.

^e Taxat. Spiritual.

In the eastern wall of this aisle is a large Gothic niche, and over the top two corbels or supporters, for small images. There are also two escutcheons with arms belonging to the Speke family.

In the north transept is an ancient but stately mural monument, the body of which is a tomb, covered with a black stone, beneath a rich arched canopy, embellished with arms and Gothic ornaments: on the top are five hexagonal twisted pillars, on the tops of two of which are old helmets; and near them hang two ancient small swords.

On a mural monument of plain black stone in the chancel:

“ To the memory of the rev. Mr. George Bowyer, vicar of this parish, son of the rev. Mr. Thomas Bowyer, vicar of Martock, and grandson of the rev. Mr. John Norris, rector of Bemerton.

“ Worthy of such a father, and grandfather, he was an honest man, a pious christian, a faithful pastor: in friendship sincere, in social life amiable: affectionate to his relations, compassionate to the poor, benevolent to all. By instruction and example he zealously endeavoured to promote christian knowledge and practice. Thus living he was beloved; and died universally lamented March 8, 1766, aged 49.”

On two black stones in the west end wall:

“ Here underneath lie the remains of Jo. Hallett, who departed this life March 21st, 1773, in the 63^d year of his age.”

“ In memory of William Crabb, sen. of Atherstone in this parish, who departed this life the 20th day of October 1729; ætat. 75.

“ In memory also of Susannah the wife of William Crabb, sen. who departed this life the 9th day of February 1724, ætat. 77.

“ Worn out with age we lye confined to dust,

“ In hope to rise and live among the just.

“ In memory also of William Crabb, jun. of Atherstone, son of the abovesaid William and Susannah Crabb, who departed this life the 8th day of April 1738, ætat. 52.

“ Beneath lye the remains of Mrs. Ann Hallett, the widow of Mr. William Crabb, jun. she departed this life the 10th day of October, and in the year of our Lord 1766, ætat. 74.”

In the body of the church on the floor:

“ Here lyeth the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Speke, spinster, granddaughter to the last sir George Speke, knight, who departed this life the 27th day of December 1702. Ætatis suæ 73.”

In the church-yard are four neat tombs erected to the memory of the Hanning, Chaffey, and Hallett families.

And

And another tomb,

"In memory of John Lewellyn, gent. who died Dec. 21, 1753, aged 80; and of Sarah his wife, who died Aug. 31, 1765, aged 74.

"In God they trusted, without doubts or fears;
They grew in goodness as they grew in years.
Their souls, unfetter'd, flew to realms above,
Secure of bliss through their Redeemer's love."



T H E H U N D R E D
O F
A N D E R S F I E L D

TOOK its name from a small hamlet in the parish of Goathurst, where the hundred courts were formerly held. It consists of only six parishes, viz. Broomfield, Durley, Enmore, Goathurst, Creech, and Ling. The first four are situated under the eastern side of the Quantock hills; and the last two form a long narrow slip of land on the north side of the river Tone, disjoined from the other part, and lying betwixt the hundreds of North-Petherton and North-Curry. Two high constables are chosen, one for each part of the hundred.

It formerly belonged to the crown, and 26 Henry VI. was granted,^a with all its rights, members, and appertenances, to sir John Stourton, knt. then created baron of Stourton in the county of Wilts. His descendants continued in possession of the same till the year 1688, when Edward lord Stourton sold it among many other estates to Mr. Gore his steward: it is now the property of the earl of Egmont.

^a Pat. 26 Hen. VI. p. 2. m. 26.

B R O O M F I E L D.

BROOMFIELD, anciently written *Brunfelle*, is a large parish, situated at the foot of Quantock-hills, six miles north from Taunton, and seven west from Bridgewater, on high ground, beautifully varied with swelling hills, and deep romantick vales, and commanding a great variety of pleasing landscapes, and very extensive prospects, to which the Bridgewater river, the Bristol Channel, and the Welch mountains, particularly contribute.

The lands, which are moderately fruitful, are nearly divided between pasture and arable. The soil in general is shallow, and abounds with that kind of rag slate stone, divisible into thin laminæ, which is found almost every where in the neighbourhood of Quantock. It is, however, favourable to the growth of timber; and Spanish chesnut

trees,

trees, beech, firs, pines, and ashes, flourish here, and grow to a very large size. On the banks are found some curious species of polypody, and mosses; and the hills, in summer, are rendered very beautiful by several kinds of erica, hawkweed, and the purple digitalis.

This parish has always been remarkably healthy, even in times of general sickness elsewhere. It contains about sixty houses, and three hundred and thirty inhabitants.

A fair is held here annually on the 13th day of November, for coarse cloths and all sorts of cattle.

The manor of Broomfield is set down in the Norman survey as parcel of the possessions of William de Mohun:

“ William himself holds BRUNFELLE. Alnod held it in the time of King Edward, and gelded for three hides. The arable is ten carucates. In demesne is one carucate, and eight servants, and twelve villanes, and two cottagers, with four ploughs. There are ten acres of meadow, and one mile of pasture, and one mile of wood in length and breadth. When he received it, it was worth forty shillings, now sixty shillings.”

The next possessors of this manor that we meet with, were the family of Montacute, of whom it was held for many descents by the De la Lyndes of Dorsetshire. 1 Edw. I. John de la Lynde is found by the inquisitions to have held it at his death of the heir of William de Montacute by the service of one knight's fee.^b 8 Edw. II. Walter de la Lynde died seized of the same, and other manors in this county and Dorsetshire. Hence it came to the family of de Crocumbe, and in the time of Edw. III. became the possession of John Biccombe by his marriage with Ifolda, daughter and heir of Simon de Crocumbe, in whose posterity it continued till the year 1556, when it was settled upon Maud, the youngest daughter of Hugh Biccombe, upon her marriage with Hugh Smyth, of Long-Ashton in this county, esq. The said Hugh Smyth died in 1580, leaving one only daughter and heir, Elizabeth, married to Edward Morgan, of Lanternan in the county of Monmouth, esq; whose two sons by the said marriage sold the manor in 1634 to Andrew Crosse and William Towill. In 1659 William Towill conveyed his part of the manor to Hugh Halfwell, esq; from whom it came to the Tyntes, and is now the property of Lady Tynte, relict of the late Sir Charles Kemeys Tynte, bart. The other moiety of the manor is the inheritance of Richard Crosse, esq; who has a handsome house near the church, with beautiful grounds, and elegantly disposed plantations.

At Binfords, about two miles distant, is an elegant seat of John Jeane, esq.

The church of Broomfield was appropriated to the priory of Buckland. It is a donative in the deanery of Bridgwater: the patronage is vested in John Moss, and — Hamilton, esqrs. The Rev. John Blundell is the present incumbent.

The fabrick consists of a nave, chancel, and north aisle tiled; having at the west end a square tower, fifty feet high, in which are five bells.

^a Lib. Domesday.

^b Etc.

On a stone monument against the south wall is the following inscription:

“Sub hoc saxo requiescunt ossa Mariæ relictæ Gulielmi Towil, hujus parochiæ gener: quæ, mundi pertæsa, matura cælo, ægram senectutem cum immortalitate commutavit 12 calendas Junij: anno ætat. 82. Salutis reparatæ 1677.

“Honestè nata, pudicè educata, fama; illibata, fuit; placidi oris, severæ virtutis; inter cautissimas prima, materfamilias prudentissima, mater optima; pietatis adeoque spei plena obdormivit.”

On another small stone adjacent:

“Uxorum dilectissimarum triados Georgii Hillier clerici, hujus ecclesiæ curati, quod reliquum hic reconditur.

“Prima Urfula, 14 kal. Sextilis, A. D. 1678, ætat. 37;

“Altera Dorothea, 16 kal. Ap. 1693, ætat. 61;

“Tertia Diana, 4 kal. Decemb. 1700, ætat. 45.

“Tres duxi, tribus orbis eram, tria funera flevi

“Uxorum; has lachrymas fiste triune Deus.

“G. H.”

“Huc accessit etiam Georgius, supradicti Georgii filiolus (ex uxore Diana genitus) xvii kal. Jan. 1703, ætat. menses 7.

“Festa dies natum, defunctum, festa sepultum

“Vidit; in æternum nunc mihi festa dies.”

On a large stone in the floor:

“Here lieth the body of William Towil, of Enmore, who was buried the 23rd of Aug. 1591; who was constable of the hundred of Andersfield four years.

“Here lieth the body of William Towil, of this parish, gent. who dyed May 18, 1649, aged 58.”

With several others of this family; and also that of Slape, Colford, Gardiner, Webber, &c.

In the church-yard are two fine old yew-trees, and a stone cross, tolerably perfect.

To this parish belongs a weekly charity of twelve two-penny loaves, which are distributed every Sunday to the like number of poor persons, at the discretion of the parish officers. This donation was made by one of the Towil family, who charged the living with the payment of the same for ever.

The annual average number of christenings in Broomfield is eleven; of burials eight.

C R E E C H S T. M I C H A E L.

THAT the sea did heretofore reach this parish, and form a notable creek or cove, is evident as well from the name, which comes from the Saxon *Epecca*, as from situation and natural appearance.*

This parish is very extensive, being four miles in length from north to south; and is situated three miles eastward from Taunton, and ten nearly south from Bridgwater. It includes a considerable village, consisting of forty-three houses, which stand near the church; and five hamlets, viz.

1. Long-Auler, situated one mile northwest, containing five farms.
2. Adsborough, anciently a place of eminence, now containing eighteen houses, chiefly farms, at the distance of two miles and a half from Creech northward.
3. Charlton, one mile east, having seven houses, four of which are farms.
4. Ham, nearly a mile southeast, in which are ten houses.
5. Creech-Heathfield, one mile north, comprizing fifteen tenements, which are chiefly cottages.

The whole number of houses within the parish is about one hundred and thirty-three, and of inhabitants nearly six hundred, of whom about twenty are freeholders.

The lands are mostly arable, and worth on an average about twenty shillings an acre; the pasture and meadow thirty shillings. The soil is a clay, mixed with a small portion of gravel and stone-rush. Elm is the principal wood. The river Tone runs through a rich moor, containing about two hundred acres, belonging to this parish, and has over it a county bridge built of stone, which has three arches. On this moor the parishioners of Ruishton have a right to turn out nine hundred and ninety-nine sheep. A small stream likewise rising at West-Monkton passes through part of this parish, and empties itself into the Tone a little below Ham. There are several mills on these streams, and among them some oil mills.

There are two passages in Domesday book which refer to this manor: one of them writes it *Crice*, and describes it, or part of it, as demesne of the king: the other writes it *Cruche*, and sets it down as the property of Robert earl of Morton, or Mortaigne in Normandy.

“The king” (saith the first passage) “holds Crice. Gunnild held it in the time of king Edward, and gelded for ten hides and a half. The arable is eight carucates. Thereof in demesne are six hides, and there are two carucates, and six servants, and twenty villanes, and ten cottagers, with six ploughs. There is a mill of eight-pence rent, and eight acres of meadow. Pasture a mile in length, and as much in

* See the general account of the hundred of Abdick and Bullstone.

“breadth.

“breadth. A wood one furlong in length and breadth. It yields nine pounds and
“four shillings of white money.” There is a fishery, but it does not belong to
“the farm.”

The other parcel is thus surveyed:—

“Earl Moriton holds of the king Cruche, and Turstin of him. Sirewold held it
“in the time of king Edward, and gelded for six hides. The arable is five carucates,
“of which in demesne are four hides, and there are three carucates, and two servants,
“and six villanes, and five bordars, with three ploughs. There is a mill rented at
“twelve shillings, and one acre and a half of meadow. A wood seven furlongs long,
“and two furlongs broad. It was worth four pounds, now one hundred shillings.”^c

Whether or no the former of these estates came to the earl of Morton does not appear, but it is most probable that it did. He was, as has been said, brother by the mother's side to William the Conqueror, who gave him large estates in this and in other counties, together with the title of earl of Cornwall, as a reward for his services in forwarding him to the throne of England. He married Maud, daughter to Roger de Montgomery, earl of Shrewsbury, and by her had issue William, who succeeded him in the earldoms of Morton and Cornwall.

This William having founded a monastery for Cluniac monks at the foot of Montacute hill, endowed it with this his manor of Creech, among divers other lands in this county, and gave it to the monks thereof, to hold to them and their successors, in pure and free alms. This benefaction was not long conferred, before the founder, who is represented to have been of a malicious and arrogant spirit from his childhood, envying the glory of king Henry I. engaged in rebellion with Robert Curthose, duke of Normandy, who was then urging his claim to the crown of England. Upon this the king seized not only upon all the earl's personal estates, but those which he had bestowed on the priory of Montacute.

Henry, however, commiserating the poverty of the religious, who, in consequence of this deprivation, were absolutely reduced to beggary,^d soon after restored to them their former possessions, with additional grants and privileges. These were confirmed by the succeeding kings. 37 Henry III. they had free warren granted them in Creech,^e and in the same reign a charter for a weekly market.^f In 1293 their property here was valued at 60l.^g

The said monks of Montacute retained possession of this manor till the latter end of the reign of Henry VIII. when their society being dissolved, and their lands estranged, it was granted to sir Thomas Wyat, knight, whose son Thomas, who was also a knight, being attainted for treason in 1554, it reverted to the crown; and queen Mary, in the second year of her reign, bestowed the same on Edward Hastings, knight of the garter, and master of the horse to that queen. He was soon after

^b Pure silver in bullion.

^c Lib. Domesday.

^d Lel. Itin. v. 2. p. 92.

^e Cart. 37 Hen. III. m. 8.

^f Cart. 53 Hen. III. m. 13.

^g Taxat. Temporal.

advanced to the degree and title of lord Hastings of Loughborough; but having founded a hospital at Stoke-Pogeys in Buckinghamshire, and endowed it with a rent of 53l. 9s. issuing out of this manor, he retired thither, and there died without issue. In the succeeding reign Lawrence Radford, being possessed of this manor, conveyed it to Robert Cuffe, esq;^b of whose family was Henry Cuffe, the memorable associate of the earl of Essex in his treasonable machinations against queen Elizabeth. Hence the manor came in process of time to the Keyts of Gloucestershire, of whom it was purchased by the present proprietor William Hussey, esq; member in the present parliament for Salisbury, who holds court-leet and baron here annually.

The church of Creech was appropriated in 1362 to the priory of Montacute, and a vicarage ordained the same year by bishop Ralph de Salopia, when it was appointed that the vicar for the time being should have the whole parsonage-house, with the orchards and gardens belonging thereto, and also all the arable and pasture lands of the said parsonage, excepting certain seven acres of arable, and pasture for eight oxen, which had always belonged to the rector of the said church. That the vicar should likewise have all the tithes of hay, wool, milk, mills, fisheries, and all small tithes whatsoever, except those which appertained to the prior's demesne: likewise the third part of the tithes of all kinds of corn, which the rectors usually received; together with oblations, mortuaries, and all other obventions, exclusive of the altarage of the said church: that he should moreover have commonage in all the pastures within the said parish, excepting those belonging to the separate demesne of the convent. That the said vicar should pay yearly half a mark to the chapter of the church of Wells, and forty pence to the archdeacon of Taunton, in the name and by way of an indemnification, for the loss they might sustain from this appropriation; and that he should defray all procurations of cardinals, legates, archdeacons, and other visitors, repair the chancel, provide books, vestments, and other ornaments, and sustain all other ordinary and extraordinary burdens. Dat. 20 Oct. 1362.ⁱ

In 1292 this vicarage was rated at twenty-nine marks and a half, out of which a pension of half a mark was paid to the prior of Montacute.^k 26 Henry VIII. it was valued at 16l. 8s. 9d. It is in the deanery of Taunton. C. W. Bampfylde, esq; is the patron; and the rev. Thomas Exon the present incumbent.

The church (which is dedicated to St. Michael, giving the additional name to the parish) stands on an eminence on the north side of the river Tone.^l It consists of a nave, chancel, and side aisles, covered with tile. The north aisle is divided in the middle by the belfry, which supports a square embattled tower, sixty feet high, wherein hang five musical bells. The south aisle belongs to the family of Cely of Charlton, and is separated from the nave by a handsome open work Gothic screen

^b MS. Donat.

ⁱ Excerpt. e Regist. Wellen.

^k Taxat. Spiritual.

^l Most churches dedicated to the honour of St. Michael the archangel are significantly situated on elevated ground, or else have high towers, or steeples. Of which, among many others that might be mentioned, St. Michael's Mount in Normandy, St. Michael's Mount in Cornwall; Michael's Borough, and St. Michael's on the Torr near Glastonbury in this county, are notable instances.

and rich cornice. Against the wall is an escutcheon charged with a chevron between three mullets. Crest, a wolf passant langued on a wreathed murion.

In this aisle is a blue stone with the following inscription:

“ In memory of Edward Cely of Charlton in this parish, esq. barrister at law, who deceased on the 6th day of February, whose body was here buried the 20th day of the same, anno Domini 1676.”

Arms: a chevron between three mullets, with a label for distinction.

In the wall of the same aisle, on a plain stone:

“ Here lyeth the body of Jane the wife of James Trivett, daughter of Edward Cely, esq; who died Feb. 13, 1705.”

Near the eastern end of the north aisle, in a niche, are the remains of a large and once elegant stone monument. The tomb, part of the cornice above, and two of the four small fluted Corinthian pillars that supported it, still remain; and also an inscription as follows:

“ Robert Cuffe dyed the 11 daye of Maye 1595.”

Arms: *Or*, on a bend dancetté *sable*, cotised *argent*, bezanté, three fleurs de lis *gules*.

At the east end of the chancel is a very handsome mural monument of various kinds of marble, inscribed

“ In memory of John Keyt, gent. second son of William Keyt, esq; and grandson of sir William Keyt, of the county of Gloucester, bart. who died Feb. 27, 1732, aged 37.

“ Also of William Keyt his son, who died March 13, 1739, aged 20. And also Mary Keyt, widow of the above-named John Keyt, only daughter of William Pratt, of Thurloxton, esq; who died Dec. 19, 1757, aged 63.”

The arms are, *Azure*, a chevron between three kites' heads erased, *or*. *Keyt*. Impaling, *argent*, on a chevron *sable*, between three ogresses, each charged with a martlet of the first, three mascles *or*. *Pratt*.

Under the communion table, on a flat stone:

“ Here lyeth the body of David Marler, who lived vicar of this church 62 years, and died the 7th of Februarye, anno Dom. 1627.”

“ Here lyeth the body of John Tale, vicar of this church 30 years, and was buried July 7, 1696, aged 54.

“ Also here lyeth the body of John, the son of John Tale, vicar of this church, and Mary his wife, grandson of the abovesaid John Tale, who was buried Oct. 21, 1710, aged 2 years.”

“ Here lyeth John Gale, vicar of this church 34 years, who died May 5, 1738, aged 63.”

On another stone:

“Here lyeth Elizabeth, the wife of Robert Cuffe, esq; who died the 1st of October 1616.”

On the next stone:

“Here lie the remains of the rev. John Skerrat, rector of Brereton in Cheshire. He died March 24, 1755, in the 66th year of his age.”

Against one of the corner pillars in the north aisle is a black stone monument:

“In memory of James Friend of this parish, gent. who died Jan. 1, 1728, aged 55.”

There are many stones in the floor, inscribed with the names of Raymond, Cross, Bobbett, Celey, Moore, Pockocke, Barbor, Muttelbury, &c.

In the church-yard are two very large old yew-trees, the bodies of which are hollow, and measure fifteen feet in circumference.

About the year 1740, Mrs. Anne Seager of this parish gave by will two acres and three roods of land, the rents thereof to be applied to the teaching poor children to read. This brings in forty shillings a year, and the estate now possessed by Mrs. Arundel is charged with it.

D U R L E I G H.

THIS small parish, the name whereof signifies a watery pasture, is situated one mile and a half west from Bridgwater, on the turnpike road from that town to Bishop's-Lydiard.

The situation is low and woody; the lands mostly pasture and meadow, and very wet; but so flat, and bounded with higher grounds, as not easily to be drained. The soil is in general a heavy clay, but tolerably fruitful.

A stream rising under Cothelstone-hill crosses the turnpike-road here under a stone arch, and turns a grist-mill; after which it empties itself into the Parret near Bridgwater.

This whole parish is rated only at 500l. per annum, and is divided into several good farms. The principal landholders (for the manor is dismembered) are, sir Philip Hales, and sir Charles Kemeys Tynte, bart. Most of the houses, which are twenty in number, stand near the church, and are mean thatched cottages, some of them in a ruinous condition.

In the time of William the Conqueror, this parish, then called *Derlege*, was held of the king by Ansger. “Alfi held it in the time of king Edward, and gelded for
“two

“two virgates of land and a half, and one furlong. The arable is three carucates, and there are with it four villanes, and two cottagers, and three servants. There are twenty acres of wood. It was formerly, and is now, worth twenty shillings.”*

St. John's hospital, and other publick foundations in Bridgwater, had formerly lands here. In the time of Henry VIII. the manor and farm, with appertenances, and divers lauds and messuages in Bridgwater and Durleigh, were held by John Smyth, esq; from whom they descended to Hugh Smyth, esq; his son and heir. The manor-house is a large good old building near the church, a situation common to buildings of that sort.

The church was anciently appropriated to the hospital of St. John at Bridgwater before-mentioned, founded by William Brewer in 1219. It is a vicarage in the deanery of Bridgwater, and in the patronage of Dr. Dunning of that town. The rev. Mr. Coles is the present incumbent.

The church is a small structure, sixty feet long, and sixteen wide, consisting of a nave, chancel, and porch tiled, with a square embattled tower at the west end forty feet high, and containing four bells.

There is neither monument nor inscription.

* Lib. Domesday.

G O A T H U R S T.

THIS parish is situated in the larger division of the hundred, at the distance of three miles west from the town of Bridgwater, and eight north from that of Taunton. It is of considerable extent, and contains forty-eight houses, and three hundred inhabitants.

Half a mile westward is the little hamlet of ANDERSFIELD, a place formerly so considerable as to give name to the hundred. It now contains only four houses.

The lands of this parish are very good, and chiefly employed in pasture. They produce remarkably fine timber: there are some chefnut-trees in Halfwell-park which are upwards of fifteen feet in circumference, and contain more than seven tons of timber each. In this park rises a fine spring of water, which runs through the parish, and turns several corn-mills in its way to the Parret.

In the Norman survey the name of this place (which is obviously compounded of the Saxon *Gat*, a goat; and *Dynre*, a wood; the village having large woods abounding formerly with that animal) is limpingly written *Gabers*; the French transcribers having been unable either to pronounce or indite so rough a word as *Gathurst*. They give us the following account of it:—

“Walter

“Walter and Anſger hold of Alured [de Iſpania] Gahers. Alwi held it in the time of king Edward, and gelded for one hide and three virgates of land. The arable is ſix carucates. In demefne are two carucates, and four ſervants, and thirteen villanes, and five cottagers, with four ploughs. There are ſixty-two acres of wood. When he received it, it was worth ſeventy ſhillings: now the ſame.”^a

After the conqueſt this vill had lords of its own name. 12 Henry II. Hugh the ſon of Malger de Gaherſte held one knight's fee here of Philip de Columbers.^b In other reigns it was held under different appellations; but its moſt permanent poſſeſſors ſeem to have been the family of Poulet, of whom ſir John Poulet, knight, reſided here in the reign of Edward III. In this family Goathurſt continued for many generations; till at length, the male line failing, the eſtates were divided between four ſiſters coheireſſes; and three parts in four of this manor became the property of ſir Charles Kemeys Tynte by purchaſe: the fourth belongs to the family of Jeane, by their anceſtor's intermarriage with the heirs of — Paine, of North-Petherton, eſq; who married one of the coheireſſes above-mentioned.

Another manor in this pariſh, viz. HALSWELL, was the reſidence of a family of that name for ſeveral centuries. It is written in the great ſurvey *Hafewelle*, and is thus deſcribed:—

“Wido holds of Roger [Arundel] Hafewelle. Alward held it in the time of king Edward, and gelded for one hide. The arable is two carucates. In demefne is one carucate, and two ſervants, and two villanes; and three cottagers, with one plough. There are fourteen acres of wood. It is worth twenty-five ſhillings.”^c

Its ſubſequent lords, the family of Halfwell, had large poſſeſſions in this and divers other counties, which deſcended to a ſole heirs, Jane, the daughter of Hugh Halfwell, ſon of ſir Nicholas Halfwell. She married John Tynte, of Chelvy, eſq; progenitor of the late ſir Charles Kemeys Tynte, bart. whoſe lady is the preſent poſſeſſor of this manor. Sir Charles died Aug. 25, 1785, after having repreſented this county in ſeveral parliaments. He married Anne daughter and coheir of the rev. Dr. Buſby, of Addington in the county of Bucks, to whom, having no iſſue, he bequeathed this manor of Goathurſt, and his moiety of the manor of Broomfield, together with all his lands in this county, for her life; remainder to his ſiſter's daughter, who married John Johnſon, eſq; late lieutenant-colonel in the guards; with other remainders. The ſaid John Johnſon has ſince the death of ſir Charles aſſumed the name of Kemeys Tynte.

The manſion-houſe at Halfwell was rebuilt in 1689 by ſir Halfwell Tynte, bart. who was advanced to that dignity 26 Car. II. It is in front ninety-seven feet, and in height fifty-four feet. The rooms in front are, a parlour, ſalloon, and drawing-room: a library and ſtair-caſe in the ends. Over the ſalloon is an elegant room of the ſame dimenſions, uſed as a breakfast-room, the windows falling to the floor, with a

^a Lib. Domeſday.

^b Lib. nig. 97.

^c Lib. Domeſday.

balcony before them. In the several apartments, and in the stair-case, are many good paintings by Bartolemeo; Vandyke, sir Peter Lely, &c.

“But,” says an elegant writer, whose accurate description of Halfswell we shall without apology introduce, “what chiefly attracts the notice and attention of strangers are the decorated grounds.

“The riding which leads to the principal points of view crosses the park from the house, commanding a fine view of the rich vale of Bridgwater. It then runs by the side of a woody precipice, and up through some new plantations, from a dark part of which you enter through a door into a temple dedicated to Robin Hood; upon which a most noble prospect breaks at once upon the beholder, which acts not a little by the surprize of the entrance. The ground shelves from it in front and to the right gradually; but to the left in bolder slopes; where the dips are beautifully grouped with wood, and the hills above them rise in waving inclosures.

“About the house the groves thicken; and a vast vale of rich inclosures, spotted in a beautiful manner with white objects, stretches beyond it to the distance of twelve miles. Then you command the channel, which is here nine miles over, the Steep Holm rising in the midst of it very boldly, and beyond these the mountains of Wales rise one behind another.

“From hence the riding leads up the hills, commanding all the way a most extensive prospect: after which it turns down through a plantation to a single oak, with a few pales about it, and a bench. Here the grounds sinking from the eye form a most sweet landscape. The lawns undulate in the finest manner, and the groves of oak seem to drop into the hollows. The clumps and scattered trees have an uncommon elegance, and unite the foreground of the scene with Robin Hood's temple, which is here seen to great advantage. Beyond the whole you have the distant extensive prospect.

“From hence the riding leads down the hill to a wood of noble oaks, which shade a spot beautifully wild and sequestered, where a limpid spring rises at the foot of a rock overhung in a fine bold manner by wood growing from its clefts. The water winds away through the grove in a proper manner. Here is a tablet with these lines:

‘When Israel’s wand’ring sons the desert trod,
 ‘The melting rock obey’d the prophet’s rod;
 ‘Forth gush’d the stream; the tribes their thirst allay’d;
 ‘Forgetful of their God, they rose and play’d.
 ‘Ye happy swains, for whom these waters flow,
 ‘Oh! may your hearts with grateful ardours glow!
 ‘Lo! here a fountain streams at HIS command,
 ‘Not o’er a barren, but a fruitful land;
 ‘Where nature’s choicest gifts the vallies fill,
 ‘And smiling plenty gladdens every hill.’

Arthur Young, esq.]

“ Turning the corner you catch a bridge, under a thick shade, and then come to the Druid's temple, built, in a just stile, of bark, &c. the view quite gloomy and confined: the water winds silently along, except a little gushing fall, which hurts not the emotions raised by so sequestered a scene.

“ Following the path towards the bridge, you catch, just before you come at it, a little landscape through the trees, of distant water, finely united with wood. From the bridge the river appears to great advantage; nobly embanked on one side with tall spreading trees, and on the other with green slopes, in which single ones are scattered.

“ From these retired and gloomy spots you leave the dark groves, and open into a more cheerful ground: the river is bounded only on one side by thick wood, and on the other by waving lawns open to the fields, and scattered thinly with trees. From a bench on the banks you view a slight fall of water well shaded.

“ As we advance, the character of the ground again changes most happily; the woods open on both sides the water; the waving lawns are of the most lively verdure. Trees thinly scattered—brighter streams—touches of distant prospect and elegant buildings—all unite to raise the most cheerful ideas, which we were prepared for, by gradually leaving the gloom of the more sequestered woods.

“ A break through the trees to the right lets in a view of the Rotunda. Passing to the Ionic portico, which is excellently placed, the scenery in view is truly enchanting: the lawn is gently waved, and spotted with trees and shrubs in the happiest taste. The water seems to wind naturally through a falling vale; and a swelling hill, crowned by the rotunda, forms a complete picture. The whole scene is really elegant; every part is *riant*, and bears the stamp of pleasure.

“ As you cross the bridge, you look to the right on a very beautiful cascade, which makes five or six slight falls over a moss and ivy bank, under a dark shade of wood. The slopes, wood, and water, unite to render the scene striking.

“ Turning down by the water, the lawn continues very beautiful, and you gain a fine view of the Ionic portico on a rising slope, which here appears to great advantage; but the middle cascade, which you here command, should be totally hid; it is an inferior repetition of the principal one.

“ Rising the hill by the side of the water, you have from a bench, under a spreading wood, an agreeable view of a bridge; and a little further another commands the same object, and has also a very pleasing opening through the trees to the portico. The view to the left up to the river, is a confirmation of Shenstone's observation.

“ The riding which follows on the bank of the river under the gloomy shade of numerous venerable trees, is a fit residence for contemplation to dwell in. The openings across the water on the opposite lawn are just sufficient to heighten by contrast. The awful shade, the solemn stillness of the scene, broken by nothing but the fall of distant waters, have altogether a great effect, and impress upon the mind

“ mind a melancholy scarcely effaced by the cheerful view of a rich vale, with the
 “ water winding through it, which is seen on crossing the park towards the house.
 “ This seat has received rich gifts from nature, and very pleasing ones from art. The
 “ riding is of large extent, and commands a great variety of distant prospect and
 “ rich landscapes. The home scenes are elegant, and set off by the shade of such a
 “ noble wood, that every impression they make is rendered forcible. The buildings
 “ are in a light and pleasing stile.”

The living of Goathurst is rectorial, and in the deanery of Bridgwater. The patronage is in the lord of the manor. The rev. James Minifie is the present incumbent.

The church (which is dedicated to St. Edward) is eighty feet long, and eighteen wide, consisting of a nave, chancel, and south aisle tiled, and a north aisle leaded. At the west end is an embattled tower, sixty-three feet high, containing a clock and six bells. The outside of this tower, and of the whole church, is, to the reproach of taste and the abuse of antiquity, whitewashed. In the chancel is an altar-piece containing two old paintings, indifferently executed, of our Lord's Supper and the raising of the Cross.

On the north wall of the nave is a handsome monument of white marble, altar-shaped, and terminated by a bust in a canonical habit: below, this inscription:

“ Sacred to the memory of the rev. sir John Tynte, baronet, rector of this church: who esteemed his function to be his highest honour, and discharged the duties of it with the greatest pleasure. The ornaments of this fabrick are publick evidences of the pious regard he had for the service of God. His many acts of friendship and charity, void of ostentation, are more lasting proofs of his goodwill towards men. This small testimony of gratitude to a most generous brother was erected by sir Charles Kemey's Tynte, bart. 1742.” Below are the family arms, quartered with those of Halfwell, viz. 1 and 4. *Gules*, a lion couched, between six cross croquets, three in chief and as many in base, *argent*. 2 and 3. *azure*, three bars wavy, *argent*: over all a bend, *gules*.

On a small mural monument of black stone in the chancel:

“ In memory of the rev. Mr. William Trivett, rector of this parish, who died the 12th of April, A. D. 1730.”

In the church-yard there is an old tomb, having thereon a curious square pillar, ornamented with emblematical carvings, and on the top a flaming urn:

“ To the memory of John Willis, and Susan his wife, who dyed 1710 and 1725.”

Near the church is a good building erected by sir Charles Tynte, and given by him to the use of the poor of this parish for ever.

The annual average number of births is ten; of burials eight.

E A S T - L I N G

IS a long narrow parish north of Creech, and in the same disjointed part of the hundred, on the northern bank of the river Parret, between the hundreds of North-Petherton and North-Curry. It is seven miles nearly south from Bridgwater, five northwest from Langport, and seven east from Taunton.

The situation is low, damp, and unhealthy; being almost surrounded by moors, and the inclosed parts very woody. These moors contain neither peat, heath, nor sedge, like those on the north side of Poldon-hill; nor are they divided by ditches, planted on each side with willows, like those about Glastonbury; but are rich, flat, open commons, skirted with high lands, and producing most excellent pasture. The inclosed parts are likewise rich land, chiefly arable, and worth on an average nearly thirty shillings an acre. The muddy slime of the Parret affords fine manure; but agriculture withal is here badly attended to; inasmuch that the farmer's success is far more owing to nature than to skill. The river Tone is navigable from Taunton to East-Ling, where it runs under a wooden bridge of two arches, and divides this part of Andersfield from the hundred of Curry. It joins the Parret at Stanmoor point.

This parish consists of a long, dirty, stragling street, containing sixteen mean houses near the church, and three hamlets, viz.

1. West-Ling, one mile westward from the church, in which are twenty-two houses.
2. Outwood, nearly two miles west, eight houses.
3. Boroughbridge, about two miles eastward, eighteen houses. The whole number of houses within the parish is sixty-four; and of inhabitants about three hundred and forty.

The ancient village of Ling was parcel of the possessions of the Saxon princes. In the year of our Lord 937 king Athelstan, for the sake of his own soul, and for the soul of Alfred his grandfather, granted to God and the church of St. Peter of Athelney (which his said progenitor had founded) all this his land, called by the name of *Relengen*, and distinguished by the following bounds:

“First into Gorlak thanne to Bykenstill; from that still to the Whitston; thans unto the old ditch; from thulk dick to Depebroke in the old dicke place; then to the five acres: from the five acres unto the Hundslawe, and swo adoun to the Slo; and from the Slow to Rifelheie; thans to Whatcombshey, and so adoun to the Olderworth, and thennes to Brodemersh to the Reddich, end along the dich anon to the Inrek: from thenns to Privetes-Moreshed; from Moreshed anon to the middle of Privates Brigg, and thens end along the more anon to Threskwold, and thens to Ashlake: from Ashlake unto the old lake up into Chesterlake and unto Toteyate: from Toteyate to Hengeft-were: from Hengeft-were unto Hornwere: from Hornwere unto Shirwold lode, eftsones into Gorlake.”^a

^a Regist. Abb. Atheln. MS.

In the time of king William the Conqueror the abbots of Athelney still continued in possession of this manor, the name whereof was then contracted to *Lenge*, as we find it in the Norman survey:—

“The church itself holds Lenge. There is one hide; but it paid no geld in the time of king Edward. In demesne are two carucates, and six servants, and three villanes, and four cottagers, with two ploughs. There are twelve acres of meadow, and fifty acres of wood. It is worth forty shillings.”^b

In 1293 the abbots estates in this parish were valued at 9l.^c

When the monastery of Athelney was dissolved, this manor was granted by king Henry VIII. to John Clayton, who sold the same to John Tynbury, from whom it descended to William Tynbury. Which William, by licence dated March 2, 25 Eliz. conveyed it to Thomas Leigh and George Grenville, esquires. It was ultimately purchased by sir Thomas Wroth, of Fairfield, bart. whence it passed by the marriage of an heiress to the family of Palmer, and from them in like manner to that of Acland; and is now the property of Mrs. Acland of Ninehead, relict of Arthur Acland, late of Fairfield in this county, esq. The manor court is held in a barn in the hamlet of West-Ling, near to which are the ruins of a chapel, which heretofore belonged to the church of East-Ling. The manor-house anciently stood near this spot, but not a vestige thereof is now remaining.

The three hamlets of West-Ling, Outwood, and Boroughbridge, were all parcels of the same manor.

The last-mentioned hamlet is partly in this parish, and partly in the parishes of Othery, Middlezoy, and Weston-Zoyland. It had its name from a large borough or mount, very high and steep; which, though generally reckoned natural, seems to have been thrown up by hands for the purpose of a sepulchral tumulus. This opinion is corroborated by the many battles which are known to have been fought in these parts in very early times, the tradition of the inhabitants, and the instruments of war which have been found in its vicinity unsmilar to those of modern ages. Add to this, the materials of which this borough is composed are such as are not to be found within less than three miles of the place, viz. at Red-Hill, within the parish of Curry-Rivel, being a stiff, very deep red clay. This mount stands on the east side of the river Parret, and has on it the ruins of an ancient chapel, built in the form of a cross: part of the tower and most of the main walls are still standing, and form a very singular and picturesque object. It was dedicated to St. Michael, and occurs very early in the memorials of Athelney abbey, to which it was appendant. It sustained much damage (though it was ruinous before) in the great rebellion of the last century, when Goring garrisoned this place with one hundred and twenty men, who fortified themselves in the ruins, and made a most resolute defence against their assailants. But after the battle of Langport, General Fairfax sending Colonel Okey with a detachment to reduce them, they were so intimidated with the summons, and the rout which they had

^b Lib. Domesday.

^c Taxat. Temporal.

feet given to their fellows on Aller moor just under the hill, that they immediately surrendered. The field on which the mount and ruins stand is about eighteen acres, and belongs to Mr. Chard of Othery.

The river Parret is navigable to this hamlet; and hence to Langport. It has over it a stone bridge of three high arches, which gives the additional name to the place. This bridge, by order of court held at Bridgwater 21 Car. II. 1669, is repaired at the joint expence of the several parishes of Weston-Zoyland, Middlezoy, Othery, Greinton, Ashcot, Moorlinch, North-Petherton, and Chedzoy. At high water, when the tide is in, the river is sixty feet wide, and eighteen deep, and coal barges of forty or fifty tons easily come up it.

Between this hamlet and the church of Ling is the famous isle of ATHELNEY, being a spot of rising ground on the north side of Stanmoor, bounded on the northwest by the river Tone, over which there is a wooden bridge, still called Athelney Bridge. The name given by the Saxons to this island was *Æðelinga igge*, or the Isle of nobles, by contraction Athelney.

This spot, which was anciently environed with almost impassable marshes and morasses, will be ever memorable for the retreat of king Alfred, from the fury of the Danes, who in tumultuous numbers had overrun the eastern part of his dominions. The register of Athelney sets forth, that Alfred, after having bravely encountered his enemies for nine successive years, was at length reduced to the necessity of fleeing from them, and taking refuge in the little isle of Athelney. The place that lodged him was a small cottage belonging to St. Athelwine, formerly an hermit here, the son of king Kynegillus. After his emergence from this retirement and the total defeat of his enemies, he founded a monastery for Benedictine monks on the spot which had given him shelter, and dedicated the same to the honour of St. Saviour, and St. Peter the apostle, appointing John the first abbot, and endowing the establishment with the whole isle of Athelney, exempt from taxes and all other burdens; with common pasture and free ingress and egress in Stathmoor, Saltmoor, Haymoor, and Currymoor, and all other moors within his manor of North-Curry. He likewise gave ten cottages or hides of land in Long-Sutton, with all meadows, pastures, rivers, and all other appertenances whatsoever: which benefactions were afterwards confirmed to the monks, and many others added thereto by different kings and nobles.^d

William of Malmisbury gives us a romantick account of this island and monastery. "Athelney," says he, "is not an island of the sea; but is so inaccessible, on account of bogs and the inundations of the lakes, that it cannot be got to but in a boat. It has a very large wood of alders, which harbours stags, wild goats, and other beasts. The firm land, which is only two acres in breadth, contains a little monastery, and dwellings for monks. Its founder was king Alfred, who, being driven over the country by the Danes, spent some time here in secure privacy. Here in a dream St. Guthbert appearing to him, and giving him assurance of his restoration,

^d Registr. Abb. Atheln.

“he vowed that he would build a monastery to God. Accordingly he erected a church, moderate indeed as to size, but as to method of construction singular and novel: for four piers, driven into the ground, support the whole fabrick, four circular chancels being drawn round it. The monks are few in number, and indigent; but they are sufficiently compensated for their poverty by the tranquillity of their lives, and their delight in solitude.”

Some allusion to the vision of St. Cuthbert above-mentioned is supposed to have been intended by a little curious amulet of enamel and gold, richly ornamented, that was found in 1693 in Newton Park, at some distance northward from the abbey. On one side of it is a rude figure of a person sitting crowned, and holding in each hand a sceptre surmounted by a lily, which Dr. Hickes and other antiquaries have imagined to be designed for St. Cuthbert. The other side is filled by a large flower, and round the edge is the following legend; AELFRED MEC HEIT GEVVRCAN; that is, *Alfred ordered me to be made*. This piece of antiquity is now in the museum at Oxford, accompanied with the accounts of doctors Hickes and Musgrave, and the following memorandum: “Nov. 16, 1718, Tho. Palmer, esq; of Fairfield in Somersetshire, put this ancient picture of St. Cuthbert, made by order of king Alfred, into my hands to be conveyed to y^e Bodlean Library in Oxford, where his father Nat. Palmer, esq; lately dead, desired it might be placed and preserved.

“GEO. CLARK.”

John, a native of old Saxony, was the first abbot of this house: we find his name mentioned A. D. 888, 890, and 892. The first monks were likewise foreigners, there being none in England that would take the habit.

After him Alfward occurs 1009.

Simon succeeded him.*

Athelward was abbot in 1016.

Athelwin succeeded.

Benedict 1221 and 1225.

Roger de Derham was abbot 1231.

Robert 1232, 1249, and 1263.

Richard 1276.

Andrew de Wells 1281.

Osmund de Sowi 1305 and 1312.

Robert de Isle was confirmed March 25, 1325.

Richard was abbot 1337.

Robert de Hache 1362.

John Hywifh, abbot, was installed prebendary of Long-Sutton, Aug. 4, 1391.

John Brigge occurs 1410.

John Pederton was abbot 1446. He died Feb. 10, 1457.

Robert Hylle was elected the same year, Feb. 27. Nine monks were then in the convent, and two absent. This Robert died Oct. 10, 1485.

John George was elected Oct. 29, 1485. There were then eleven monks in the convent. He died in May 1503.

John Wellington succeeded, and died in 1516.

Richard de Wraxall was confirmed abbot Jan. 7, 1516.

John Herte was abbot 1525.

* Will. Malmesb. ap. Dugd. Mon. Angl. i. 202.

† Regist. Abb. Atheln.

‡ Afferi Menev, de rebus Alfredi gestis, p. 18.

The last abbot was Robert Hamlyn, who, with eight monks, surrendered this monastery to the king Feb. 8, 1539, the abbot having a yearly pension of 50*l.* given him, and the prebend of Long-Sutton, by way of a gratuity.^b

In 1553 there remained here in charge 7*l.* in fees, and 46*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* in annuities; and the following pensions, viz. to Robert Edgar 5*l.* Henry Poyning's 5*l.* and to John Jenyns 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*^c

The revenues of the abbey were valued in 1444 at 98*l.* and in 1534, 26 Hen. VIII. at 209*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* per annum.

The scite thereof, with many of the lands belonging to it, was granted at the dissolution to John Clayton. The latter end of the last century the premises belonged to Capt. Hacker, and now are the property of John Evered, of Bridgwater, esq.

The abbey buildings are supposed, from various parts of them that have been discovered at different times, to have been very magnificent. In 1674 some labourers, employed by Captain Hacker to remove part of the ruins, disclosed a very ancient sepulchre of well-wrought stone, containing the skull of the deceased, the os ilium, and a small fragment of cloth. The inside of this receptacle was singularly contrived, the bottom being excavated, or scooped out, so as to admit the several parts of the body. They afterwards discovered the foundation of the ancient church, which stood on the top of the hill to the northeast, and there found bases of pillars, elegant tracery-work of windows, and divers pieces of sculptured free-stone, still retaining the marks of paint and gold. The labourers were said to have likewise found at the same time a large spur of gold, which they privately disposed of for their own benefit.^k

About eighteen years since, in digging up some other of the ancient ruins, about sixty yards from the present farm-house northward, the workmen discovered a vault eight feet square, and seven high, containing three human skulls. The stone of the arch and side-walls being taken away, the cavity was filled up, covering the skulls with earth. Fourscore yards from this funereal spot stood a chapel, the ruins of which were removed about the same period.

The conventual church was partly rebuilt in 1321, and an indulgence of twenty days granted to the contributors thereto.^l Not a vestige now remains of this once famous pile, the field on which it stood being converted into tillage. The whole island contains about one hundred acres, and forms a compact farm of about equal portions of arable and pasture: a farm-house has of late years been erected near its southern extremity.

The church of East-Ling was anciently appropriated to the abbey we have been describing. In the taxation of Pope Nicholas, made anno 1292, it is stiled *Capella*.

^b Dr. Archer's account of the religious houses in this diocese, at the end of Hemingford's Chronicle, p. 589.

^c Willis's Hist. of Abbies, vol. 2. p. 195.

^k Letter from Mr. Paschal to Mr. Aubrey, printed in "Miscellanies on curious subjects." Lond. 1714.

^l Excerpt. e Regist. Wellen.

de Lenge, and therevalued at seven marks and a half.^m It is a vicarage in the deanery of Bridgwater: the rev. Mr. Paget is both patron and incumbent.

The edifice, which is dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is very neat, and consists of a nave, chancel, and porch tiled. At the west end is a well-built tower of free-stone, sixty feet high, having a clock and five bells. There are also two other bells, which are not hung in peal with the rest; but lie on the floor of the clock loft. These bells were brought from the tower of Borough Chapel: they are not ancient, as might have been supposed, bearing only the dates 1607 and 1625. There was a third bell in the said chapel tower, which now hangs in that of Middlezoy, and serves for the treble; the churchwardens of that parish having given a bond to the officers of Ling to return or produce it when required.ⁿ The oldest of the bells in Ling tower has on it the date 1609. The church contains no monument or inscription.

The average number of christenings in this parish is twelve; and of burials nine.

^m Taxat. Spiritual.

ⁿ The institution of church-wardens is of remote antiquity, they having been first appointed at the African council, held under Celestine and Boniface about the year of our Lord 423. These officers have at different periods been distinguished by different appellations, as *Defensores*, *Oeconomi* and *Præpositi Ecclesiæ*; *Testes Synodales*, &c. In the time of Edward III. they were called *Church-Reeves*, as we read in Chaucer;

“ Of church-reves, and of testimentes,

“ Of contrates, and of lacke of sacramentes, &c.”

At this day they are called church-wardens; all those names being expressive of the nature of the office, which is to guard, preserve, and superintend, the rights, revenues, buildings, and furniture of the church. In an old church-wardens' book of accounts belonging to the parish of Farringdon in the county of Berks, and bearing date A. D. 1518, there is the form of admitting church-wardens into their office at that period, in the following words, viz. “ Cherchye Wardenys thys shall be your charge—to be true to GOD and to the
“ cherche—for love nor for favor off no man wythin thys parriche to withold any ryght to the cherche; but
“ to resseve the dettys to hyt belongythe, or else to goo to the devell.”

E N M O R E.

THIS is a small parish pleasantly situated on rising ground, four miles west from Bridgwater, and about eight north from Taunton, having the noble ridge of Quantock-hills three miles to the west of it.

In the time of king William the Conqueror it belonged to Roger de Curcelle, eldest son of Wandril de Leon, of a noble family in Normandy. It is recorded in the great survey of that reign, that

“ Goisfrid holds of Roger Animere. Algar held it in the time of king Edward,
“ and gelded for one hide. The arable is four carucates. In demesne is one caru-

“cate, and two servants, and three villanes, and three bordars, with three ploughs. “There are sixty-eight acres of wood. It was and is worth forty shillings.”^a

How long this Roger de Curcelle possessed this land, or when it reverted to the crown, does not appear; but it is sufficiently evident, that soon after the Conquest it became the property of the family of Malet, and continued in their possession for several successive centuries.

Of the origin of this ancient family some mention has been made in our account of the manor and barony of Curry. It should there have been observed that William Malet, who came over into England in the Conqueror's army, had another son besides Robert, whose name was Gilbert, and one daughter, Beatrix, married to William de Archis.^b Which Gilbert, and not William, as was there said, succeeded his brother in the Somersetshire estates, which had been restored by the crown; and left them to William his son and heir, whose successor of the same name was the last in the male line of this branch of the Malet family.

We shall now return and deduce the descent of the Malets of Enmore from William Malet, whom we before mentioned as a benefactor to the abbey of Glastonbury, and who was included in the sentence of banishment with his kinsman Robert, for seditious practices against king Henry the first. It is not certain how nearly this William was related to Robert Malet above-mentioned; but he was indubitably of the same family, and had two sons; of whom Hugh, during the disgrace of his father, is said to have assumed the name of Fitchet, from whom descended divers families which long retained that appellation; as those of Spaxton, Merridge, Strington, and others.^c By Basilea his wife he was father of several children: Baldwin the eldest of them, upon the reconciliation of the family to the king's favour, re-assumed the former name of Malet, and settled at Enmore, which became the principal seat of the family's residence. This Baldwin was a knight, and in the evidences of his time he is stiled *de Enmore*: on the seal annexed to one of his deeds is, on one side, the figure of a man armed with sword and shield, striking at a lion which is rushing on him; and on the other, two men talking in gowns, the one having a crown on his head: the circumscription *Sigillum Baldwini Malet*.^d He married Emma the daughter of Hugh de Neville, by whom he left issue sir William Malet, knight, who was possessed of Enmore temp. Ric. I. He married Sarah the daughter of Robert Sylley, who survived him, and afterwards granted to William her son twenty shillings rent in Baggehay for her homage and service.^e

Which last mentioned William was also a knight, and was living in the time of Henry III. By Mary his wife he left issue

Sir Baldwin Malet, who succeeded him in this estate, to which he greatly added by his marriage of Mabilia daughter and coheir of sir Hamelyn de Deaudon, of Deaudon in the county of Devon.

^a Lib. Domeſday.

^b Sir Simonds Dewes's life, MS. in the Harleian Library, 646.

^c Sir W. Pole's MSS. Collections.

^d Cart. Antiq.

^e Cart. Sar. Malet.

His son and heir sir John Malet succeeded him. By Sybil his wife, the daughter of Robert de St. Clare, he was father of another sir Baldwin, the third of that name from the Conquest.

This sir Baldwin Malet possessed Enmore, and presented to the church in the third year of king Edward III.¹ He married Hawise, daughter of sir Simon Raleigh of Nettlecombe, and by her had issue two sons, sir John, his successor, and Baldwin.

Sir John Malet, son and heir, appears to be possessed of this estate in the nineteenth year of king Edward III. by a deed wherein he confirms a donation of Hawise his mother to his brother Baldwin. His wife's name was Elizabeth, the daughter of sir John Kingston, by whom he became father of

Sir Baldwin Malet, who lived at Enmore in the reign of Henry IV. He married two wives, 1. Elizabeth, daughter of sir Thomas Trivet, by whom he had one son named John. 2. Amice, daughter and coheir of Richard Lyffe of Currypool, son of Godfrey Lyffe, by Julian his wife, daughter and coheir of Hugh Valletort, by whom he had Hugh, Thomas, and Philippa.

Sir John Malet died in the life-time of his father; but left issue by Joan, daughter of John Hill of Exeter, one only daughter and heir Eleanor, who by marriage of sir John Hull conveyed to him this manor.

Sir John Hull was father of sir Edward Hull of this place: which sir Edward dying without issue male, this estate reverted to Hugh Malet, son of Baldwin Malet by Amice Lyffe aforesaid, who was lord of Currypool, and having married Joan the daughter of John Ronyon, had by her Thomas and William; and two daughters, viz. Joan, the wife of Robert Brent, and Margaret, the wife of John Crewkern. He died seized of this manor 5 Edw. IV.²

Thomas Malet his son succeeded, and presented to the church A. D. 1498. He married Joan, daughter of sir William Wadham of Merrifield, by whom he had William, his eldest son; Baldwin, settled at St. Audries, (of whom, and his descendants, we shall speak hereafter;) Hawise, the wife of John Coker; and Elizabeth, first the wife of Thomas Ashley, and afterwards of Hugh Trow.

William, his son and heir, married Alice daughter of Thomas Young of Bristol, and was father of three sons, Hugh, Richard, and William; and two daughters, Joan the wife of John Vernay of Fairfield, and Jane the wife of Thomas Warre of Hestercombe, esquires.

Hugh his eldest son inherited this manor, and presented to the church in 1530. By Isabel, daughter of Thomas Michel of Cannington, he had several children, whose names were, Richard, William, and Barnabas; Joan, the wife of John Danvers, esq; Mary, wife of — Sturges, esq; Elizabeth, of — Ivy, esq; Agatha, of John Payne; and Dorothy, of Robert May.

¹ Excerpt. e Regist. Welfen.

² Etc.

Richard his eldest son succeeded him, and married Elizabeth daughter of sir Andrew Luttrell, of Dunster Castle, knight, by whom he left one only son Thomas Malet. The said Richard died 6 Edw. VI.

Thomas his son and heir bore the office of high sheriff for this county 19 Eliz. He married Elizabeth daughter of Humphrey Colles, of Barton in this county, esq; by whom he had sir John Malet, knight of the Bath; George and William; Elizabeth the wife of sir Thomas Palmer; and Mary the wife of John Hacche, of Northaller in the county of Devon, esq. He died in 1580, and was succeeded by his eldest son

Sir John Malet, who presented to the church in 1601 and 1613. His wife was Mary, daughter of sir John Popham, knight, chief justice of England, by whom he had issue John, Thomas; Amice wife of Charles Trevanion, Elizabeth the wife of Peter Speccot, Mary, and Winifred.

John Malet, son and heir of the said sir John, married the daughter of sir John Tracy, knight, by whom he had one son, John, who succeeded him, and several daughters.

The said John married Untia, the daughter of Francis lord Hawley, by whom he had Elizabeth his only daughter and heir, who was married to John Wilmot, earl of Rochester, who by means thereof became possessed of this manor

John the said earl of Rochester died in 1684, leaving issue by Elizabeth his said wife three daughters coheiresses, of whom Anne the eldest was first married to Henry Bayntun, of Spy-Park in the county of Wilts, esq; and afterwards to Francis Grevile, esq; son of lord Brooke; Elizabeth the second daughter was married to Edward earl of Sandwich; and the youngest daughter to John lord Lisborn.

The said Henry Bayntun, by his marriage with Anne Malet, became possessed of this manor, and from him it descended to the present sir Edward Bayntun Rolt, bart. who, by virtue of an act made 15 George II. sold the same, with other estates, to James Smyth, of St. Audries, esq; from whom it was conveyed to the Earl of Egmont, father of John earl of Egmont, the present possessor.

We shall now go back and trace the other branches of this family.^h

Baldwin, the second son of Thomas Malet of Currypool, by Joan the daughter of sir William Wadham, and brother of William Malet of Enmore, was solicitor to king Henry VIII. He married two wives, the first whereof was the daughter and heir of John Tacle, of Honiton in Devonshire, an eminent lawyer, by whom he had issue Michael Malet, ancestor of the Malets of St. Audries. To his second wife he married Anne, the daughter and sole heir of Thomas Hatch of Wolley in the same county, by whom he was father of John Malet, (who succeeded in the said estate at Wolley) Thomas, and Adam.

Michael Malet, son and heir of the said Baldwin, by the daughter of Stawell, was father of

^h Ex stemmate.

Richard Malet of St. Audries, who married Joane the daughter of Richard Warre of Hestercombe, and had issue three sons, whose names were Arthur, Michael, and Gawen.

Arthur the eldest, dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother Michael, the second son of Richard Malet. Which Michael married Catherine second daughter and coheir of Henry Alley, of Gussage in the county of Dorset, and by her left issue

Richard Malet his son and heir, born in 1618, and Joan the wife of Thomas Fulford. Richard died without issue in 1677, and was buried at Milverton, whereupon Gawen the third son of Richard Malet became the heir.

The said Gawen, by Cicely daughter and coheir of Henry Alley, of Gussage, esq; was father of Alley Malet, and a daughter Elizabeth married to Poulet.

Which Alley dying without issue, the line of Michael Malet of St. Audries, the eldest son of Baldwin Malet, became extinct, and sir Thomas Malet, grandson of John Malet, second son of Baldwin by Anne the daughter and heir of Thomas Hatch, became the next heir male in the direct line of the said Baldwin Malet.

Which John Malet, grandfather of sir Thomas aforesaid, was of Wolley, and married Alice the daughter of Anthony Monke, of Powdrige, in the county of Devon, esq; and had issue three sons, Robert, Francis, and Malachi.

Robert the eldest married Elizabeth, daughter of George Rolle of Stephenston, and was father of John, and Eleanor, wife of sir Arthur Acland, and afterwards of sir Francis Vincent, bart.

John died without issue, as did also Francis the second son of the said John Malet, and brother of Robert: whereupon Malachi the third surviving son succeeded.

This Malachi married Elizabeth Trevanion of the county of Cornwall, and by her had issue

Sir Thomas Malet aforesaid, knight, and heir to both the branches of this family. The said sir Thomas, 1 July 17 Car. I. was made one of the judges of the King's bench; and 31st May 12 Car. II. was again constituted one of the judges of the said court. He died in 1665, and was buried at Pointington, leaving issue, by Jane the daughter of Francis Mills of Southampton,

Sir John Malet, of St. Audries, knight, who by Florence, daughter of John Wyndham, had issue Baldwin Malet, of St. Audries, his successor; William, who died at Smyrna unmarried; and John, who was of the Middle Temple, and married Margaret, daughter of sir Roger Mostyn, of Mostyn in Flintshire, bart. by whom he had several children, who all died young. He had likewise two daughters, Senobia the wife of Daniel Hough of London, and Elizabeth the wife of Philip Rose; both of them living in 1714.

The said Baldwin, son and heir of sir John Malet aforeſaid, married to his firſt wife Anne daughter of ſir George Horner, of Mells in this county, knight, by whom he had ſeveral ſons, neither of whom left any iſſue to poſterity. His ſecond wife was Anne, daughter of George Harbin, merchant, by whom alſo he had ſeveral children, who all died unmarried except Alexander the youngeſt, rector of Combe-Flory, and prebendary of Glouceſter.

Which Alexander married Anne, daughter of the Rev. Lawrence St. Lo, D. D. by whom he had two ſons, Charles Warre, and Alexander; and four daughters, viz. Margaret, Catherine, Elizabeth, and Anne.¹

Charles Warre Malet, eldeſt ſon of the ſaid Alexander, has been long reſident in India, at preſent in the capacity of Ambaſſador from the company to Poonah, and is the worthy repreſentative of this ancient and illuſtrious family.

The arms of the family of Malet are, according to ſir W. Pole,^k much miſtaken. The coat *azure*, three eſcallops *or*, was properly the coat of the Deaudons of Devonſhire, which was aſſumed by the Malets upon their intermarriage with the heiſs of Deaudon, and conſtantly uſed by them ever after. But the true arms of the lords Malet were, Paly of fix, *ermine* and *gules*; over all a lion paſſant *or*. Which coat of arms was imitated by the family of Fitchet, who gave *gules*, a lion rampant *or*, debruſed with a bend *ermine*, and ſometimes with a bend *argent*; and on the bend three eſcallops.

The manſion-houſe, called *Enmore Caſtle*, was built by the late Earl of Egmont,^l and is ſituated on a gently riſing hill in the miſt of a fine incloſed country. It is a very ſingular ſtructure, being a large quadrangular embattled pile, built of a reddiſh dark-coloured ſtone, having ſemicircular baſtions at the corners, and incloſing a ſpacious court within. It is ſurrounded by a dry ſoſſe forty feet wide, and ſixteen deep, which opens all round into the offices under the caſtle, and alſo into a range of others under the lawn that ſurrounds it: amongſt the latter are the ſtables, which are all under ground; the principal way into them is at ſome diſtance from the caſtle, the entrance being at the ſide of the hill.

In this pariſh is alſo a pretty houſe, the ſeat of Andrew Guy, eſq; with ſome elegant plantations.

Contiguous to Enmore is another ancient manor of the name of LEXWORTHY. It was originally written *Lecheworde*, and is ſurveyed in Domeſday book in three diſtinct parcels.

“ Eurard holds of the Earl [Euſtace earl of Bulloigne] LECHESWRDE. Alward held “ it in the time of king Edward, and gelded for one virgate of land. The arable is

¹ Ex ſtemmate.

^k MSS. Collections.

^l For the progenitors of this great and noble family, ſee vol. iii. p. 172, 173, 174.

“two carucates. In demefne is half a carucate, and four fervants, and four villanes, and three bordars, with one carucate and a half. There are two mills which pay two balls of iron, and three acres of meadow, and twenty acres of wood. It was and is worth thirty fhillings.”

The two other parcels of this manor areurveyed immediately after Enmore.

“Goisfrid holds of Roger Lechefwrde. Orgar held it in the time of king Edward, and gelded for one virgate of land. The arable is one carucate, which is held by two villanes, and two cottagers. There is a mill which pays two balls of iron, and three acres of meadow. It was and is worth fifteen fhillings.”

“Goisfrid holds of Roger Lechefwrde. Adeftan held it in the time of king Edward, and gelded for one virgate of land. The arable is three carucates. There are four villanes, and four bordars, and two fervants having two ploughs. There is a mill which pays two balls of iron, and five acres of meadow, and twenty acres of wood. It was and is worth forty fhillings.”

After the Conquest the family of Furnell were sometime lords of Lexworthy; but they seem to have held it under the Malets, who were almost the sole possessors of this parish, and it is now, as Enmore, the property of lord Egmont.

In the time of Henry IV. a grant was made to sir Baldwin Malet, knight, of a fair to be held in this parish for two days yearly on the eve and day of St. John the Baptist; and likewise of a weekly market on Monday; but neither fair nor market is now continued.

The number of houses in Enmore is forty-five, and of inhabitants about two hundred and twenty.

The living is a rectory in the deanery of Bridgwater: the patronage of it is appendant to the manor: the rev. Mr. Jason is the present incumbent.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Michael, is a considerable Gothic structure, eighty-eight feet long, and twenty wide, consisting of a nave and chancel tiled. At the west end is a square embattled tower, seventy feet high, containing a clock and five bells.

Against the south wall of the nave is a handsome monument of different kinds of marble, with the following inscription:

“In a vault near this place lyeth interred James Jeane, of Barford, esq; who died Feb. 4, 1759, aged 64.

“And also Margaret Jeane, relict of the above-named, who died Oct. 12, 1769, aged 73.” Arms: *Argent*, two chevronels *gules* and *sable* between three roses *proper*; impaling, *ermine*, three bezants on a bend *gules*.

Against the eastern wall of the chancel, near the communion rails, is a plain blue stone thus inscribed:

¹ Lib. Domestay.

“ In memory of the reverend Thomas Skynner, rector of this parish, and master of arts, vicar of Wellington and Buckland, and chaplain to the right honourable John lord Berkley, admiral of England, who departed this life the 22^d of August 1729, aged 70 years.

“ Also in memory of Thomas Skynner his son, aged four years; and of Anne his daughter, who died at one month old.”

Arms: *Argent*, a chevron *or*, between three griffins' heads erased *sable*; in chief a mullet for distinction.

In the church-yard is an old cross pretty entire, and an ancient yew tree, the body whereof is nineteen feet round at the height of four feet.



T H E H U N D R E D
O F
B A T H - F O R U M

IS situated at the northeast point of the county, being bounded on the north by the county of Gloucester; on the east by that of Wilts; on the west by the hundred of Keynsham; and on the south and southwest by that of Wellow. It extends from North-Stoke brow on the north, to the hamlet of Iford in Freshford parish on the south, ten miles; and from the hamlets of Shockerwick and Warley on the east, to Swinford in the parish of Saltford on the west, nine miles.

This hundred includes

The LIBERTIES of { HAMPTON and CLAVERTON, which contain the parishes of Bath-Hampton, Claverton and Charlcombe.
EASTON and AMRILL, comprising Bath-Easton, and the tithing of Amrill, or Amorel, from which place it derives its name. Part of this tithing is in the parish of St. Catherine's.
These were anciently exempt liberties of the church of Bath.

The surface of this district is one continued succession of hills and vales, highly cultivated. It is watered by the river Avon, which, touching Freshford, crosses a peninsula of Wiltshire, and re-enters this hundred at Monkton-Combe.

From the numerous hills and eminences, the most extensive as well as picturesque and romantick views open on every hand, and render it one of the most beautiful spots in this county, or perhaps any other county in the kingdom.

At the time of the Conquest the hundred of Bath-Forum contained ninety-five hides, besides twenty which belonged to the borough of Bath, and paid to the King as geld the sum of ten pounds.*

* Lib. Domesday, *Exon.*

14 Henry II. this hundred was fined three marks for three murders committed herein.^h

This hundred is divided between two high constables; and has for its lord William Oliver, M. D. who holds his court at Widcombe.

Exclusive of Bath it contains seventeen parishes, one thousand four hundred and ninety houses, and about eight thousand two hundred and fifty inhabitants.

^h Mag. Rot. 14 Hen. II. rot. 106.



B A T H - E A S T O N.

THE first parish to be described is Bath-Easton, situated two miles eastward from the city of Bath, whence it obtained its appellation. It is very populous, containing one hundred and seventy-six houses, and nearly one thousand inhabitants, and comprises a large village, part whereof is delightfully situated on the great road from London to Bath. On the southeast this parish is bounded and divided from Bath-Hampton by the river Avon, which, fringed with willows, forms an easy bend through a range of fine rich meads, called *Arno's-Vale*, extending from Bath-Ford to the city. The houses standing along the turnpike-road overlook this beautiful valley, with the village of Hampton, embosomed in trees on the opposite banks of the Avon, and overhung by the lofty ridge of Hampton-down, whereon plantations of firs, and patches of rugged rocks, are contrasted with each other.

On the northwest side of the village, *Salisbury* hill rises with a steep ascent from behind the houses, to the height of nearly six hundred feet from the river. On this hill antiquaries have fancied that Bladud built a second temple, consecrated to Apollo. It is a large copped eminence, having on its summit an intrenchment of an almost circular shape, generally supposed to be Saxon, and to have been thrown up by that people about the time they laid siege to Bath, A. D. 577. Some parts of the vallum still remain; and from the declivity of the hill we may judge it to have been a place of no inconsiderable strength. The area is now an arable field, and produces fine crops of barley, being a lightish stone-rush soil, almost covered with loose yellowish rag-stones. In some old quarries, and in the lane leading up to this hill, are great quantities of fossil shells, of the anomia, pecten, trochus, cardium, cochlea, and muscle kinds, with belemnites and fossil coral. About midway up the hill hangs a beautiful grove, which, with the naked summit rising behind it, forms a fine picturesque object.

The Roman *Fosse* road enters this parish on the northeast side, traversing the down called *Banner*, or *Barrow-down*, and communicates with the London road at a bridge thrown over a little stream, which runs through the parish, and discharges itself into the Avon. The Fosse here is deep, narrow, and overhung with hedges; a circumstance, which, in many cases, the Romans could not avoid; sometimes being under the necessity of humouring the ground, and at other times of making use of those hollows which nature herself had formed therein by torrents from the hills. But the general method was to raise all their roads in Britain as high as possible from the common level, in order that they might be enabled to overlook the country through which they passed, and guard against the ambuscades of the Britons lurking in the woods. The great road with which the Fosse here joins is formed on the foundation of another Roman road, called *Via Badonica*, which comes from Marlborough in Wiltshire, and is to this day very conspicuous on the downs above Heddington in that county.

As the Fosse road is so intimately connected with, and frequently assumes the name of the *Akeman Street*, or *Via Aquina*, coming out of Oxfordshire towards *Akemancester*, the *Eximia Civitas Aquarum*, I shall trace its progress from the junction of these two roads at Cirencester, the ancient *Corinium*, first to Bath, the primary object of its tendency, and afterwards to its termination with our county on the borders of Devon.

The Fosse-road quits the town of Cirencester at the castle or west-gate, and constitutes the foundation of the present road to Bath, Bristol, and the western parts of England. Skirting the noble park and plantations of Earl Bathurst, (a name by me ever to be revered, and held in the most grateful remembrance) it passes a small Roman castrum of the name of *Truebury*, situated on its northern verge, and continues its course in a strait line through an open country, for the space of four miles from Cirencester, to a spot corruptly called *Jacuman's Bottom*, but more properly *Akeman's Bottom*, or valley, from the street whereon it is situated. Here the turnpike and the Fosse roads separate, the former branching off towards the west, and the latter pursuing a southwest direction up the opposite hill, on the south side of *Cuckerton Grove*, a spot where Roman money, and foundations of old buildings, have heretofore been discovered. In this part, for the first time, the original face of the Fosse shews itself in a high ridge, with the old ditches on either side, to which it owes its appellation. Quitting the grove it passes between and divides the parishes of Crudwell and Ashley, at which last place divers Roman remains have been dug up; whence it proceeds to the parish of Long-Newnton, a grange formerly belonging to the abbots of Malmesbury,^a where a rich prospect opens southwestward, disclosing Malmesbury minster, and the new-built mansion of Thomas Estcourt, esq. About half a mile from this elevation it crosses the road leading from Tetbury to Malmesbury and the Devizes, and descending the hill fords a small stream running through a narrow valley well-wooded, and beautifully green. It soon after bisects the parishes of Shipton-Moigne and Brokenborough, now passing over the open field, and now through green lanes, shaded on either side with oak and hazel. In the adjoining parish of Easton-Grey it communicates its name to the remarkable eminence of *Foss-Knoll*; and here stood the ancient city of *Whitewalls*, denominated without doubt from the appearance of the walls with which it was environed. This city was of considerable extent, and not only its masoned rampires, but the remains of four gates, and a series of ruined foundations of buildings within its area, have been disclosed. A vast quantity of Roman coins, particularly of Vespasian, Trajan, Adrian, Antoninus Pius, and Faustina, authenticate the antiquity of this curious, but little noted spot.

Leaving the towers of Easton-Grey and Sherston on the right-hand, it skirts a large wood called *Common-wood*, where it severs the parish of Sherston on the right from that of Hullavington on the left. About a mile from this wood, in the parish of Alderton, close by the road side, stands a singular natural curiosity, a hillock,

^a In the charter of King Edward the Confessor, reciting the grants of former kings to the abbey of Malmesbury, we find the following notice of this estate, and of the road which I am now describing, viz. "*Imprimis Newentune, ex dono Eadhelredi Regis; terra est xxx hidarum, sita ab occidentali parte Strate publicæ quæ Fossa nominatur.*" Mon. Angl. i. 51.

on which an elm and ash tree grow so near together that they seem to spring from one common root; whence the spot is termed by the country people *Ebmanash*. The tradition is, that a man was buried in the hillock, and that two stakes were run through his body, which thenceforward grew, and in process of time became large trees incorporated at it were in close union one with the other. The Fosse here is narrow, and confined betwixt much wood.

At the concurrence of the parishes of Grittleton, Littleton, and Castlecombe, it enters the Malmsbury turnpike-road, and continues with it about a quarter of a mile, where, at an inn called the *Fosse-House*, it intersects the high road from Bristol through Chippenham to London.

At about three furlongs distance from this intersection, and two hundred yards from the road, on the right hand, is a very remarkable barrow of an oblong form, two hundred feet in length, eighty in breadth, and nine in height, running nearly due east and west. At the east end is a monument of the *Cist-faen* kind, consisting of three stones, the transverse of which is fallen down, and reclines against the uprights. The southernmost of these uprights is six feet nine inches in height, and that on the north side six feet. The transverse stone is eleven feet six inches long, and from four to six feet wide. I doubt not that this was the monument of some Roman chief, who died on the march, and was commemorated in this rude manner for want of time and other conveniences.

Soon after this, the Fosse visits the little village of Nettleton, and passes within view of the tower of West-Kington upon the right. On the left hand is Castlecombe. Towards the south lies the village of North-Wraxall, about a quarter of a mile distant. The road then slopes between the high towers of Marshfield and Colern, nearly equidistant from both, and commanding a delightful prospect of the Wiltshire hills, Roundaway-camp, and Bradenstoke-abbey. Hence traversing a deep combe or valley, at the bottom of which runs a limpid rivulet, the banks whereof are planted with poplars, it continues its course till it joins the Colern road, about a mile from that village, where its high bank is very observable, and has a picturesque appearance. With this road it continues for a considerable length, passing by the three shire stones, at the junction of the counties of Wilts, Somerset, and Gloucester, and soon after crosses Banner-down, descends the western brow of the hill, nearly opposite to the upper part of the village of Bath-Easton, and joins the *Via Badonica*, as beforementioned.

Through the greater part of the tract above described, this road is by travellers, and the inhabitants of the country through which it passes, emphatically, and with great propriety, called *the Long-Lane*.

From the point of its junction with the *Via Badonica*, the Fosse passes on the northern bank of the river Avon to Walcot, (where, as I have said before, a vicinal way branches off toward the *Trajectus*) and thence to the north gate of the city of Bath. Leaving the south gate of the city it passed the river *Abone* or *Avon* by a ford, (the vestiges of which were discernible in the beginning of the present century) and mounted the hill up that deep

deep and narrow street called *Holloway*, from the remarkable cavity of the road below the foundation of the buildings. At the extremity of *Holloway* it coincides with the new road towards Wells and Shepton-Mallet, and runs in conjunction with it upwards of three miles, in the course of which it is so incorporated with the other as not to be distinguishable; but on the hill over against the village of Combe-Hay, being deserted by the turnpike-road, it displays its ancient original vallum, little altered by the succession of sixteen hundred years, its surface being convex, and raised to a great height above the ditches which inclose it, and the fields which bound it on either hand. Descending the hill it crosses the turnpike-road at Dunkerton bridge, and is again seen climbing in a strait direction the opposite acclivity, on the brow of which it again conjoins the modern road, and runs with it through the parishes of Wellow and Camerton, to the ancient tumulus of *Woodborough*, which is generally supposed to be Roman, by the coins of Adrian, Antoninus, and other Emperors, which have been ploughed up in the adjoining field. Near this the turnpike-road and Fosse again separate, that going through the village of Radstock, and this, in one part remarkably perfect, passing on between lands of Camerton and Midsummer-Norton on the west, and of Radstock on the east, till it reaches the southern limits of the parish of Radstock, where it again meets with the present high-road, and passes on therewith between the parishes of Norton and Kilmersdon, till the Wells and Shepton roads separate; whence it goes with the latter through the village of *Stratton on the Fosse*, and thence between Ashwick and Stratton to Ashwick-Grove; passing through which it proceeds between lands of Shepton-Mallet and Stoke-Lane, till it comes to a distinguished spot, on an elevated part of the forest of Mendip, called *the Beacon*.

This beacon appears to have stood on the eastern verge of the Fosse-way, and commanded a most extensive and advantageous prospect of the southern part of the county in general, and of many Roman camps around in particular, such as Clay-hill, Battlebury, &c. in Wiltshire on the east; and Masbury, Cadbury, Hamden, and Neroche, in this county; and Pillesdon and Lambert's-castle in the county of Dorset, lying nearly south.

From the beacon the Fosse passes southward through a newly inclosed farm, and from the lower part of it through a rocky lane to the hamlet of Charlton in the parish of Shepton-Mallet, leaving that town about a mile to the west.

From Charlton it pursues its track to Cannard's-Grave, (anciently called *Kyneard's-Grave*,^b or *Wood*, being an estate once belonging to the abbots of Glastonbury) where it is joined by the turnpike-road from Shepton-Mallet to Ivelchester.

Leaving Cannard's-Grave, it proceeds between lands of the parishes of Pilton and Doulting, through the hamlet of *Street on the Fosse*, within the parish of Pylle; thence between East-Pennard and Ditcheat through the village of West-Lydford between Charlton and Babcary, Kingsdon and Puddimore-Milton; to the ancient Roman town *Iscalis*, or Ivelchester.

From Ivelchester the Fosse runs between lands in the parishes of Martock and Stoke; and at about four miles south from Ivelchester we find the grand castrum of

^b From the Saxon *gnæf*, *lucus*.

Hamden-Hill, situated due east, and about a mile distant from the road, whence a vicinal way branched to the encampment through the village of Stoke-under-Hamden. Hence the Fosse goes with the Ilminster turnpike-road to the hamlet of Watergore in the parish of South-Petherton, leaving that town about a mile to the west; it then takes its course through the village of Lopen to Chillington-down, where it is joined by the turnpike-road from Crewkerne to Axminster. Here it commands a view of the encampments of Pillesdon and Lambert's-castle, at about seven miles distance on the east, and the castle of Neroche at about eight miles distance on the west; the road from the former to the Fosse passing through Burstock and Wayford, and from the last-mentioned through Broadway, Ilminster, and Kingstone.

From Chillington-down the Fosse passes over White-down, through the hamlet of Street in the parish of Winham, over the south end of Chard Common, about two miles southeastward from that town, through the hamlet of Perry-street, near which it falls in with the turnpike-road from Chard to Axminster, at which spot the county of Somerset ends; the Fosse thence continuing its course over a small part of the county of Dorset into Devonshire, about three miles northeast from Axminster, through which town it passed to Honiton, Exeter, &c.

But to return from this long digression to the spot I was first speaking of.

The village of Bath-Easton is divided into two parts, the Upper and Lower. The upper part lies northward from the great road, and contains the church and several handsome houses, one of which was the residence of the late ingenious architect John Wood, esq; to whom the city of Bath is indebted for so many of its noble structures. The other part of Bath-Easton lies parallel with the Roman road.

On the north side of this road, at a small distance from the village, on an eminence commanding a most pleasing prospect of a rich vale, washed by the river Avon, and bounded by romantick towering hills and rocks, stands Bath-Easton Villa, the elegant seat of Sir John Miller, bart. of whose family we learn the following particulars:

Early in the reign of James IV. there were in Scotland five heads of families, and masters of mansions, of considerable property and consideration, of the name of Miller, generally allied to each other; as in that country intermarriages of kindred have been peculiarly prevalent.

William Miller, of the Slate, is recorded to have served in person near James IV. at the disastrous battle of Flodden-field in 1513.

John Miller, of the Slate, his eldest son, and ancestor to the present baronet, married Ann Culwel, the eldest of two coheiresses of that name and family, by whom he added a fair property to his paternal estate, already considerable for its extent, and for the command it gave; by her he had issue three sons, John, James, and William.

John, the eldest, inherited the family estate of the Slate. To James his father left the ample property of Temple, and other lands in the shire of Air; having sold his
portion

portion of the Culwel estate, which came by his wife, to make that purchase. And William died young without settlement or profession.

This John married Barbara Mackay, only sister to Donald the first lord Rea, and by her had issue John and William, and several daughters.

John married Agnes Campbell, daughter of sir Duncan Campbell, of Glenorchy, sister to the lady of sir William Murray, who was grandmother to the first marquis of Athol, and by her had issue John and James, who both sat in the Scottish parliament at the commencement of the civil war, (when the peers and commons formed only one house.) John's inclinations were to the republican cause; James's to that of the king.

John the son of Agnes Campbell, in a visit to Ireland in 1643, having married Else the only sister of sir Charles Porter, afterwards lord chancellor of that kingdom, soon after sold all his property in Scotland, and purchased considerable estates in the county of Antrim in Ireland, called New-Town, Clough-Mills, Clownevees, &c. &c. Also other manors and estates near Dungannon in the county of Tyrone, where he resided. These last he purchased of sir Arthur Chichester, ancestor of the earl of Donegal: they were denominated Killyman, Killymadden, and Killymean. By his wife Else he had two sons, Isaac and John; Isaac died young and unmarried; and John married Margaret Caulfield, only sister to Thomas the first viscount Charlemont, at the early age of seventeen. He died in his twentieth year, and in the life-time of his father, leaving two sons by his wife Margaret Caulfield, John and William: which William, in passing from England to Ireland, was by distress of weather driven into the Isle of Mann, where being immediately captivated by the charms of a beautiful Manks woman, to her he entirely devoted himself, and there lived and died without further communication with his family, country, or property.

John the elder brother, who inherited the family estate in Ireland, (no communication or intercourse having for a long time subsisted between the Irish and Scottish branches of his family) though but nineteen years of age at the commencement of the revolution in 1688, (when the laws, the liberty, and the religion of his country seemed to him ready to expire under the pressure of popery and despotism) raised from among his tenants and neighbours a company, consisting of one hundred and ten men; these he clothed, armed, disciplined, and moreover maintained, during a considerable part of that war, chiefly, if not solely, at his own expence; having sold his family plate, and contracted heavy debts for that purpose; the revenues of Ireland being then too scanty, and its government too ill-administered, to admit of its fully supporting such of its subjects as armed and arrayed in the cause of the revolution. At the head of this company, he acted with, and afterwards joined himself to, and became incorporated in, the renowned Inniskillen regiment, which formed a part of the garrison of Londonderry; where the first great stand was made against the Popish army, and where that distinguished garrison endured dangers, difficulties, and distresses, rarely to be equalled in the annals of mankind. He afterwards served with that corps at the action of the Penny-Burn Mills, the battles of the

Boyne

Boyne and of Aughrim; and lastly, at the siege and capitulation of Limerick; which capitulation put a happy period to that important war, and fully confirmed to these kingdoms their liberty and their religion. He was four times wounded very severely in the leg, and had three ribs of his right side compleatly extracted. King William's government being solidly established, he resigned his majority in the Inniskillen regiment; and much admiring that part of the county of Clare near the banks of the Shannon, made it his future residence. He married one of the daughters of lord Blaney, baron of Monaghan in Ireland, by whom he had two sons, John and Henry.

John the eldest son married Anne Browne, of New-Grove in the same county, who was of a Kentish family, and immediately descended from sir Thomas Browne, treasurer of the household to king Henry VI. She bore on her arms, *ermine*, an eagle displayed, *gules*. The above-mentioned John died in his father's life-time 1736, and was buried in Drumlin church in the county of Clare, where there is a monument to his memory. By Anne his said wife he was father of two sons, William, and John the present baronet.

William, who had early distinguished himself in the university of Dublin, and was in all respects a youth of great expectation, died suddenly at Leicester in 1762.

John the younger son received his education first at Dalston school near London, then at Eaton; and after passing four years at Trinity college, Cambridge, early in 1760 he was appointed cornet in general Elliot's regiment of light dragoons: with this regiment he served in Germany at the distinguished action of Embsdorf, on the 16th of July 1760. In November 1761 a company being given him in the 113th battalion of foot, with that corps he embarked for the island of Belleisle on the coast of France, where he continued to the end of that glorious war. In 1765 he married Anna the only daughter of Edward Riggs, (by Margaret Pigott, of the ancient house of Chetwynd in Shropshire) and sole heiress to her grandfather the right honourable Edward Riggs, one of the commissioners of his Majesty's revenue in Ireland, and member of parliament in that kingdom for the borough of Killybeggs. In 1778 he was created a baronet of the kingdom of Ireland; and at the general election in 1784 returned to serve in parliament for the borough of Newport in Cornwall. In 1781 lady Miller died, leaving two children, a son and a daughter. Sir John Miller bears for his arms: *argent*, a fess wavy *azure*, between three wolves' heads erased, *gules*. Motto, Pro religione et patria. Crest, on a wreath, a wolf's head erased, *argent*.*

* In these arms both the fess and colours are different from those of the Kentish Millers. Their near resemblance, however, to the arms borne by the Millers of Kent, (the last baronet of that family sir Borlace Miller having died in 1714 without male issue, the title became extinct, and the property was carried into other families by the females) justifies a presumption, that that family was of Scottish origin, being confessedly of inferior antiquity to the Millers of Scotland. See Hasted's History of Kent, and Anderson's and Nesbit's genealogies of Scotland. But visitations being unknown in Scotland and in Ireland, and the civil convulsions which have agitated both those countries, to the destruction of many records both of a publick and of a private nature, as well as the frequent variations of situation, and of property, of those who were affected by such publick events, necessarily impede a perfectly regular deduction of descent in the present as well as in many other instances.

The parish of Bath-Easton was in ancient times simply written *Estone*, and was parcel of the possessions of the Saxon kings. In the time of William the Conqueror it was divided; one part thereof being royal demesne, and the other the property of the church of Bath, as we find it in the general survey of that reign.

The land of the king. “The king holds Estone. There are two hides, and it gelded for one hide. The arable is ten carucates. In demesne is one carucate, and two servants, and seven coliberts,^b and thirteen villanes, and three bordars, and three cottagers,^c with five ploughs. There are two mills, rented at one hundred pence, and fifty acres of meadow, and two miles of coppice wood in length and breadth. These two hides were, and are, of the demesne farm of the borough of Bath.”

The land of the church of Bath. “Walter holds of the church Estone. Ulward the abbot held it in the time of king Edward, and gelded for one hide and a half. The arable is two carucates. In demesne is one carucate, with one villane, and eight bordars, with one plough. There are two mills of six shillings and eight-pence rent. There are two acres of meadow. It was worth thirty shillings, now forty shillings.”^d

The former portion of the lands here described, together with the city of Bath, to which they were annexed, king William Rufus in the fifth year of his reign bestowed on John de Villula, bishop of Bath, and his successors, in pure and perpetual alms. Shortly after, viz. 7 Henry I. the said bishop conveyed the greater part of his lands here to the abbey and convent of St. Peter in the city of Bath, reserving to himself a superior right in the manor, which was thenceforward held under the bishoprick.

The first lords of Bath-Easton that occur after the above-mentioned date, are, the family of Ofatus, or Hofatus, afterwards softened into Husee and Hussy, who in the time of Henry II. when the aid was levied for marrying Maud the king's daughter to the duke of Saxony, held several fees in these parts of the bishop of Bath.^e Their principal seat was at Shockerwick in the parish of Bath-Ford.^f

In the time of the Edwards the manor was held by the family of Fitzurse, or Fitzour, lords of Wiliton in this county. Upon the death of sir Ralph Fitzurse 35 Edw. III. this, among other his estates, was assigned to Maud his eldest daughter, the wife of sir Hugh Durborough, son and heir of sir John Durborough of Heathfield. The said lady Maud seems to have made this some time the place of her residence. Hence the manor passed to the family of Brien, who had large possessions in this part of the county. 20 Ric. II. William Brien held at his death this manor,

^b The coliberti were tenants in free socage, or such as being villanes were manumitted by their lord, on condition of some particular works and services.

^c The difference betwixt the bordarii and cotarii is this:—the former did service for their possessions, supplying their lord's table with poultry, eggs, &c.: the latter paid a certain rent for small parcels of land without service. The present word cottager is applicable to both.

^d Lib. Domesday.

^e Lib. niger. Scac. i. 86.

^f Cart. Antiq.

with that of Shockerwick and others, of the bishop of Bath by knight's service, leaving Philippa the wife of John Devereux, or Deverose, and Elizabeth the wife of Robert Lovel, daughter of Guy Bryen, jun. heirs to his estates. Joan his wife surviving him had an assignation of this and some other manors in dower. After her death Philippa the said wife of John Devereux became possessed hereof. She surviving her said husband, married secondly sir Henry le Scroop, knight, afterwards created lord Scroop, and died 8 Henry IV. being then seized in her demesne as of fee of the manors of Bath-Easton and Shockerwick, which she held of the bishop of Bath. In 35 Henry VI. it was found by inquisition, that Avicia, the wife of James Boteler earl of Wiltshire, late attainted for treason, held Bath-Easton of John Newton, esq; as of his manor of Swell in this county. She died that year, and Humphry Stafford is certified to be her heir. In the next reign Edmund Blunt held the same, and died 8 Edw. IV. leaving Simon his son and heir, of the age of sixteen years: which Simon seems to have had large property in these parts, and to have resided for some time at the neighbouring village of Swainswick, which was another of his manors; for in the attestation of a deed he styles himself of that place. He died 16 Edw. IV. leaving Margery his daughter and heir, then of the age of twenty-eight years.^a In 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, Thomas earl of Northumberland held the said manor. In 1667 the same was, for the consideration of 600l. conveyed by sir Robert Button of Tockenham-Court, bart. William Duckett of Hartham, esq; and Thomas Blanchard of North-Wraxall, clerk, to James Lancashire, of Manchester, esq; which is almost the last account we can find of this manor, for at present no court is held, nor manerial right claimed.

The church of Bath-Easton was in early times appropriated to the abbey of Bath, and was in 1292 valued at fifteen marks.^b There having been some controversy betwixt the prior and convent of that monastery, and the vicar of this parish, concerning certain tithes, &c. it was at last, in 1262, agreed by way of composition between both parties as follows: That the vicar for the time being should in future receive all oblations, and small obventions, tithes of horses, colts, heifers, swine, flax, wool, milk, honey, gardens, pigeons, and mills of the said parish, except in certain lands belonging to the prior and convent: that the said vicar should have a dwelling-house situated near to the church, with a competent garden and curtilage, and the grass of the church-yard; together with the tithes of all the hay of the fields contiguous to the Avon within this parish, and likewise all mortuaries whatsoever. That the said vicar should sustain all ordinary vicarial burdens, together with the chantry of the chapel of St. Catherine within the said parish, the vicar for the time being to provide at his own expence a chaplain for the daily service thereof, who shall every day, except the Lord's day and solemn festivals, celebrate mass, with the full service for the deceased, viz. the *Dirige* and *Placebo*, and especial commendations for the souls of all the bishops that have filled the cathedral-see of Bath and Wells; and for the

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souls of the father and mother of lady Maud [Durborough] of Bath-Easton, lady of the said vill, their ancestors and successors; and for the souls of all the priors and monks of Bath, and canons and vicars of Wells; and also for the souls of all the parishioners of Bath-Easton, and all the faithful deceased throughout the realm. And for the better support of the said chantry, the prior and convent of Bath agree to give up a certain area with curtilage to the vicar of the said church of Bath-Easton, to be built on at his expence for the residence of the said chaplain, and allow seven bushels of wheat from their grange, to be paid every year on the next Sunday after the feast of St. Michael the archangel, &c. All other burdens usually belonging to the rector, the said prior and convent covenant to sustain.¹

Out of the parsonage the almoner and sacristan of Bath had an annual pension of nine marks.

The living is a vicarage in the deanery of Bath, and gift of Christ-Church college in Oxford. The rev. Mr. Higson is the present incumbent.

The church, which is dedicated to the honour of St. John the Baptist, stands in the north part of the village, and is a handsome Gothic structure, one hundred and eight feet in length, and twenty-two in breadth, consisting of a chancel, nave, and porch. At the west end is a beautiful quadrangular embattled tower of excellent masonry, and one hundred feet in height. In this tower are six bells.

The roof of the nave is twenty-four feet high, ceiled and pannelled into square compartments of plaisterer's work. On the outside of the roof, betwixt the nave and chancel, is an arch or receptacle for a saint's bell. The floor is good, and the whole church kept clean, neat, and decent.

In the north wall of the chancel is a monument of white marble,

“ To the pious memory of Mrs. Cecilia Panton, third daughter of Charles Panton, gent. deceased, and Cecilia his wife; who departed this life Sept. 12, A. D. 1712, ætat. 21.

“ O death, how long wilt thou so fiercely rage,
Without regard to virtue, sex, or age!
Could you have spared this blooming virtuous maid,
We'd willingly have any ransom paid:
For sure before ne'er were together join'd
So pure a soul, a body so refin'd.
Well therefore might that soul to heav'n retire,
So well prepared for the celestial choir.
For who can think it wonderful, that she,
Who here an angel was, an angel there should be?”

“ Mrs. Betty Panton, their second daughter, died July 6, A. D. 1716, ætat. 26. She was an eminent instance of God's goodness at ten years of age; being to all that knew her exemplary and obliging; to her relations affectionate; to her parents dutiful and obsequious; but above all, in her piety to God constant and unwearied.

¹ Ex autog.

Neither the bloom of her youth, nor the vanities of the world, could divert her from pressing towards her mark; and as she soon finished her course, she also quickly received her crown."

On the same wall is a handsome monument of white and grey marble, with the following inscription:

"Mrs. Ann Selfe, relict of Isaac Selfe, of Melksham in the county of Wilts, esq; youngest daughter of Charles Panton, gent. and Cecilia his wife, after a long illness, fatal to her sisters, exchanged this mortal for an immortal life Jan. 31, 1740, in the 35th year of her age; having by her amiable temper and engaging behaviour endeared herself to her acquaintance; and by an exemplary goodness and sincere piety recommended her soul to God, and leaving behind the character of an agreeable woman and a good Christian.

"To whose memory Mrs. Cecilia Panton, her sorrowful mother, caused this monument to be erected; hoping with the ashes of her dear daughter, near this place deposited, one day to mingle her own."

On this tomb are the arms of Selfe impaled with those of Panton, viz. *Ermine*, three chevrons *gules*: impaling, *gules*, two bars *or*, on a canton *sable*, a fer de mouline *ermine*.

At the east end of the chancel is an elegant mural monument of white and yellow marble, with this inscription:

"Underneath are deposited the remains of Henry Walters, esq; eldest son and heir of Eldad Walters by Mary Blanchard his wife. He died the 23d of April 1753, aged 85 years.

"Also Mary his wife, daughter of Joseph Houlton, of Trowbridge, esq; by Mary Ewers his wife. She died the 6th of August 1752, aged 73 years.

"Elizabeth their youngest daughter died the 10th of May 1731, aged 13 years.

"Mary their eldest daughter died the 13th of November 1763, aged 47 years.

"Elizabeth Walters, sister to the said Henry Walters, died in the year 1735, aged 59 years.

"Also the remains of several of their infant grand-children."

Arms: Quarterly, 1 and 4, six keys in saltier, with two squirrels sejant *proper*. 2 and 3, on a fess wavy between three talbots' heads erased *azure*, three bezants.

On a neat marble monument on the south side of the chancel:

"Near this place are interred the remains of James Walters, esq; who died July 16, 1739, aged 56 years. Also the remains of three of his children, to wit, Clement, Ann, and Susanna, who all died in their infancy.

"Likewise of Mary Clement, wife of the above James Walters, esq; and afterwards wife and relict of Thomas Drewet, gent. who died Oct. 19, 1770, aged 68."

Arms: *azure*, two keys in saltire *or*, a squirrel sejant *proper*. Impaling, *gules*, three garbs within a bordure *argent*, charged with eight torteauxes.

Against

Against the north wall of the chancel is an old monument of stone, bearing at the top the following arms: *gules*, within a bordure *argent*, two bars *ermine*: on a canton *sable* a fer de mouline of the second. In the centre of the monument is a brass plate, with this inscription:

“ Epitaphium

“ In funus Domini Richardi Pantoni,
Eximii peritissimique medici,
Qui defuit mori decimo sexto die
Septembris, anno Domini 1684.

“ Alter en Hypocrates, jacet inferiore sub urna,
Qui modo Pantoniæ gloriæ stirpis erat.
Ægros sanavit non solum; sed furiosos
Ingenio veteri reddidit ille viros.
Nobilis ars, fortuna, genus, patientia, virtus,
Singula sunt paucis; sed data cuncta tibi.”

On a small mural monument of white marble near the last:

“ Juxta hic jacet corpus Caroli Pantoni Generosi, Richardi Pantoni and Mariæ uxoris ejus filii primogeniti, olim e collegio Lincoln: in academia Oxoniensi; ubi ex illo fonte illustrissimo omnium artium, et rerum, uberrima cognitione affluentē, assidue se studiis imbuendo plerisque rebus, præcipue vero medicinalibus, admodum eruditus effecit. Ille Ceciliam, Jacobi Self de Beanacre in agro Wilton armigeri, filiam, uxorem duxit; ex qua natæ sunt ei quatuor filiæ Maria, Bettia, Cecilia, et Anna.

“ Brevitate autem postulata cogor silentio prætermittere quæ hoc marmor in perpetuum merito commemorasset et solummodo dicam, quod amans erat maritus indulgensque pater, bonus vicinus, vir justus, in pauperes benignus, vereque pius domi, et ecclesiæ Dei venerator. Natus in hac parochia de Bath-Easton vicesimo tertio die Aprilis A° Dñi 1662, denatus vero ibidem tricesimo die Augusti A° Dñi 1711, et ætat. suæ 50.”

On the north side of the nave is a neat mural monument of white marble, on the cornice whereof are these arms; *gules*, three garbs *argent*, within a bordure bezantée.

“ Underneath this monument lies interred the body of Samuel Clement, of this parish, gent. who died Sept. 22, 1728, in the 59th year of his age.”

In 1780 this parish paid to the poor 173l. 17s. 10d.

The manor of Longney in Gloucestershire pays the yearly sum of ten pounds to the parish of Bath-Easton, pursuant to the will of Henry Smith, esq; who died in 1627.

B A T H - F O R D,

SO called from its having a ford over the Avon, and from its vicinity to Bath, is a considerable parish, three miles westward from the city, and in the great road to London through Devizes.

The situation of the town is exceedingly pleasant, being on an eminence at the western declivity of the point of a bold hill, called Farley-Down, which rises behind it to the height of nearly seven hundred feet, and is so diversified with wild rocks, stone quarries, and irregular patches of wood, as to form a very picturesque object. To the south, and at less than a mile distance, on the opposite side of a beautiful valley, through which the Avon winds its way in a serpentine direction, Hampton Cliffs rise with great magnificence, being clothed with steep hanging woods, intermixed and crowned with rugged rocks of a vast height. To the west and northwest, part of the city of Bath, the villages of Bath-Easton and Hampton, the rich vale between, watered by the Avon and the lofty hills behind them, form an enchanting landscape most beautifully varied.

This parish chiefly consists of an irregular street, running from the great road southward to the church, containing sixty-seven houses, five of which are gentlemen's seats: besides which there are two hamlets, viz.

1. Warley, one mile southward, containing eleven houses.
2. Shockerwick, near two miles northward, containing six houses.

The whole number of houses is eighty-four, eleven of which are farms; and of inhabitants nearly four hundred and sixty.

The vicinity of this place to two Roman roads, and to *Aquæ Solis*, or Bath, will account for the many antiquities of the Romans which have been discovered here at different periods. In the year 1691, a hypocaust was found in a ground near the Horsland, belonging to Mr. Skrine of Warley. This hypocaust, according to the description given of it by Mr. Vertue in his letter to the Antiquarian Society, dated Aug. 30, 1739, seems to have been singular. "The pillars," says he, "meet in arches, the bottom inlaid with mosaic." About the same time were discovered two Roman altars, and an urn filled with coins of that people. At Warley, not long since, was found the capital of a pillar of very curious workmanship, indisputably Roman, of which an etching has been made by a gentleman of the society. There is likewise on the down above the village, a Roman tumulus, and the vestiges of an encampment; and in the garden of the rev. Mr. Berjew was lately found a coin of the emperor Allectus.

The manor of Ford belonged at the Conquest to the abbey of Bath.

"The church itself (saith Domesday book) holds Forde. In the time of king Edward it gelded for ten hides. The arable is nine carucates. Thereof in demesne
"are

" are five hides, and there are two carucates, and six servants, and five villanes, and
 " seven cottagers, with six ploughs. There is a mill of ten shillings rent, and twelve
 " acres of meadow, and coppice wood one mile in length and breadth. It was and
 " is worth ten pounds."^a

In 1293 the temporalities of the said abbey here were rated at 4l. 5s.^b

In the reign of Edw. IV. the manor was some time held by the family of Blunt.^c
 In 27 Eliz. lands here, formerly belonging to the abbey of Bath, were granted
 to Collins and Mayland. 36 Eliz. the manor was held of the crown by William
 Button, esq. It is now the property of — Skrine, esq; and others.

The manor of Warley is surveyed in Domesday book as follows:

" Hugoline holds of the king Herlei. Azor held it in the time of king Edward,
 " and gelded for one hide. The arable is three carucates, with which there is one
 " villane, and five cottagers, with two servants. There is half an acre of meadow,
 " and three furlongs of coppice wood in length and breadth. It was formerly, and
 " is now, worth fifty shillings."^d

It has long been the property of the family of Skrine, who have a seat here,
 delightfully situated under Farley-hill upon the banks of the river Avon.

The other hamlet Shockerwick gave name to a family so early as the reign of
 Henry II. in whose twelfth year Adam de Socherwiche is certified to hold part of a
 knight's fee of the bishop of Bath. He was succeeded by others of the same name,
 all of whom held under the bishoprick by knight's service. When this name ceased,
 it became the property of the family of Hussy, or Hofatus, (as they are called in the
 old records) of whom we have spoken in the parish of Bath-Easton. One of these
 lords built much at Shockerwick, and the manor from them was in succeeding times
 called the manor of Husei's court. An old building, the remains of which the
 inhabitants imagine to have been part of a parish church, was the work of one of
 this family. In the time of Edw. III. Shockerwick is found to be the property of
 Walter de Creyk, knight, who resided here; whence it came to the family of Brien,
 lords of Bath-Easton, with which manor it afterwards descended.

It is now the seat of Walter Wiltshire, esq; who has built here an elegant house
 of Bath stone, in a warm pleasant situation, with good gardens.

The living of Bath-Ford is vicarial, and consolidated with that of Hampton. It
 was anciently appropriated to St. Peter's abbey, and was in 1292 valued at thirteen
 marks. The dean and chapter of Bristol are the patrons thereof, and the rev. Mr.
 Berjew the present incumbent. The glebe land belonging to the vicarage is estimated
 at about 16l. per annum.

The church, which stands in the deanery of Bath, and is dedicated to St. Swithin,
 is an old building, eighty feet in length, and twenty in breadth, consisting of a nave,

^a Lib. Domesday.

^b Taxat. temporal.

^c Efc.

^d Lib. Domesday.

chancel,

chancel, and porch, all tiled. At the west end is a square tower, containing two bells. The nave is divided from the chancel by a clumsy Saxon arch.

On the south wall of the chancel is a very handsome monument of marble, fourteen feet by six, terminating in a mitred pediment.

On this monument are two tablets. On the uppermost, which projects in the form of a tomb, is the following inscription:

“Near this place lie the remains of George Tyndale, of this parish, esq. He was a person of unblemished honour, impartial justice, and strict integrity. He was the second and only surviving son of Thomas Tyndale, also of this parish, esq; descended from the ancient family of the Tyndales, of Tyndale in the county of Northumberland, by Elizabeth his wife, second surviving daughter, and at length coheirefs, to George Booth, of Woodford in the county Palatine of Chester, esq. He was born Jan. 29, 1704, and departed this life the 24th of February 1771.”

On the lower tablet:

“Also the remains of Vere his first wife, third daughter of the honourable and reverend Robert Booth, D. D. dean of Bristol, (fifth son of George lord Delamer) by Mary his second wife, eldest daughter of Thomas Hales, esq; eldest son of sir Robert Hales, of Howlets in Kent, bart. She was endowed with ingenious parts, singular discretion, consummate judgment, great humility, meek and compassionate temper, extensive charity, exemplary and unaffected piety, perfect resignation to God's will, and endowed with all other virtuous qualities. A conscientious discharger of her duty in all relations; being an affectionate, faithful, obliging, and observant wife; a tender, indulgent, and careful mother; a dutiful and respectful daughter; gentle and kind to her servants, courteous and beneficent to her neighbours, a sincere friend, a lover and valuer of all good people; justly beloved and admired by all that knew her; who having perfected holiness in the fear of God, was by Him received into an eternal rest from her labours on the 31st of May, 1753; calmly and composedly meeting and desiring death, with joyful hope and stedfastness of faith. A lively pattern of real worth and goodness, and an example deserving imitation. [Of whom the world was not worthy. Heb. xi. 38.] To perpetuate the remembrance of so much virtue, till that great day come wherein it shall be openly rewarded, this monument is erected, as a mark of dutiful respect and affection by their only son George Booth Tyndale.”

Opposite to the above, on the north side of the chancel, is a neat mural monument of white marble, six feet by three, with the following inscription:

“Near this place lie interred the remains of John Tyndale, esq; fifth son of Thomas Tyndale, of Eastwood park in the parish of Thornbury, in the county of Gloucester, esq; by Dorothy his wife, daughter of William Stafford, of Marlwood in the same parish, esq. He was baptized Nov. 5, 1628, and died without issue 10 Jan. 1716, aged 88 years.

“Also the remains of Joan his first wife, daughter of Robert Plea, of the city of Bristol, gent. She was buried the 12th of September 1682.

“Also the remains of Thomas Tyndale, of this parish, esq. He was eldest son of William Tyndale, of the priory in the parish of Kington St. Michael, in the county of Wilts, esq; (who was eldest son of the first-mentioned Thomas Tyndale, esq;) by Margaret his wife, daughter of Anderson Atcherly, of Ludlow in the county of Salop, esq. He was born June 2, 1667: died Oct. 18, 1747. He married Elizabeth second daughter and coheirefs of George Booth, of Woodford in Cheshire, esq; by whom he had two sons and four daughters: Martha, Maria, deceased; John born Sept. 30, 1701, died Nov. 13, 1728, buried at St. Ann’s Soho; Elizabeth now living; George deceased; Mary now living; Isabella born July 1, 1708, died June 24, 1709; buried at St. Mary’s in Chester.”

Arms: *Argent*, a fess gules between three garbs *sable*. Crest, on a helmet crowned or, a plume of feathers *proper*.

On the same wall is an elegant monument of black, white, and grey marble, the lower part of which represents the front of a tomb, on which sits a weeping Cupid, wiping his eyes, with an urn on his right hand, and emblems of mortality on his left. Above this, and supported by a neat cornice, is a white truncated cone on a back ground of black marble veined with yellow, on which is this inscription:

“Near this place lie interred the remains of Martha Maria Phillips, relict of Richard Phillips, esq; second son of Thomas Phillips, of Bremenda in the county of Carmarthen, esq; and eldest daughter of Thomas Tyndale, late of this parish, esq; by Elizabeth his wife, second surviving daughter and coheirefs of George Booth, of Woodford in the county palatine of Chester, esq. She was born Aug. 28, 1700, and died Dec. 27, 1759.”

Above this inscription is a neat mitred pediment bearing the arms: *Argent*; a lion rampant *sable*, within a border ingrailed of the same, impaling *argent*, a fess *gules*; between three garbs *sable*.

On the same wall is a neat mural monument of white, grey, and yellow marble, terminated with a truncated cone, on which are the arms: *Argent*, a fess *gules*, between three garbs *sable*. Over all an inescutcheon of the first, bearing three boars’ heads erased of the last, *langued*.

On a projecting tablet:

“Near this place lie interred the remains of Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Tyndale, esq; daughter and coheirefs of George Booth, formerly of Woodford in the county palatine of Chester, esq; who was eldest son and heir of sir John Booth, knight, fifth son of sir George Booth, of Dunham-Massey in the same county, bart. from whom George earl of Warrington was descended. She died Nov. 14, 1768.”

On a plain stone in the south wall of the chancel:

“Heare lyeth the body of Mr. Phillip Ellis, merchant of the city of Bristol, who died June 1, 1661.”

On

On the north side of the nave is a plain mural monument of stone;

“To the deare memory of iohn skrine, who decessed this life the 26th of March 1675.

“To thee I lived, in thee I died,
O Christ, my Saviour deare,
My soule is blest, my body rest
With in this prisson heare,
Till Jesus loofe the bands of death,
And up my body reare.

“Also to the memory of Samuel Skrine, sonn of Nathaniel Skrine, who decessed this life the 1st of June 1684.

“Heare lyeth a plant not fully groun,
in steps death and cuts it down;
Bvt tho long it did not stand,
We hope now is at GOD's right hand.
A likely branch twas to have been,
to have feared GOD, and hated sinn.”

Adjoining the above is another plain stone;

“To the deare memory of Thomas Skrine, who decessed Oct. the twentic-nine, 1658.

“And also of Christopher, sonn of Thomas Skrine, who decessed Jan. the twentic-fifth, 1656.

“To the deare memory of Ann Skrine, wife of the above Thomas Skrine, who decessed 1665.

“Death is a dete which is due,
“Wee have paid it, so must you.”

On the north wall of the nave is a plain stone to the memory of Richard Fisher, and William Fisher his son.

On a plain stone in the chancel is inscribed:

“Here lyeth interred the body of Francis lord Hawley, who died May 29, 1743, aged 73.

“Also Elizabeth his wife, who died Jan. 29, 1747, aged 67.”

Above are the arms; a saltire engrailed, with a baron's coronet.

On a small white marble stone in the chancel floor:

“Here lies the body of Thomas son of George Langton, esq; of Langton in Lincolnshire, (and of Mary his wife, daughter of Thomas Tyndale, esq;) who dyed Nov. 21, 1712, aged 21 years.”

On an adjacent stone:

“Here lieth the body of Elizabeth the wife of George Meredith, gent.”

In the east window of the chancel are several panes of painted glass.

This parish paid to the poor in 1771 the sum of 98l. and in 1780, 145l. 18s. 9d.

BATH-HAMPTON

IS a small parish two miles east from the city of Bath, pleasantly situated on a rising ground, on the southeast banks of the Avon. The village of its name stands nearly opposite to Bath-Easton, from which it is divided by the river, and about the centre of that rich and beautiful valley which extends from Bath to Bath-Ford. On the north, east, and south sides it is surrounded by hills, and on the west the proud structures of the city rise street above street in magnificent succession.

The number of houses within the parish is twenty-six, and of inhabitants about one hundred and fifty. The houses, some of which are good dwellings, are mostly built of rough stone, and form a rural irregular street westward from the church. On the river is a mill at which a ferry-boat is kept, and there is a pleasing water-fall near it from a high wicr. In the lower part of the parish the lands are generally rich pasture and meadow; and there are divers gardens here which supply the market at Bath. A considerable part of the hill which rises southeast from the street is in this parish, and is called Hampton-down. It contains many springs, and produces excellent sheep-feed; but on account of the thinness of the stratum of earth, which in many parts scarcely covers the rock, it is incapable of cultivation. The eastern part of this hill, called the Cliffs, is at least six hundred feet above the river, and from its steepness is almost inaccessible. Its brow is finely contrasted by rugged projecting rocks and quarries, and by plantations of firs, beneath which fine hanging coppice woods extend almost to the bottom. From this elevated spot the prospects are truly romantick and beautifully diversified. On the north and northeast, the village of Bath-Easton and its noble back-ground of hills; the fine vale which extends between Colerne and Box, through which the London road winds, and which is divided into beautiful inclosures; and the village of Bath-Ford, with the shapeless brow of Farley-down hanging over it; are commanded by this eminence. To the east, immediately under the eye, is the steep rugged descent before-mentioned. At the bottom is a continuation of the vale, intersected by hedge-rows, and washed by the river Avon, which glides through it with majestic solemnity. On the opposite side of this vale, Farley-down rises to an immense height above the bed of the river. This hill forms a kind of amphitheatre, the lower part whereof is divided into fine large cultivated inclosures: in the middle part are large stone quarries, and the north-eastern point is a rough

a rough cliff, crowned with an ancient tumulus, and clumps of firs, which form a noble contrast with the cultivated scenery below. To the right the vale winds southward, till it is lost to the eye between the hills of Claverton, and Monkton-Farley. Hampton-down is pleasingly ornamented with clumps of firs, and beneath the turf is found a curious species of madrepora with stellated cavities; but there are few other fossils.

The manor of Bath-Hampton (anciently spelt Hantone) is recorded among the possessions of the church of Bath in the following extract from the Norman survey:

“ Hugo and Colgrin hold of the church Hantone. Two thanes held it in the time of King Edward, and could not be separated from the church. They gelded for five hides. The arable is six carucates. In demesne are three carucates, and three servants, and three villanes, and six cottagers, with three ploughs. There are twenty-eight acres of meadow, and six furlongs of pasture in length and breadth, and ten furlongs of coppice wood in length and breadth. It is worth one hundred and ten shillings.”^a

41 Henry III. William Button, bishop of Bath obtained a charter of free warren in all his lands here,^b which with those he possessed in Claverton were valued in 1293 at 15l.^c

8 Edward IV. Edmund Blunt held this manor, and was succeeded in it by his son Simon Blunt, who died 16 Edward IV. seized of the same. They both held it under the bishop of Bath.

William Barlowe, bishop of this see, in 1548 exchanged this manor with the king for other lands late the property of the prior of Bath; but it did not long continue in the crown; for 7 Edward VI. both the manor and the hundred, or liberty, appear to be the property of William Crowch, gent. in whose name and family the same continued to 36 Elizabeth, when Walter Crowch had a licence for alienating his possessions here to Thomas Popham, esq. From this family the manor passed to the Hungerfords, and from them to the Bassets. Sir William Bassett was lord thereof 1688, of whose heirs and executors it was purchased in 1701, under a decree of chancery, by Richard Holder, esq. Charles Holder, a descendant of the said Richard, conveyed the same to Ralph Allen, esq; of Prior-Park, who left it by his will to his only brother Philip Allen, esq; post-master of Bath. From which Philip it descended to his eldest son Philip Allen, esq; late comptroller of the bye-letter office in London, who dying lately, it became the property of George Allen, the present possessor, now a minor.

The church, valued in 1292 at ten marks and a half, was appropriated to the prior and convent of St. Peter in Bath,^d and a vicarage ordained in 1317, by which ordination it appears that the vicar was to have a competent dwelling-house, with all the tithes of wool, lambs, heifers, pigs, chicken, swans, pigeons, eggs, flax,

^a Lib. Domesday.

^b Cart. 41 Hen. III.

^c Taxat. temporal.

^d Pat. 2 Edw. II.

honey,

honey, cheese, milk, butter, gardens, curtilages, mills, and all other small tithes, as well as all the oblations and profits of the altarage of the said church. The said vicar was to receive from the convent a yearly stipend of twenty shillings sterling; and the prior and convent, having the great tithes of corn and hay, to sustain all rectorial burdens. But the vicar was to find processional candles, books, and to cause the said books to be bound, and to repair the surplices: the presentation to the said vicarage to be reserved to the said convent and their successors.*

After the dissolution of monasteries 34 Henry VIII. the rectory and advowson of this church were granted to the dean and chapter of Bristol, who are the present patrons. The living was consolidated with Bath-Ford under Mr. Chapman the last incumbent, and was augmented with queen Ann's bounty by the late Rev. Mr. Simons. The Rev. Mr. Berjew is the present incumbent.

The church is in the deanery of Bath, and dedicated to St. Nicholas. It is a neat Gothic structure, consisting of a nave and south aisle leaded, and a chancel tiled. At the west end is a handsome embattled tower containing four bells. The whole church is very neatly pewed and seated, well paved with broad grit stone, and kept very clean and decent. The communion table is of solid stone.

The south aisle of this church was rebuilt about the year 1754 by Ralph Allen, esq; who at the same time repaired and beautified the whole. Before this reparation there were two figures of stone lying on altar monuments under the south wall, but are now removed into the church-yard. One of them in all probability represents a knight templar, being in armour, having his legs crossed, and a target of an oval form on his left arm. The other is the effigy of a female, with her head muffled up, and at her feet some animal much mutilated. There was likewise some monster at the feet of the man, but little of it remains.

At the east end of the church without, under the chancel window, in a niche, is the statue of a woman in alto relievo, holding a book in her left hand, the other hand on her breast. This figure is much defaced by time and mischief, nor is it certain whom it was intended to represent.

In the south aisle are four monuments.

1. A neat oval mural monument of white and Sienna marble, with this inscription:

" Sacred to Ralph Allen, esq; of this parish, who dyed August 30, 1777, aged 40 years.

" Here ALLEN rests! far from the scene of strife,
This vale receiv'd his last remains of life:
A calm associate, and a friend approv'd,
Who heard, esteem'd him, and who knew him, lov'd;
The filial shade parental ashes know,
Their virtues crown'd by heav'n as join'd below:
A brother's sigh the speaking tablet rears,
Grav'd on his memory *whom* his heart reveres."

* Excerpt. e regist. Wellen.

2. A handsome mural monument of stone, in which two Ionick fluted pilasters support an open arched pediment, on which recline the figures of a man and woman holding palm-branches gilt. On the centre is an elegant urn belted with gilt foliage, and under it a ship on a murion, being the crest. Below are the arms: *Sable*, a chevron between three anchors *argent*; impaling, *azure*, a chevron between three cranes *or*. In chief over all, on an inescutcheon, three bars *or*, charged with a lion rampant *gules*.

On a marble tablet is this inscription:

“Near this place lyeth the body of Hester the late wife of Charles Holder, esq; lord of this manor, and of the liberty of Claverton, Charlcomb, Bath-Easton, Shock-erwick, and Amirell, who departed this life Feb. 11, 1734, aged 68.

“Near this place was buried the body of Mary Oram, who died Sept. 22, 1729, aged 53 years; sister to the above Hester Holder.”

3. A very elegant mural monument of white, black, and Sienna marble, nine feet high, with a neat mitred pediment, and white urn embellished with foliage:

“In memory of Charles Holder, esq; of this parish, who died March 5, 1763, ætat. 89.

“As also of Hester his daughter, who died July 27, 1757, ætat. 17.”

Arms: *Sable*, a chevron between three anchors *argent*.

4. A very neat small monument of white and Sienna marble terminated by a white urn. Under an elegant white festoon is a tablet with this inscription:

“In a vault near this place are deposited the remains of Philip Allen, esq; of the city of Bath, who departed this life Oct. 15, 1765, aged 71. And of Jane his wife, who died April 14, 1767, aged 63.”

Arms: *Argent* and *sable*, three martlets counter-changed, impaling, *gules*, a bezant between three demi lions couped *argent*.

On the north and south walls of the chancel are several memorials of the family of Fisher.

On a small oval marble stone in the nave floor:

“Rev. T. Chapman, 1776.”

In the church-yard, on a plain tomb, on the north side of the church:

“Here rest the remains of John Baptiste viscount du Barry; ob. 18 Nov. 1778.”

This parish paid to the poor, in 1771, 36l. 10s. 4d.; and in 1780 more than double that sum, viz. 74l. 17s. 10d.

* He lost his life in a duel with Count Rice on the down above the village. See the Bath Chronicle for Nov. 19, 1778. The spot where he fell is known by the event, and remains a melancholy monument of the pernicious effects of phrensy and of folly, couched under the specious name of *honour*.

B A T H - W I C K .

A Small parish pleasantly situated on the banks of the Avon, which divides it from the city of Bath, being about two furlongs from the New Bridge. The word *Wiche* implies a villa, and Bath was added thereto to distinguish it from other places of the same name, and by reason of its vicinity to that city.

The whole parish contains forty-five houses, and about two hundred and fifty inhabitants. Most of the houses form an irregular street near the church; and along this street a small stream of excellent water, rising in Claverton, or Hampton down, flows through a narrow stone channel, and in summer has a cool and pleasing appearance. On the south side of the street are many neat gardens, with summer-houses erected in them. These are mostly rented by tradesmen in Bath, who, after the business of the day, retire hither, to enjoy the sweets of leisure, the cool breezes of evening, and the delightful scenery with which this spot is surrounded.

The situation of this vill, however, during the winter months, is not desirable, the air being damp and foggy, and the meads, which almost encircle it, frequently under water by the overflowing of the river, from sudden rains: and when the wind sets in westerly, the smoke of a great part of the city is driven over it.

The lands are very rich, and on account of their nearness to Bath let, as meadow, from three to four pounds an acre; and for garden ground from twelve to sixteen pounds an acre. A manufacture of broad cloth is carried on here.

In the two meads between this parish and the city are some agreeable walks, much frequented in summer evenings both by the company and the inhabitants. Spring-Gardens, Bath-Wick Villa, and the publick prison, are all likewise within this parish; but for a more particular description of these see the account of the city of Bath. A few Roman coins have been found here.

The manor of this vill was given by king William the Conqueror to Geffrey, bishop of Contance in Normandy, whose property here is thus surveyed in the great Norman record:

“ The Bishop himself holds Wiche. Aluric held it in the time of king Edward, and gelded for four hides. The arable is four carucates. In demesne are three carucates, and four servants, and one villane, and ten cottagers. There is a mill of thirty-five shillings rent, and fifty acres of meadow, and one hundred and twenty acres of pasture. It is worth seven pounds.”^a

This Geffrey, bishop of Contance, had a distinguished command at the battle of Hastings; he was, as it has been said, of a noble Norman extraction; but much more skilful in arms than in divinity, in the knowledge of training up soldiers, than of leading his proper flock in the paths of peace. However, for his signal services

^a Lib. Domesday.

he was highly rewarded by the Conqueror, having no less than two hundred and four-score lordships in England given him by that king.^b He was likewise in many other battles against the English and Danes, and always meeting with good success, obtained immense possessions in this country. He died in 1093, and many of his estates being seized on by the crown, were disposed of to different favourites.

It is not long after this period that we find the manor of Wiche accounted for as parcel of the possessions of the Benedictine nunnery of Wherwell in Hampshire, founded in 986 by queen Elfrida, in expiation of her guilt in being concerned in the murder of her first husband Ethelwolfe, and of her son-in-law king Edward. In 1228 both the manor and the rectory hereof were confirmed by pope Gregory the ninth to the said monastery.^c

In 1293 the conventual estates in Wick and in Wolley, then called from the circumstance Wick-Abbas and Wolley-Abbas, were valued at 12l. 5s.^d

4 Edward II. it was found not to the king's damage to grant licence to Roger le Forester, to give one messuage and forty acres of land in Bathwyk to the abbess and monks of Wherwell and their successors for ever.

In the eighth of the same reign licence was also given to Henry the son of Henry le Wayte, and Lawrence de Overton, to give one messuage, twenty acres of land, &c. in Bathwyk, to the said abbess and convent, who in the record are said to hold their lands here of the king in capite by barony.^e

The convent enjoyed this manor till the year of their dissolution, when it came to the crown, and therein continuing sometime, was at length, 1 and 2 Philip and Mary, granted with its appertinances and the advowson of the church to Edmund Neville, knight. It soon after came to Capel earl of Essex, whose descendant, in 1726, sold the same to William Pulteney, esq; afterwards created earl of Bath; whose representative William Pulteney, esq; is the present lord hereof.

The church was appropriated to the aforesaid nunnery of Wherwell, and in 1292 was valued at 12 marks,^f out of which a yearly pension was paid to the convent of 43s. 4d. and the same sum to the prior of Bath, who had likewise lands in this parish. It was ordained in 1320, that the vicar should have an area or court on the east side of the rector's garden, separated and inclosed from the other part, for the purpose of making a curtilage, and building a house proper for the residence of the said vicar: that he should likewise have all small tithes, oblations, and obventions, belonging to the said church, and the chapel of Wolley appendant thereto, with the profits of the altarage; the tithes of beans and all other kinds of grain; the tithes of hay of the villanes of the said parish. The vicar to serve the aforesaid church and chapel; to furnish processional lights; bind books; cleanse the vestments and ornaments of the church and chapel, and keep them in order and repair; and the rector to present to the vicarage whenever it became vacant.^g

^b Dugd. Bar. i. 56.

^c Mon. Angl. iii. 10.

^d Taxat. temporal.

^e Inq. ad quod damnum.

^f Taxat. temporal.

^g Excerpt. e Regist. Willelm.

The living is now a rectory consolidated with Wolley: William Pulteney, esq; is the patron, and the Rev. Peter Grigg the present incumbent.

The church is an ancient building, dedicated to St. Mary, sixty-four feet in length, and seventeen feet in breadth, covered with tiles. At the west end is a square tower, thirty-four feet high, with a chevron roof, and containing three bells.

On the south wall, near the pulpit, is an oval mural-monument of white marble, over which are arms: *Gules*, an armed leg, coupéd at the thigh, spurred *or*, between two broken spears *argent*. Crest, an arm embowed in armour *proper*, grasping a broken spear *or*.

On the tablet:

"Underneath lies interred the body of Mary Gilbert, who died Dec. 1, 1760, aged 7 years.

"Also the body of William Gilbert, who dyed March 31, 1764, aged 6 years.

"Also the body of Thomas Gilbert, who died Feb. the 23^d, 1770, aged 17 years."

This monument was erected by Thomas Gilbert, of Bath-Wick, gent. in token of the great affection he had for these his children.

Near the above is another small monument of black and white marble, on which is inscribed:

"Near this place lieth the body of John Robins, of this parish, yeoman, who died Feb. 29, 1705, aged 83.

"Also the body of Joyce his wife, who dyed Dec. 26, 1712, aged 80."

On the north wall is a mural monument, whereon is this inscription:

"Out of a filial and affectionate regard to the memory of the best of parents, Robert and Joanna Davis, late of the city of Bath, who lie interred fronting the door of this church with three of their children, this marble is erected by their surviving issue John Davis."

On the left hand is a small mural monument of white marble surrounded with a scroll, on which is the following inscription:

"In this church-yard lies the body of Eliz. Brookman, who died June 20, 1759.

"Also of William Brookman, who departed this life Aug. 4, 1774, aged 49."

To the left of the above, on a mural monument of stone, 4 feet by 3, is inscribed:

"Near this place lyeth the body of Amy the wife of William Lewis, sen. of this parish, who dyed March 28, 1729, aged 89.

"Here also lies the body of Martha wife of William Lewis, son of the above-named, who dyed Jan. 22, 1738, aged 69.

"Also William Lewis afore said, who died June 17, 1740, aged 67.

"Also Mary Bull, daughter to the above William and Martha Lewis, dyed Feb. 26, 1771, aged 70."

To

On the same wall is an elegant mural monument of white, grey, and yellow marble, on the tablet of which is this inscription:

"Near this place lieth the body of Thomas Batchelor, sen. of this parish, who died Sept. 6, 1733, aged 66 years.

"Also of Sarah Batchelor, widow of the above Thomas Batchelor, who died Sept. 3, 1762, aged 95.

"Also the bodies of their son and daughter, viz. Sarah Batchelor, who died Dec. 21, 1748, aged 38. Thomas Batchelor, who died Dec. 10, 1768, aged 70.

"Also Edward, son of the above Thomas and Sarah Batchelor, who died the 17th of October, 1777, aged 72."

On a plain stone in the wall beneath the fingers' gallery:

"Under the font lyeth the body of Miss Hannah Smith, daughter of Samuel Smith, of the Isle of Wight, merchant, who died Aug. 30, 1746, aged 32."

On the south wall, in the chancel, is a plain black stone, with this inscription:

"Here lies the body of Mr. John Mackinnon, of the Isle of Skye, an honest man.

"*N. B.* This Mackinnon was with the Pretender in the battle of Culloden, and the very man who carried him off. After his escape, by wandering about, and lying in woods and bogs, he lost the use of all his limbs; and some years after came to Bath for the benefit of the waters, and dyed there."

In the chancel floor is a flat marble stone with the following inscription:

"Underneath lies interred the body of Mr. William Carter, of Kew-Green in the county of Surry, whose integrity, justice, candour, and humility, were apparent to all. A most indulgent husband; a most tender father; with a sure confidence in God he patiently resigned Feb. 9, 173 $\frac{1}{2}$, aged 63.

"Here also are deposited the remains of Rose relict of the above William Carter, a truly virtuous, good woman; who, after a well-spent life of eighty-five years, surrendered her soul to its merciful Creator January 28, 1766. They both died parishioners of this place."

On other stones:

"Here lies the mortal part of Henrietta Wray, the second daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Wray, of Kelseeld near York. Her immortal part she willingly resigned into the hands of her Creator October 26, 1761, in the 29th year of her age."

"Here lieth the body of Jacob Neale, cittison of London, who departed this life Jan. 13, 173 $\frac{1}{2}$, aged 61."

"Here lieth the dear remains of Maria Theresa daughter of George and Sarah Duperre, of the city of Bath. She died Sept. 6, 1759, aged 4 years and 4 months. Speedily was she taken away, lest sin should alter her understanding, or deceit beguile her sweet soul."

“Also Mrs. Ann Christopher, who died July 16, 1763. As sincerely lamented as justly beloved.”

“Elizabeth Grigg, aged 45, Aug. 4, 1766.”

Here are also two stones to the memory of the Robins family.

The christenings in this parish are on an annual average nine; burials (exclusive of such as are brought from other parishes) five.

Bath-Wick paid to the poor in 1780, 52l. 0s. 10d. in 1781, 27l. 14s. 2d.

F R E S H F O R D

IS a considerable parish, four miles south of Bath, and two miles west from Bradford in Wiltshire, situated on the southern declivity of a hill in a part of the country well cultivated, and rendered picturesque and romantick by a pleasing intermixture of hills, woods, glens, and deep vallies. The number of houses it contains is about one hundred and sixty, and of inhabitants nearly nine hundred. Of these houses, about one hundred compose the village of Freshford, which is formed into several irregular streets round the church; the rest are in the following hamlets:

1. Shaston, half a mile south, containing six houses.
2. Shrubs, so called from a family who formerly resided here, situated one mile south, and containing six houses.
3. Pipards, northward of the village, containing twelve houses. This hamlet was likewise denominated from a family who anciently possessed it. The Pipards were lords of the manor of Cold-Ashton in Gloucestershire, and divers others in Wiltshire, during many successive reigns; and their estates passed by an heiress to the Botelers earls of Ormond.
4. Park-Corner, northwest, twenty-six houses.
5. Shitten-Lane, twelve houses.
6. Iford, in the road to Farley-Castle, wherein are two houses, one of them the seat of John Guisford, esq; very pleasantly situated, with beautiful plantations. This house was formerly the property of the Halliday family, of Taunton. There were within these few years a chapel, and a cloister, belonging to this house; but the former is now converted into a green-house, and the latter is pulled down. This place is mentioned in Domesday book by the name of Eford, as follows:

“Alured holds of the earl [Morton] Eford. Teodric held it in the time of king Edward, and gelded for half a hide. The arable is one carucate, and there are two cottagers and two acres of meadow. It was worth twenty shillings, now thirty shillings.”

^a Lib. Domesday.

The two hamlets of Shrubs and Iford, with Freshford mills and bridge, are all in the county of Wilts: the river Avon being the boundary at these places.

Contiguous to Freshford was another very ancient parish, called WOODWICK, in the Saxon days *Undewiche*. The manor thereof at the Conquest belonged to the church of Bath, and is thus accounted for in the general survey:

“ Rannulf [Flambard] holds of the church Undewiche. A monk of the same monastery held it in the time of king Edward, and gelded for two hides and a half. The arable is three carucates. There are five bordars, and half a mill of five shillings rent, and twelve acres of meadow, and thirty acres of pasture. It was and is worth twenty shillings.”^b

In the year 1448, the livings of Freshford and Woodwick, on account of their vicinity and the smallness of their income, were with the consent of Thomas Halle, esq; of Bradford, patron of the said churches, and John Frankleyn, rector of the church of Freshford, united; from which time, the church of Woodwick seems to have fallen into decay, and now there is not the smallest vestige of it remaining, the memory of it being only preserved in the name of certain fields, called by corruption Woodwards; and in particular, one named Church-Field, or Church Powels; out of which several tomb-stones have been lately dug, and other ecclesiastical antiquities have been discovered at different times.

The river Avon washes the village of Freshford on the east, where it is joined by a stream which rises near Frome; over which is a stone bridge of three arches, erected in the year 1783.

The manor is written in the Norman survey Fescheforde, and is thus surveyed:

“ Alric holds of Roger [de Curcelle] Fescheforde. Domne held it in the time of king Edward, and gelded for half a hide. The arable is one carucate, on which there are two villanes, with one cottager, and in demesne is half a carucate. There are four acres of meadow, and three acres of pasture, and eleven acres of wood. It is worth ten shillings.

“ Robert holds of Roger Fescheforde. Brismar held it in the time of king Edward, and gelded for half a hide. The arable is two carucates. In demesne is one carucate, and one villane, and three cottagers, with one plough. There are two acres of meadow, and twenty acres of pasture, and forty acres of wood. It was and is worth seventeen shillings.”^d

These two parcels of land, being conjoined after the Conquest, were given to the Carthusian abbey of Hinton, founded by Ela countess of Salisbury in the year of our Lord 1332. In which abbey this manor continued till the dissolution thereof, when it was granted to Anthony Stringer for life; but he dying soon after, it reverted to the crown, and was given, 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, to John Cheeke, esq. He it seems likewise had it only for life; for we find a grant of it 45 Eliz. to John Davison

^b Lib. Domesday.

^c Excerpt. e Regist. Tho. de Bekinton, Ep. B. & W.

^d Lib. Domesday.

and his heirs, whose family, and those of Ford and Ash, possessed the greatest part of the parish during the last century, until purchased of their heirs the beginning of the present by Anthony Methuen, esq; whose only son the late Thomas Methuen inherited this manor, and it is now the property of his only son and heir Paul Methuen, of Corsham in the county of Wilts, esq.

The living is a rectory in the deanery of Bath, and in the gift of William Norris, of Nonfuch in the county of Wilts, esq. The rev. Mr. Long is the present incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a Gothic structure, sixty-two feet long, and thirty-two feet wide, consisting of a nave-leaded, and a chancel, south aisle, and porch tiled. At the west end is an embattled tower, forty-four feet high, with pinnacles at the angles, and containing a clock and four bells.

Between the nave and the chancel are three small mural monuments of white marble, with the following inscriptions:

“ In memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Still, daughter of John Still, esq; of Shafton St. James, Dorset, who died Dec. 17, 1784, aged 62.

“ In memory of Honor, wife of John Cooper, and daughter of John Still, esq. She died May 8, 1753, aged 62.

“ Also in memory of Mr. John Cooper, who died the 6th of May 1762, in the 71st year of his age.

“ In memory of Ann wife of George Cooper, daughter of Henry Fisher, gent. She died the 8th of January 1760, in her 32d year.”

On a black stone standing on the gallery stairs:

“ Mary Ashe, the most sorrowful relict of Edward Ashe, gent, hath put these verses in English to the perpetual memory of her dear husband, who deceased Dec. 31, 1661, and of age 26.

“ If all my vows and prayers had prevail'd,
From death's arrest you doubtless had been bail'd,
And you had mourned for me at death's cave,
As I doe mourn at your untimely grave;
But sith the just and righteous God's decree
Was not to heare my prayers, as I see;
You goe to rest before me, whiles mine eyes,
Fitted for mourning, drop out elegies.
Sweet boanes ly soft, the grave's a bed of trust:
My boanes shall shortly mingle with the dust,

“ Here lies a peice of heav'n, and Christ one day
Will send his angels to fatch it away.
Heav'n hath his soul, the earth his corps doth hide,
Yet so that it shall not still heare abide:
His soul shall come with Christ, and at Christ's call,
Earth shall give up her share, and heav'n have all.”

“Olim umbrosa fuit quercus gratissima nymphis,
Fraxinus hic casa est sacra et amata Deo.
Concidit ante diem; sed germinat in paradiso;
Corpore defuncto, fama perennis erit.”

In 1771 this parish paid to the poor 223l. 5s. 3d. and in 1780, 244l. 19s. 5d.

K E L W E S T O N

[Anciently written KELVESTON]

IS a small parish three miles and a half northwest from Bath, on the northern bank of the river Avon, and in the upper turnpike road from that city to Bristol, by way of Kingswood. This road is as beautiful as can be imagined, being cut along a gently waving and dipping terrace. On the left is a rich vale, through which the Avon flows in a serpentine direction, having on its southern banks the villages of Corston, Newton, and Twiverton, with a fine lofty range of cultivated hills beyond them, which on that side bound the prospect. On the right, the still loftier range of Lansdown-hills rise with a steep ascent immediately from the road. Under the last mentioned hills rise several springs, that uniting form a brook called Combesbrook; which, after crossing the parish, empties itself into the Avon just below. Another spring rises in that part of the parish which borders on North-Stoke, and forms a small rivulet.

In the eastern part of this parish is a fine eminence called Henstridge-hill, and sometimes Kellston Round-hill, which rises to a vast height above the bed of the river. The upper part of it has the appearance of a very large tumulus, and on its top is a plantation of firs, inclosed by a circular wall. This spot commands a prospect very extensive, and as finely varied with grand and pleasing scenery as most in the county. To the east it extends to Marlborough forest; to the south over Salisbury plain and into Dorsetshire; to the west, over all that part of the county north and east of Mendip-hills, the whole range of which bound the view: On the northwest lies the Bristol channel, the Holmes, and coast of Wales, near fifty miles in length, with part of Monmouthshire and the forest of Dean. The cities of Bath and Bristol are both in view, with the fertile vale between them, and the Avon gently winding through it.

We have no account of this parish in the Norman record; but we find that it was in very early times parcel of the possessions of the great abbey of Shaftesbury in Dorsetshire, and, as such, was in 1293 valued at 23l.^a Mabel (by some called Matilda) Gifford, abbess of that monastery, procured a charter of free warren in all her lands here, 22 Edward I.^b

^a Taxat. temporal.

^b Cart. 22 Edw. I.

The abbefs received a yearly penfion of thirty marks from this manor.^c After the diffolution of religious houfes, king Henry VIII. in the thirty-eighth year of his reign, granted this manor, with thofe of Bath-Easton and Katherine, and the capital meffuage called Katherine's-court, to John Malte and Etheldred Malte, alias Dyngley, the king's natural daughter, begotten upon the body of Joanna Dyngley, alias Dobfon. Which Etheldred was committed to the care of the faid Malte, who was the king's taylor, for education: and the king, having fpecial love and regard for her, granted thefe eftates for her ufe and benefit; but the always paffed for Malte's natural daughter. She was fhortly after married to John Harington, efq; a confidential fervant of the king, who thus obtained the feveral eftates above-mentioned. The faid John Harington was progenitor of a very refpectable family, of whom were feveral perfons of learning and erudition; particularly his fon fir John Harington, knight, the celebrated tranflator of Ariotto's Orlando Furiofo, who lived in the reign of queen Elizabeth. The chief refidence of the family was at Kelwefton, and the manor continued in their poffeffion till fold of late years to Cæfar Hawkins, efq; created a baronet of Great-Britain July 25, 1776; whofe grandfon fir Cæfar Hawkins, baronet, is the prefent poffeffor.

This family affumed their furname from having been the ancient barons of Haverington in Cumberland. Sir James and fir Robert, descendants of this houfe, were deprived of twenty-five large manors, for engaging in the *York intereft* during the civil wars between the houfes of *York* and *Lancafter*. John Harington, the confidential fervant to Hen. VIII. above-mentioned, was the firft who fettled at Kelwefton, about 1546, and from whom the Somerfetshire line is derived. Another branch was poffeffed of very confiderable eftates in Rutland and Lincolnshire; from which were defcended James Harington, author of the celebrated work *Oceana*, and his ancestor John Lord Harington, of Exton, preceptor to the princefs Elizabeth, afterwards queen of Bohemia, daughter to James the firft. The prefent fir James Harington, baronet, is of the Rutland line alfo. The old houfe at Kelwefton, built by John, and finished by his fon fir John, was constructed as a proper reception for queen Elizabeth during a fummer's excursion, who here vifited her godfon in her way to Oxford 1591.^d

The old manor-houfe flood near the church, and was erected in 1587 by Sir John Harington, after a plan of that celebrated architect James Barozzi, of Vignola. This houfe fir Cæfar Hawkins pulled down, and about twenty years fince erected an elegant *mansion* fouthward of it, on an eminence commanding a moft beautiful varied profpect of the furrrounding country, the Avon, and the city of Bath. From the point of the hill on which the houfe ftands, a fine lawn, intersperfed with fingle trees, extends to the river, which here forms a fine curve through one of the richeft vales in the world, and is then loft to the eye under the hanging woods, which veft the declivity of the hill to the fouth and weft.

^c Dr. Archer's Account of Religious Houfes, Hemingford's Chron. p. 637.

^d See Dugdale's Baronetage; Wright's Rutlandshire, &c.

The living is a rectory in the deanery of Bath. The lord of the manor is patron, and the rev. Mr. Green incumbent. In the taxation of 1292 it was rated at fourteen marks, out of which a pension of twenty shillings was paid to the cook and almoner of Shaftesbury abbey.^d At the dissolution it was valued at 20*l.* per annum.^e

The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. It stands at the western extremity of the village, and is a small low structure, seventy feet long, and nineteen wide, consisting of a nave leaved, and a chancel, and two porches tiled. The entrance into the south porch is walled up, and now serves for a vestry-room. At the west end is a square tower, forty feet high, containing four bells.

Over the communion table is a small mural monument of black and white marble, with this inscription:

“Here lyeth the body of the lady Diones Harington, late wife of John Harington, esq; and daughter of the right honourable James earl of Marlborough, who died the 8th of August, annoq; Dom. 1674.” Arms: *Sable*, a fret *argent*, *Harington*, impaling, *argent*, a chevron between three bears heads coupéd, *sable*, for *Ley* earl of Marlborough.

Near the above are two small monuments of stone, on the first of which is inscribed,

“Here lyeth the body of John Harington, son of John Harington, esq; and Mary his wife, daughter and coheire of Peter Specot, of Thornbury in Devon, esq; who dyed the 20th day of February, 1674.”

Arms: Quarterly, first and fourth *Harington*, second and third, *or*, on a bend, *gules*, three fer-de-moulins pierced, *argent*; *Specot*.

On the second:

“Hic jacet Maria uxor Johannis Harington, armigeri, filia Petri Specot de Thornbury, in comitat. Devon, armigeri, quæ obiit 24 Aug. Aō. Domini 1660.” Arms as above.

On the floor, within the communion rails, are the following memorials of the Harington family:

“In memory of sir John Harington, knight, 1612.

“John, esq; 1654. John, esq; 1700. Henry, esq; 1769. In line descendant from Johannes baron de Haverington in Cumberland, created first lord of that house 1324, by king Edward II.^f

“Also Mary, wife of Henry, and daughter of Richard Backwell, esq; 1731.

“Lady Mary, wife of sir John, daughter of sir George Rogers, 1634.

“Helena, wife of John, esq; daughter of Benjamin Gostlet, esq; 1718.

“Gostlet, esq; son of John, esq; 1706.”

Near the above:

“Hic jacet Georgius Harington, generosus filius tertius natu Johannis Harington militis, qui obiit 7 die Decembris, anno Domini 1665.”

^d Taxat. spiritual.

^e MS. Survey.

^f Johannes dominus de Haverington, created knight of the Bath by Edw. I. 1324.

On the north side of the chancel is a small plain mural monument of white marble, inscribed:

“In memory of Robert Kenning, M.A. sometime vicar of Marshfield in the county of Gloucester, and xxvii years rector of this church, who, among other charities, gave one hundred and twenty pounds to the poor of this parish, and of Marshfield aforesaid; and was buried in this chancel the xvith day of August m^occcix, in the LXVth year of his age.”

At the west end of the chancel is a small mural monument of stone, with this inscription:

“Infra conduntur exuvia Griffini Smith hujus ecclesie non ita olim pastoris vere digni, qui obiit Junii 27, 1681. *Coloff. iii. 3.* Vita vestra est abscondita cum Christo in Deo.”

On a black marble against the south wall:

“Neere to this place lieth the bodye of Mary Smith, the deare daughter and onely child of Griffin Smith, minister, and of Marie his wife, who dyed May the fift, 1678. Her motto; Set your affections on things above, not on things on the earth. *Col. iii. 2.*”

On an oval stone against the south wall of the nave:

“Hic deponuntur exuvia Dom. Johannis Fenn hujus parochie qui morti obiit vigesimo octavo Jan. anno Dom. 169⁷, etatis sue 59.”

Over the north door are two marble monuments, with the following inscriptions:

“Near this place lieth the body of Lawson Hudleston, archdeacon of Bath, canon of the cathedral church of Wells; and rector of this parish; descended from the ancient family of Hudleston in Cumberland, who died April 19, 1743, aged 66.”

“Also that of Helena his wife, daughter of John Harington, esq; of Kelston, who died December 16, 1748, aged 67. Hic et in celo quies. Here and in heaven is rest.”

“Neare this place lieth the body of John Hudleston, eldest son of Lawson and Helena Hudleston, who died 5th January 1749, aged 34 years.”

On a stone on the floor:

“Here lies the body of Anne Thomas, widow of Col. William Thomas, late of the island of Antigua, who departed this life the 30th day of December, 1741, aged 58.”

On a white marble:

“Here lieth the body of Mrs. Alicia Jones, who died December 24, 1777, aged 44 years. She was daughter of Charles Valence Jones, esq; and Mary his wife; and niece to the late right honourable Philip Yorke, earl of Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great-Britain. Mrs. Elizabeth Jones inscribes this to the memory of an affectionate sister, a sincere friend, and pious christian.”

In the north porch is a small stone monument thus inscribed:

“Near this place lieth the body of Alice the wife of Thomas Feckenham, of Marshfield in the county of Gloucester, daughter of John Harington, esq; of this parish, who departed this life the 2^d day of May, 1742, aged 71 years.”

Part of the church-yard is railed off for a vault of the Harington family, where, on grave stones, are the following names:

Robert	} Harington	{	1765		John	} Harington	{	1725		Edward	} Harington	{	1757
Sufanna			1765		Dorothy			1726		Hester			1762
John			1736		Isabella			1755		Colthrop			1752

At the northwest corner of the church-yard is a fine yew tree.

John Harington, esq; gave the sum of 3l. annually for the schooling of poor children of this parish, and charged the estate and lands with the payment of the same for ever.

Lawson Hudleston, archdeacon of Bath, gave twenty shillings per annum to be distributed to the poor in bread on Christmas-eve, and charged the same for ever on an estate at Weston town, near Marshfield.

Robert Kenning, M. A. left by will the interest of one hundred pounds for ever, for binding one poor boy apprentice every fifth year: the interest of the said money, during the four years that must necessarily elapse between every fifth, to apprentice one boy in each year, belonging to the parish of Marshfield.

Mrs. Hester Harington gave 500l. by will, the interest to be distributed in bread and coal to the poor.

This parish paid to the poor in 1771, 14l. 13s. 7d.; in 1780, 53l. 6s. 6d.

L A N G R I D G E .

THIS is a small parish, consisting of twelve houses, situated three miles north from the city of Bath, on the eastern declivity of Lansdown-hill, with a rich and beautiful vale below it. Dr. Stukely, in his itinerary, seems to apprehend that its name is derived from the Roman-road, which passes westward of it towards the *Trajedus*; but others may think it more probable that it was denominated from the long ridge of hill whereon it is situated. Be this as it may, the old Norman survey writes it *Lancheris*, and describes it as the property of the bishop of Coutance, who possessed so many manors in this county.

“Azeline holds of the bishop Lancheris. Ælfi held it in the time of King Edward, and gelded for two hides and a half. The arable is five carucates. In demesne are three carucates, and three servants, and five villanes, and seven cottagers, with two ploughs. There is a mill of forty pence rent, and four acres and a half of meadow, and one hundred and thirty acres of pasture. It was worth forty shillings, now sixty shillings.”

* Lib. Domesday.

7 Edw. II. Adam le Walish is found by the inquisitions to hold the manor of Langridge, with the advowson of the church, by the service of half a knight's fee; and after him Robert le Walish, or Walshe, held the same.^b Their successors continued possessed of it for several reigns, and, as they made it the chief place of their residence, many of them were buried in the parish church. From them the manor passed in process of time to the Walronds, who likewise resided and were buried here. This family held Langridge in their possession for a long series of years, till in the beginning of the present century one of them sold it to William Blathwaite, esq; whose grandson, William Blathwaite, of Dirham in the county of Gloucester, esq; is the present possessor. His arms are, *Or*, two bends engrailed *sable*, impaling *azure*, a lion *argent*.

The old manor-house, built by one of the Walsches, stands near the church; but much of the original building seems to be gone: what remains constitutes a good farm-house. On the south side is a square tower, with very narrow lights, and a door eastward stopt up. This the inhabitants have a tradition was a prison; but in all probability, it was nothing more than a granary, or some such repository. Near this tower, at the end of the dwelling-house, is a very old Gothick window.

The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Bath, in the gift of the lord of the manor, to which it has always been appendant. The rev. Mr. Blathwaite is the present incumbent. There are twenty-four acres of glebe land. In 1292 the church was valued at nine marks.^d Six pounds per annum are paid out of it, as tithings for lands held under St. John's hospital in the parish of Walcot, to this parish.

The church is a small building, but very ancient. It consists of one pace twenty-eight feet long, and fifteen wide, and a chancel; the entrance into which from the nave is through a fine zigzag arch, seven feet and a half wide, of Saxon architecture. The entrance into the church from the south porch is likewise Saxon. At the west end is a square tower, in which are three very old bells, with Latin Monkish inscriptions. On the first is, *Cane Johannes Aple*. On the second, *Resono Michaeli Laudem*: and on the third, *Sit nomen Domini benedictum*.

In the chancel floor, among other memorials partly defaced, are the following:

On a brass plate fixed in a large grey stone:

"*Hic jacet Robtus Walshe, armig^r qui obiit sexto die mensis Maij, Anno Dni. millimo, cccc^oxxvij, cujus animae propicietur Deus. Amen.*"
At the top of the stone is the portraiture of the said Robert Walshe, with this scroll, *Miserere mei Deus*.

On a stone next to the above:

"Here lyethe the bodie of Edward Walrond, of Langrige, esquier, who decesed the eight day of Januarye, anno Domini, 1604."

At the foot of the same stone reversed:

"Here lyeth the body of Francis Walrond, sen. who departed this life the 29th of August 1703, aged 35 years."

^b Inq. post mortem.

^c See the inscriptions.

^d Taxat. spiritual.

Against

Against the north wall of the chancel is a monument of white marble, with the following inscription:

"Near this place lieth the body of Mrs. Catherine, wife of Mr. Lawrence Walrond, sen. who departed this life the 3d day of January 171 $\frac{1}{4}$.

"Also the body of Richard, son of Mr. Lawrence Walrond, by Sarah his wife, who departed this life the 20th day of January 172 $\frac{3}{4}$, aged 18 years and a half." Arms: Barry of six, *or* and *azure*, over all an eagle displayed *gules*. Crest, on a wreath a demi horse naiant.

On a long stone tablet against the south wall:

"Neare this stone lyeth the body of Mr. Lawrence Walrond, who departed the 24th of March, and was buried the 27th of March, in the year of our Lord 1679.

"Also neare this stone lyeth the body of Mrs. Mary Walrond, who was buried the 6th of September, in the year of our Lord 1638.

"Also neare this stone lyeth the body of Edward, son of Mr. Lawrence Walrond, who departed the 13th of May, and was buried the 16th of May, in the yeare of our Lord 1679."

Within the communion rails:

"Here lyeth the body of Mr. Roger Turner, rector of this parish, who departed this life November the 9th, 1727, aged 61 years."

On a small brass oval near the same:

"Here lyeth the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Turner, the pious and virtuous sister of Mr. Roger Turner, rector of this church, who departed this life the 31st day of July, A. D. 1711, ætatis suæ 47."

On a small stone:

"HERE LYETH THE BODI OF PENELOPE POWE, 1615."

There is another stone, almost obliterated, to the memory of some other of the Powe family.

On the floor at the entrance into the chancel is the portraiture of a woman in brass, with the following inscription at her feet:

"Hic jacet Elizabeth Wallche, que obiit xx^o die mens̄ Aprilis Anno Dñi. m^occcc^oxl^o, quōdam uxor Roberti Wallche, armiger, qui jacet in cacellā istī ecclīe quōr aiābs̄ ppiciet̄ Deus. Amen."

Under an arch in the north wall of the nave lies the effigy of a female, having her hands uplifted in a supplicating posture. There is no inscription, nor perhaps ever was; but it is generally supposed to be the monument of one of the Walshe family, who are said to have built the church, with which this must be coeval.

In the chancel window are two small circular pieces of glass, with the initials R. W. for Robert Walshe.

The expences of the poor of this parish amounted in 1771 to 111. 10s. 4d.; in 1780, to 23l. 1s. 9d. There is a poor-house; but it has no endowment.

NORTH-

N O R T H - S T O K E

STANDS four miles northwest from Bath, under the southwest brow of Lansdown-hill, and is bounded on the north and west by Gloucestershire. The parish is but small, containing about twenty houses, eight of which are in a hamlet on the Bristol road, called Swinford, where was antiently a chapel, now destroyed; and the rest are near the church.

The land is mostly pasture, and varies much in value, some being very good, producing fine hay; the rest rough, steep, and rocky. There are five farms; the rest of the houses are chiefly cottages.

From an elevated point of land in this parish, called North-Stoke brow, there is one of the most extensive, beautiful, and diversified prospects in this county. Hence the eye wanders with delight and astonishment over the cities of Bath and Bristol; a vast range of cultivated country, thrown into the finest inequalities of hills, vallies, and woods, and the Severn, with the majestic range of Welch mountains beyond it. But as this view takes in most of the objects already mentioned in the description of Kelweston round-hill, it will be unnecessary again to particularize them.

On that part of Lansdown which belongs to this parish, is an intrenchment about one hundred and fifty yards in length, and eighty in breadth, thrown up by the parliament army in the time of Charles I. just before the memorable battle of Lansdown, wherein sir Bevil Granville was slain: of which we shall speak under the article of Weston. The Roman road, branching from the Foss at Walcot, traverses this parish.

The manor of North-Stoke was given about the year 800 by Kenulf, king of Mercia, to the Benedictine monks of Bath, instituted by king Offa some few years before. They must have enjoyed this territory at the time of the compilation of Domesday book, but we do not there find it ranked among the possessions of that monastery; nor is this, or the other Stoke in this hundred, distinguishable in the survey. But there was a family of some account that assumed their name from the place, as was the common usage in ancient times, who possessed great property here, and even disputed the title of the monks to this manor. In a court, held by John bishop of Bath, A. D. 1121, Modbert de Stoke appeared to assert his right thereto, alledging that he had married the daughter of Grenta de Stoke, who was lord of the manor by hereditary right, and had given him the said manor in marriage with his daughter. But for want of sufficient evidence, and it being proved that the monks held the said manor of royal grant, Modbert was obliged to give up his claim, and the religious were afterwards confirmed in their old possession by king Henry I. and king Stephen.^a Their temporalities in this place were rated in 1293 at 53s.^b After the suppression of monasteries, the manor remained in the crown some time; but in 3 Edward VI.

^a Madox's Hist. of the Exchequer, p. 75.

^b Taxat. temporal.

was granted to William Paulet, lord St. John, to be held of the king in chief by knights' service. 31 Eliz. lands in North-Stoke, late belonging to the dissolved abbey of Bath, were granted to Bageholte and Yardley, to be held of the manor of East Greenwich. John Hooper, of Bath, esq; is the present lord hereof.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Bath. The patronage, which was formerly vested in the prior and convent of Bath, is now in the crown. The rev. Mr. Walker is the present incumbent.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Martin, stands on an eminence at the east end of the village; and is a small low structure, consisting of one pace, a chancel at the east end, and a tower at the west thirty feet in height, whereon is the date 1731. The chancel forms a distinct room, being divided or rather shut out from the body of the church by a wall, in which are two windows and a door. The whole is out of repair, and very dirtily kept.

In this chancel, on grave stones, are the following inscriptions:

"Underneath lieth the body of the rev. George Bell, fellow of Merton college, Oxford; who departed this life May 7th, 1771, aged 46 years."

Within the communion rails:

"Here lyeth the body of John Lee, rector, who departed this life December the 16th, 1676."

Close to the above:

"Here lyeth the body of Jane Lee, wife of John Lee, rector of this parish, who departed this life December 27, 1678."

In the nave are several monuments to the memory of the families of Ash and Ward.

In the belfry is an elegant mural monument of grey and white marble; in the body of which is a well-executed female figure of white marble, in Roman drapery, sitting under a palm tree in a pensive attitude. Her right elbow rests on her knee, while her hand supports her head. Her left arm rests on an urn, and she holds a palm branch in her left hand. Above this figure, at the two corners, are two handsome marble flaming urns; between which rises an obtuse cone of grey marble, terminated by these arms: *Gules*, a chevron between three fleurs de lis, *or*.

On a white oval tablet is this inscription:

"Here lie the remains of Colonel Edward Brown who departed this life September the 20th, 1772, aged 77. 'Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, saith the spirit; they rest from their labours, and their works do follow them.'

"This monument is in most affectionate and grateful duty erected by Mary Rigby, his niece and sole executrix."

In a lozenge, at the foot of the monument, is this coat: Barry of six, *argent*, and *azure*; on a chief of the second, three cinquefoils *or*.

In the church-yard, is a tomb to the memory of Mrs. Mary Mundy, daughter of James Mundy, esq; serjeant at law, who died June 8, 1782, aged 82.

Here is likewise an old yew-tree.

This parish paid to the poor in 1771, 17l. 19s. 3d. and in 1780, 16l. 11s. 9d.

The annual number of christenings here is five, and of burials three.

S O U T H - S T O K E.

THIS little parish is very pleasantly situated two miles southwest from the city of Bath, and contains thirty-five houses, and about two hundred inhabitants. The church and most of the houses stand on the southern declivity of a hill, half a mile west of the turnpike road to Warminster. A few of the houses stand at the bottom of the hill in the road, and form a part of the hamlet of Midford; through which a small stream runs under a stone bridge, dividing this parish from Charterhouse-Hinton. About midway, descending the hill from Bath, in a very romantick situation, stands Midford-castle, a modern edifice, built a few years ago by Henry Disney Roebuck, esq. The construction is singular; being in a triangular form, with the angles rounded off, and embattled at the top. As it is erected on the slope of the hill, the terrace on the lower side is raised to a considerable height, and surrounded with a handsome ballustrade of Bath stone. On the north and east sides of this house, is a very deep narrow sequestered glen; the steep rugged sides of which are clothed with fine coppice woods, intersected with beautiful serpentine walks, ornamented with flowering shrubs. On an abrupt part of the brow, which overlooks the hollow, at the bottom of which a brook (called Horscombe brook) murmurs along a rocky channel, the proprietor has erected an elegant building called the Priory, with Gothick windows and a circular embattled tower, in which is a commodious tea room, and offices below. At a little distance from this, under a thick mass of shade, stands a rustick hermitage on the brow of a steep descent. The whole surrounding scenery is highly picturesque and romantick.

From the brow of the hill above the church, the prospect is finely varied with inclosures, woods, and projecting rocks; and to the southeast is very extensive, being bounded by the high ridge of Salisbury plain. In the lower part of the parish, are some fine meadows; but the land on the slope of the hill, especially on the eastern side, is thin, cold, and rather unfruitful.

The manor of South-Stoke was sold a few years ago by Lord Sandwich to Mr. Cooper of Salisbury; but no court is held. In an old lease we find the following memorandum: "That the vicar of South-Stoke, for the time being, shall have going
" and pasturing freely with the farmers beasts there for thre bestes; whereof one shall
" be

“ be a mare, a horse, or a gelding; the second a kowe, and the third a bullock:
 “ which three shall go and pasture in this manner; his mare, horse, or gelding, with
 “ the farmer’s mares; his kowe with the farmer’s kyne, and his bullock with the
 “ farmer’s bullock, in certain lewes and pastures; that is to say, in Brode-Close,
 “ Grove-Close, and Shephouse-Mede, from time to time, as it hath been used and
 “ accustomed tyme owte of mynde.”^a

The living is a vicarage in the deanery of Bath. It was formerly appropriated to the abbey of Bath. The rev. Mr. Wood is the incumbent, and hath the perpetuity of the living.—The church, dedicated to St. James, is a small building, composed of a nave leaded, chancel and porch tiled. The length from east to west is sixty-two feet, the breadth eighteen feet. At the west end is a quadrangular stone tower embattled, fifty feet high, with a turret and pinnacles.

On the north side of the chancel, is an elegant small mural monument of black and white marble, with this inscription:

“ Juxta hoc marmor, sub spe feliciter resurgendi, jacet Jacobus Hoffham Murison, de Iford in comitatu Wiltoniensi, armiger; cui probitas et benevolentia, urbanitas et eruditio, omnesque aliæ virtutes, dotæque animi morumque, quæ illustrem reddunt virum, et fidei Christianæ professorem, pari jure summoque delectæ. Memoriam ejus caræ, hoc monumentum, Margareta uxor ejus nuper beatissima, quacum conjunctissime vixit annos prope quadraginta, nunc vidua mæstissima, consecravit. Obijt 12^o die Aprilis, anno Domini 1776, ætat. suæ 62.” Arms: *Argent*, three blackmoors’ heads *sable*: impaling, a pall of the second. Crest: a blackmoor’s head wreath, *gules* and *argent*. Motto, “ Mors Janua vitæ.”

To the right is another small plain mural monument of white marble, thus inscribed:

“ Near the belfry, under a stone inscribed with her name, lie interred the remains of Mary Collins, relict of Thomas Collins, gent. of Camaine in the county of Glamorgan. Her nephew, the vicar of this church, in gratitude for her great benevolence and love to him, and in justice to her character, which was adorned with such rare and excellent qualities and virtues, as rendered her living beloved, respected, and esteemed; and dying, an ornament to our most holy faith; has erected this monument a tribute to her memory. She died the 19th of May 1773, aged 82.”

Within the altar rails is a neat mural monument of white marble thus inscribed:

“ In earnest expectation of a blessed immortality, here rest beneath all that was mortal of Betty Pettingal, wife of Hanbury Pettingal of Bath, who died 19th Feb. 1784, aged 70.”

In the chancel floor:

“ Here lyeth John, son of Richard Gay, of South-Stoke, gent. and Quirina his wife; who died the 12th of October 1706, aged 66.”

The christenings in this parish are, on an annual average, eight; the burials, five.

The expences of the poor amounted in 1770, to 64l. 3s. 5d. in 1780, to 37l. 3s. 6d.

^a Harl. MS. 3970.

KATHERINE, or ST. KATHERINE'S.

THIS parish is denominated from the patron saint, to which the church or chapel here, built by the abbots of Bath, was dedicated.

It is situated at the northeast extremity of the hundred; four miles from the city of Bath, and two north from the great road which runs through Bath-Easton from that city to London.

The situation is truly beautiful. The village stands on the declivity of a steep hill, called Holt Down, facing the east, and covered with wood, disposed in the most picturesque manner. A small rivulet winds through the vale beneath, which is composed of rich verdant meadows; and on its back rises another hill of about equal height, skirted with wood. The road hither from Bath-Easton; which is almost the only way to get to the village, is through dark lanes, overhung with trees and hedges, and in many places very steep and rocky. The precipitous height of Holt-Down on the right, and the prospect to the left of a rich varied country, stretching to the Wiltshire hills, and the wildness and silent gloominess of the scenery around, render this solitary track, which is little visited by the traveller, pleasing and delightful; nor need we wonder that the monks of Bath should select the spot, for their retirement and devotions. They possessed this manor from very early times, and had here a grange, gardens, and a vineyard. In a lease, granted by the prior and convent to Thomas Lyewelyn, about 15 Henry VIII. it is set forth, that the capital messuage called Katherine's court, stands near the church; "the court of the same
" betwene the Church-hey and the house, and coming in a entrey, and on the ryght
" hand a hall, and behinde the hall a whitehouse, (dairy) and on the syde of that a
" parlor and a butterye on thone side; with a chimney bothe in the hall and in the
" parlor; and betwene the said whitehouse and the parlor, a steyres of ston going into
" a chamber, celed over the parlar with a chimney in hit; and over the hall a wol loft;
" over the entrye coming into the house a chamber, and by the entrye a vacant grounde,
" and over and under chambers, and also a other hall called the lower hall, with a
" vaute underne the, and over a malt losfe, and adjoyning to the same 2 chambers,
" on above, and the other benethe; and at thende of the same hall on other malt losfe,
" with a myll called a quyver, and a place underne the to wynow malt—all this under
" on roffe."

After the dissolution of the abbey of Bath, this manor was granted by Henry the eighth to John Malte, and Etheldred Malte, alias Dyngley, who was afterwards married to John Harington, esq.^a It was subsequently alienated from this family to that of Blanchard, in whom it continued for many descents, till Elizabeth, the daughter and sole heiress of Henry and Quirina Blanchard, brought it by marriage to James Walters, esq; of Bath-Easton; by whom she had issue one daughter, Quirina, the

^a Ex Autog.

^b See in Kelweston, p. 128.

wife of Thomas Parry, esq; the present lord of the manor. He resideth in the old mansion-house near the church.

The living of Katherine is a vicarage, and is annexed to Bath-Easton, to which it was anciently a chapel only.

The church consists of one pace, chancel, and belfrey. The nave is twenty-seven feet long, and fourteen wide; the chancel eighteen feet long, and thirteen wide. The belfrey is about ten feet square. The roof of the nave and chancel are arched and ceiled. At the west-end is a square embattled tower containing four bells.

Against the north wall of the chancel, is a curious old monument of stone, consisting of a pediment and cornice, supported by two pillars of grey marble; the capitals of which are in the Corinthian stile, neatly executed and gilt. Upon the tomb are the figures of a man and woman, kneeling in a devout posture; the man in half armour; the woman in the dress of the times. Below are the figures of four children, three daughters, and one son, all kneeling, and the latter at a reading-stand.

On a tablet is the following memorial:

“Here lyeth the body of Captaine William Blanchard, who deceased the 7th daie of April, anno Dñi 1631.

“BLANCHARD THOU ART NOT HEERE COMPRIZ'D;

NOR IS THY WORTH CHARACTERIZ'D:

THY JUSTICE, CHARITIE, VERTVE, GRACE,

DOE NOWE POSSESSE A HIGHERE PLACE:

FOR UNTO HEAVEN (AS WE READE)

GOOD WORKES ACCOMPANIE THE DEAD.”

Arms: *Gules*, a chevron *or*; in chief two bezants, in base a griffin's head, erased, of the second, *Blanchard*, impaling, *or*, on a cross *sable* five lions rampant of the first.

On an old thick raised tomb, within the chancel rails, but which formerly stood elsewhere, are the following memorials, partly old, and partly recent:

“Here lyeth the body of captaine William Blanchard, the younger, who departed this life the 27th day of October, anno Dñi 1644.

“William Blanchard, son of captaine William Blanchard, died Nov. the 7th, 1686.

“Henry Blanchard, son of William Blanchard, died December the 17th, 1730, aged 64.

“William Blanchard, son of Henry Blanchard, died Aug. the 8th, 1747, aged 52.

“Elizabeth Blanchard, buried December the 26th, 1748.

“Quirina Blanchard, died the 7th of August 1759, aged 90 years.”

On a mural monument of black marble, in the east angle of the chancel:

“William Blanchard, esq; son of captaine William Blanchard, died November 7th, anno Dom. 1686, and was buried in his father's grave.

“Prisca fides Angli: generosa et nescia fraudis

“Mens, vivum ornabant; sint monimenta tibi.”

Arms: *Blanchard*, impaling a bend betwixt six mullets.

On a grave stone in the chancel floor:

"Here lyeth the body of Sufanna the wife of Samuel Webb, of Box in the county of Wilts, gent. and daughter of William Blanchard, esq. She departed this life the 20th day of August, in the yeare of our Lord 1689, and in the 28th yeere of her age."

Arms: A cross quarterly, in the chief dexter quarter an eagle displayed, impaling *Blanchard*.

In the chancel floor without the rails:

"Here lyeth the body of Mrs. Florance Blanchard, daughter of Henry Blanchard, esq; who departed this life the 16th day of July 1723, aged 29 years.

"Under part of this stone lyeth the body of Francis Blanchard, who died in the yeare 1659."

On another stone hard by:

"Here lyeth the body of Mrs. Sufanna Blanchard, (daughter of Henry Blanchard, esq; and Quirina his wife) who departed this life near the 10th of March 1725, aged 25 years."

On a mural stone against the south jamb of the chancel:

"Near this place are interred the remains of Mary, wife of Thomas Parry, jun. gent. who died February 2d, 1773.

"Also of Thomas their son, who died in his infancy.

"Also the above-named Thomas Parry, died 4th of January 1778, aged 40."

On the floor underneath:

"Mary Parry, 1773.

"Thomas Parry, 1778."

"E. W. H. W. died June 1722."

"Mary Parry, died 10th March 1785, aged 32. Quirina Parry, died 3d May 1785, aged 67."

In the nave are four inscriptions to the memory of the family of Dyer, and one in the porch.

There are four windows in the chancel; in each of which, as well as in one of the nave southward, are the remains of well painted glass. In the east window of the chancel we are furnished with the name and founder thereof, and the date of its erection, as follows: *Dñi Johis Cantlow, quondā prioris.—Hanc Cācellā fieri fecit A° Dñi mcccclxxxix.* Beneath are the arms of the abbey, viz. a St. Peter's key crossed with a sword. In another compartment is the mitre for the abbey. In the smaller lights are roses, and the sun in full force, many times repeated in this as well as in all the other windows; in each of which is an eagle holding in his beak a scroll inscribed with *Prior Cantlow.* On the north side of the chancel is a benedictoire or receptacle for holy water.

The font is old, large, and lined with lead; being one of those formerly used for total immersion. Its uppermost edge is adorned with intercircular ornaments. The pulpit, which is stuck against the north wall of the nave, is of wood, very old, and formed in Gothick niches, which are painted, or rather retain the colours with which they were once painted, of red and yellow.

In the church-yard is an altar tomb, whereon is a tablet of white marble charged with the following inscription:

“Near this tomb lyeth the body of John Feckenham, of the parish of Marshfield, son of the rev. Thomas Feckenham, and Alice his wife, daughter of John Harington, of Kelston, esq; who died November 3d, 1743, aged 42.”

Arms: *Sable*, a fret *argent*, Harington; impaling a coat effaced.

This parish paid to the poor in 1771, 12l. 4s. 7d.; in 1780, 26l. 1s. 8d. It contains only fifteen houses.

C H A R L C O M B E

IS a small parish one mile and a half northeast from the city of Bath; containing only nine houses, and about fifty inhabitants.

Its situation, which is expressed by its ancient name *Leoplcumb*, is on a rising ground, in a deep retired valley, under the high eastern ridge of Lansdown. The views round this rural spot are confined, but very pleasing; it being almost surrounded with hills, which rise nobly on every side, and are fringed with fine hanging woods and coppices on their acclivities: a little stream, rising on Lansdown, winds through the bottom of the vale, and falls into the Avon at Lambridge.

The whole village belonged some time before the Conquest to the abbey of Bath, and was held of that monastery in the time of king Edward the confessor, by a thane or Saxon noble, whose name is not transmitted to us. In the reign of William the conqueror William Hofctt, or Hofatus, held the manor of the said abbey; in which reign we have the following authentick account of the particulars of this place:

“William holds of the church *Cerlecume*. A thane held it in the time of king Edward of the church, and gelded for four hides. The arable is four carucates. In demesne are two carucates, and three servants, and five villanes, and four cottagers, with two ploughs. There are five acres of meadow, and ten acres of coppice wood. It was worth fifty shillings: now six pounds.”^a

There is extant a curious agreement betwixt this William, and the convent, written in the Saxon language, which for the singularity thereof is here translated.

^a Lib. Domesday.

“ In

“ In this writing is declared the agreement which William Hofett hath made with
 “ Wifwold the abbót, and Ælffig the abbot, and the whole convent of Bath; con-
 “ cerning the land of *Coorlcumb*: that is to say, they have delivered into his hands
 “ that said land, with ten oxen, and sixty sheep, and one acre for sowing, upon con-
 “ dition that he pay the monastery every year two pounds rent, and that he go to the
 “ king’s bank, and pay tallage to the king. This is done upon condition that he be
 “ faithful and obedient to each abbot, and to all the brethren, in all things; and if
 “ he shall violate the trust which he hath pledged to them, he shall forfeit the afore-
 “ said land, and be cursed by Christ, and Saint Mary, and Saint Peter; to whom this
 “ monastery is dedicated.”^b

To this William Hofett succeeded another William, and to him Walter Hofett, who is a subscribing witness to the charter of John de Villula; wherein he appoints the episcopal see to be removed to Bath.^c After him we find Walkeline Hofatus, who was succeeded by a third William, who in the time of Henry II. held this manor of Charcombe. After this nothing more of this name and family occurs as being concerned with this place. They seem to have branched southward, and to have laid the foundation of a family still flourishing, of the name of Hufsey, under which name we yet find divers possessions in the county we are describing.

23 Henry VI. it was found by inquisition, that Robert Greyndor, esq; died seized of the manor of Charcombe, and the advowson of the church, which he held in right of Joan his wife, of the bishop of Bath and Wells. The said Joan, who is stiled lady Joan Greyndor, sometimes written Greindour, survived her husband, and bore on her seal a chevron between ten cross crosslets, impaling *Button*, a *sefs ermine*. Elizabeth, the wife of Reginald West lord de la Warre, is certified to be the heir of the said Robert Greyndor.^d 2 Ric. III. Joan Barry, widow, was lady of this manor;^e after whom we find it in other families, all tenants under the abbots of Bath, who were lords paramount of it till the dissolution of their monastery; soon after which we find it in the possession of the family of Bedingfield, from whom it came to the Sherstons, who conveyed it to William Parkins, esq. The said William Parkins left it by his will to his niece Elizabeth Parkins, of Ravenfield in the county of York, who devised it to her kinsman Matthew Worgan, esq; the present possessor.

The benefice is rectorial, in the deanery of Bath; and was in 1292 valued at six marks and a half.^f Its patronage, which was formerly vested in the lords of the manor, was of late years conveyed to the corporation of Bath, by the patron the rev. Walter Robins, to be annexed to the mastership of the free grammar-school in Bath for ever. The rev. Nathaniel Morgan is the present incumbent. The parsonage-house is a very neat building, delightfully situated near the church: it commands a most pleasing prospect towards the south, and is adorned with an elegant little garden.

^b Madox’s Formul. Anglic. p. 73.

^c Dugd. Mon. Angl. v. i. p. 186.

^d Inq. post mortem.

^e Ibid.

^f Taxat. spiritual.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small, but curious ancient fabrick, consisting of a nave and chancel, fifty feet long, and eighteen feet wide. The common tradition is, that it was the mother church to Bath, and that the abbey used to pay it annually a pound of pepper by way of acknowledgment. On its western extremity is a square embattled turret of a singular construction, its western side projecting from the plane, and supported on the main wall by three clumsy corbels. In this turret are receptacles for two bells, and two bells it formerly had; but one of them being broken, was, not many years ago, conveyed away in the night time by thieves. Their burden, however, proving (as it is supposed) too heavy for them, they were fain to leave it in an adjacent field, where it was afterwards found, and sold to be melted down. On this bell, which was very old, was the following inscription: **Sante Petre ora pro nobis.** The bell that remains seems to be of equal antiquity; and is thus inscribed: **Santa Maria ora pro nobis.** It is observable, that both these bells were dedicated to the original tutelary saints of the abbey of Bath.

The church windows have had much painted glass, of which little now remains, except two small fragments in a window of the chancel; one of which is the figure of a man, with this scroll; **Ave Maria Gr.**; that is, **Graciae plena**: the other is the face of a female very delicately expressed. The pulpit is curious, and without doubt as old as the church itself: it was formerly ascended through a door in the south wall by stone steps, which door still remains, though now blocked up by the seats; the present entrance is from the middle of the nave. It is constructed entirely of stone, of a circular shape, nine feet in circumference within, and one foot thick all round.

Great encroachments seem to have been made on the church-yard, which, in its present state, is perhaps one of the smallest in the kingdom. At the northeast angle without the wall there seem to be the foundations of some ancient building, which it is not improbable might have been once appropriated to the residence of the priest, which sort of houses were in ancient times usually built *within* the inclosure of the cemetery. At the southwest corner is a fine yew-tree.

On the south wall of the chancel is a stone monument with the following inscription:

“ H. S. E.

“ Samuel Batt, filius natu minimus Michaelis et Annæ Batt, de Monkton Deverel in agro Wilton. ecclesiæ Anglicanæ presbyter, A. M. e coll. Regin. Cantab. qui ubi in hac et vicina parochia de Swaynswick Johannis Taylor rectoris vices per triennium impleverat, animam Deo placide reddidit Sept. calend. sextilis, anno Domini 1701, ætatis 30. Frater mœstissimus Michael Batt.”

Above the foregoing, on a neat marble monument:

“ Here rest the remains of Mrs. Dorothy Barker, reliet of George Barker, esq; of Chiswick in Middlesex. She died at Bath March 22, 1783, aged 80.”

On the north wall of the chancel is a very elegant monument of Italian marble, on the upper part of which is the statue of a lady in white Roman drapery, her right arm reclining on a bible placed on a pillar:

“ Near

"Near this marble lies all that was mortal of the right honourable the lady Barbara Montague, fifth daughter of George earl of Halifax by Mary his wife, daughter of Richard earl of Scarborough.—Pious, benevolent, amiable, humble—but forbear! The remembrance of her manifold virtues, together with the height to which she carried them, are already deeply engraven on the hearts of all who intimately knew her; while others would suspend belief. She died August 19, 1765, aged 43, and left a friend who lives not but in the hope of rejoining her."

Arms, quarterly: first and fourth, *Or*, three lozenges *gules*: second and third, *Argent*, an eagle displayed, *vert*.

On the same side is a neat mural monument of black and white marble, whereon is this inscription:

"Esteemed and loved, near this marble lies Mrs. Sarah Fielding. She died April 9, 1768, aged 60. How worthy of a nobler monument! but her name will be found written in the book of life."

In the chancel floor:

"Beneath lie interred the remains of Dinah Lancaster, widow of William Lancaster, esq; who died in the year 1732, many years a captain in lord Cobham's (afterwards lord Pembroke's) troop of horse; and sister of William Wylmer, esq; of Sywell, in the county of Northampton. She died April 15, 1763, eminent for her charity, benevolence, and piety."

Against the north wall of the nave is a plain mural monument of marble inscribed,

"Anne, daughter of John and Mary Eve, of the city of Bath, obiit 16th of March, 1766."

On another:

"Near this place are deposited the remains of Barry Hebert, wife of James Hebert, of the city of London, who departed this life August 5, 1769, aged 46. A real christian, in every duty exemplary."

On a neat mural monument of black and white marble in the belfry:

"To the memory of Mary Sheid, of the city of Bath, and daughter of George Halley, of Pontefract in the county of York, who died January 13, 1784, aged 36 years, much lamented by all that knew her."

On a stone monument against the south wall:

"Near this place lieth interred the body of Betty Scudamore, wife of Thomas Scudamore, attorney at law of the city of Bath. She died March 31, 1782, aged 74."

This parish paid to the poor in 1771, 22l. 6s. 2d.; but in 1780, 15l. 18s.

C L A V E R T O N.

THIS parish is pleasantly and romantickly situated on the border of a winding vale on the bank of the Avon, three miles east from Bath. The whole number of houses is sixteen, and of inhabitants about one hundred.

The hill between this parish and the city of Bath is called from it Claverton-down, although some parts of it belong to other parishes; and rises to a vast height above the level of the Avon, which washes its base on every side except the southwest, where it joins Combe-down. Its top is a smooth plain, having an exceeding fine turf, ornamented with clumps of firs and forest shrubs. From the summit, beautiful and extensive views open on every side: on this account it has long been a favourite airing spot with the company who resort to Bath. On the northwest brow, fronting the city, is a noble plantation of Scotch and spruce firs, containing many acres; in the fore-ground of which, and immediately under them, is the shell of a castle, erected by the late Mr. Allen. This building and plantation appear pleasing objects, not only from almost every part of the city, but through a great extent of country westward to the other side of the Severn; the light colour of the stone forming a conspicuous contrast with the deep mass of shade thrown from the grove close behind it. The turnpike road to Bradford, Trowbridge, and other parts of Wiltshire, crosses this down, the ascent to which from Bath is delightful; the upper part of the road being through a fine plantation of firs and forest-trees on each side. The summit of the hill is adorned with wood, disposed in a manner that bespeaks the taste, as well as the munificence of Mr. Allen; whose extensive and noble plantations are the pride and ornament of the surrounding country. This parish abounds with fine springs, which, after supplying several reservoirs in the street and by the road side, form small streams that lose themselves in the Avon.

The ancient name of this place was Clasterstone, derived no doubt from some very early Saxon owner. In the time of William the Conqueror we find it under the following description:

“The same [that is, Hugoline] holds Clasterstone. Suain held it in the time of king Edward, and gelded for five hides. The arable is six carucates, and there are four villanes, and seven cottagers, and four servants, and a mill of seven shillings and six-pence rent, and twenty acres of meadow, and twelve furlongs of pasture in length and breadth. It was formerly, and is now, worth seven pounds.”^a

This Hugoline was the king's interpreter; and besides Claverton, had the manors of Easton and Warley. Soon after the Conquest it reverted to the crown, and was granted to a family distinguished by the adjunct of *cum barba*, in all probability so denominated from some peculiarity of beard. In the time of king William Rufus,

^a Lib. Domesday.

Hugo, or Hugh *cum barba*, sold this manor to John de Villula bishop of Wells, whom Wharton suspects of having purchased the episcopal chair with money minted out of medicine; (*nummis ex medicina conflatis*) having practised physick with good success at Tours in France. This bishop, when he whimsically removed his see from Wells to Bath, gave this manor to the abbey of St. Peter there for the aggrandisement thereof;^b but matters being disputed, and a compromise thereupon ensuing, it was soon after taken from the abbey, and annexed to the bishoprick for ever. 41 Henry III. William Button, bishop of this see, obtained of the king a charter of free warren in all his lands in this parish;^c and not long after, a grant was procured that this village and that of Hampton should be exempt from the jurisdiction of the hundred, and be established a liberty of themselves.

From this time the manor of Claverton remained in the said bishoprick unalienated till the year 1548, when bishop William Barlow exchanged it with king Edward VI. for other lands in this county. Soon after which, viz. 4 Edw. VI. it was granted to Matthew Colthurst, esq; of Wardour-castle in the county of Wilts; whose son Edmund, in 1588, sold both the manor and advowson of the living to Edward Hungerford, esq; from whose family it passed to that of Estcourt. In 1609, sir Thomas Estcourt sold the same to William Basset, esq; whose grandson sir William Basset, having deeply mortgaged it, conveyed it in 1701 to Robert Holder, esq; whose son sold it in 1714 to William Skrine, of Bath, gent. and he in 1758 to Ralph Allen, of Prior-park; esq. The said Ralph Allen, dying in 1764, bequeathed it to his niece Mrs. Gertrude Warburton, the wife of William Warburton, D. D. bishop of Gloucester, since married to the rev. Martin Stafford Smith, B. D. late fellow of Corpus-Christi college in Oxford, in whose possession it now continues.

The whole manor, which with the woodlands consists of about one thousand three hundred acres, having been for some years consolidated into one farm, two or three houses have been suffered to run to ruin, and have been taken down.

The manor-house is a noble old building, adjoining to the church, situated on an eminence; the ascent to it is by thirty steps. It has a court-yard, and a very lofty wall with iron gates in front. On the leaden spouts is the date 1625; but the edifice is probably much older. In the civil wars, temp. Car. I. when sir William Basset, sir Edward Hungerford, and other gentlemen, were dining in this house, a cannon ball, directed from the hill opposite, pierced through the outer wall of the hall, and passing over the table at which they sat, lodged in the breast wall of the chimney, without doing further mischief.

The old manor or court-house was built by Ralph of Shrewsbury, bishop of this diocese,^d and stood at some distance in a field to the south of the present mansion.

The living is a rectory in the deanery of Bath, valued in 1292 at fourteen marks.^e The rev. Richard Graves, M. A. is the present incumbent, as well as patron; having

^b Mon. Ang. i. 186. ^c Cart. 41 Hen. III. m. 5. ^d Lel. Itin. iii. 125. ^e Taxat. spiritual.

purchased the advowson from the trustees of the late Ralph Allen, esq; in 1767. The parsonage-house, a very good substantial building, was built partly by Mr. Allen, and much enlarged and improved by the present rector. The garden, though not large, is a pretty rural spot, strongly marked by that classick elegance of taste which has long distinguished the proprietor as an author.

The parish register furnishes us with the following names of rectors from the reign of queen Elizabeth:

Richard Colthurst, buried 1581.

John Bewshine, buried 1623. He wrote in 1594 "a book of Chirurgery" in two volumes, now remaining in manuscript in the British Museum.

Humphrey Chambers, buried 1646. He was one of the assembly of divines appointed by the parliament to sit at Westminster. In the parish register is a curious licence under his subscription, bearing date 1639, as follows:

"Mem: That I Humphrey Chambers, parson of Claverton, did grant a license
"to eat flesh this day to William Bassett, esq; of Claverton, by reason of his notorious
"sickness; which sickness of his yet continuing, I do now continue his said license
"according to the statute, and have, according to the lawe, here registered the same,
"the day and yeare above written. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand,

"HUMPHREY CHAMBERS."

Richard Wall succeeded Chambers, and died 1653.

Thomas Willis, buried December 14, 1680.

George Lowe, buried 1719.

Richard Hufon, buried 1749.

In the said register is likewise the following memorandum:

"Upon the 30th day of June 1643, there were buried under the west wall in the
"church-yard three soldiers killed of the parliament party, and one of the royal party,
"in an unhappy civil war [meaning skirmish or battle] at the river side in the Ham-
"meadow in Claverton."

The church is a small Gothick structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, north aisle, porch, and belfry, in length sixty-four feet, in width thirty-two feet. At the west end is a plain tower, thirty feet high, with three bells.

In the north wall of the chancel is an old mural monument of alabaster, six feet square. The front is enriched with three small square columns, with Corinthian capitals, and embellished with gilding, foliage, arms, &c. In two niches are two three-quarter length effigies of a man and woman, within an ancient spear-pointed iron railing. He is in armour, and has his military belt and sword, but no helmet. She is in a long sleeved black robe, tied close at the elbows, with a large ruff round her neck, as was usual in the beginning of the last century. Her right hand is placed on her breast, and her left on an infant which lies before her. Over her head is this coat: *Sable* and *azure*, parted per fess embattled between six mullets *or*. Crest, an unicorn's head.

On a black tablet below is the following inscription:

“ In beatae resurrectionis spem hic repulverescit corpus (sanctissimæ quondam mentis domicilium) fœminæ juvenis, D^{ca} Mariæ Mosis Tryon de Haringworth in agro Northton armig. filia primogenitæ Gulielmi Bassett armig: uxoris dum vixit charissimæ, cui unicum enixa filiolum, animam suam Creatori suo magna in Christum fide placideq; redonavit. Tam pretiosi cineris memoriæ hoc æternum amoris monumentum marit^o ejus mœstiss. posuit:

“ Preibat mater ^{13^o} }
 “ Sequebatur infantulus ^{23^o} } Maij 1628 { Cœlū properastis ad unum.”

The arms over the head of the man are, *Ermine*, on a canton dexter *gules*, a mullet *sable*. Crest: a lion's head.

On another black tablet is inscribed:

“ Pietatis ergo cineres Gulielmi Bassett armigeri ætatis suæ A^o 38^o, A^o 1613^o, e vivis sublato, patris semper colendi, Gulielmus Bassett armig. hæres ejus filiusque unicus hoc tumulo tegi curavit A^o Dⁱ 1629.

“ Audi viator—Tu morieris, ego resurgam!—Christ^o utrisq; judex.

On the south wall of the chancel is a neat mural monument of grey marble, bearing the following inscription:

“ Near this place lie interred the remains of James Heywood, of Maristow in the county of Devon, esq; who died Feb. 1st, 1738, aged 52.

“ And of Catherine Anne Heywood, daughter of James Modyford Heywood, esq. She died April 7th, 1777, aged 9 years.” Arms: *Argent* on a bend within a bordure *gules* three torteauxes; impaling, paly of six, *or* and *gules*; over all, on a bend *sable*, three mullets *or*.

By the side of the above-mentioned monument, in a niche, stands a handsome festooned urn on a small plain pedestal, bearing this inscription:

“ LUCIÆ CONIVGI CARISSIMÆ RICARDVS GRAVES CONIVX INFELISSIMVS FECIT ET SIBI, OB. CAL. MAII MDCCLXXVII. ÆT. XLVI.”

On the chancel south wall, within an oval wreath, is inscribed:

“ Here resteth the body of James Bassett, who was buried December 20, 1701.

“ And also of Mary his daughter, buried 1699.”

In the north aisle, on a brass plate in the wall:

“ In a vault in this church-yard lies buried the body of Mrs. Mary Clapham, who by her last will bequeathed to this parish six pounds a year, to keep the monument belonging to her vault in constant repair; and whatever overplus remain, to be distributed, 2l. 2s. to the minister, and the rest to the poor of this parish.”

In the same aisle is a handsome monument of white marble, with an arched cornice, thus inscribed:

“ In a vault near this place lieth the body of William Skrine, late of this parish, esq; who departed this life December 5, 1725, aged 53.

“ Here

“ Here also lies the body of Ann Cooke, late widow of James Cooke, esq; and formerly wife of the aforesaid William Skrine, esq. She was the only child of Henry Spurstow, of Cheshire, esq. She died April 20, 1747, aged 53 years.

“ Also of Elizabeth the wife of Crayle Crayle, esq; of Brightwell, Bucks; and daughter of the said William Skrine, esq; and Anne his wife, who died Aug. 1780, aged 59.”

Arms: *Gules*, in chief on the dexter side a castle *argent*; on the sinister a lion rampant: in base the same countercharged: impaling, *sable*, two bars *argent*, in chief three plates: over all, on an escutcheon of pretence *vert*, three mullets *or*, pierced *sable*.

On the south side of the nave is a very elegant monument of black and white marble, with a neat mitred pediment and cornice. In the upper tablet is a female figure in Roman drapery, reclining on an urn: the figure, attitude, drapery, and urn, are of excellent sculpture. Below is this inscription:

“ Sacred to the memory of John Clutterbuck, esq; late of Richmond in Surry, who died 26th November 1776, aged 72, and lies buried in a vault in this church-yard. A gentleman, whose life was distinguished by a series of good and benevolent actions: in his publick conduct he was an useful magistrate, and a conscientious trustee for several publick charities: in his private character, an indulgent husband, a kind master, a cordial friend, and a serious christian.” Arms: *Azure*, a lion rampant *argent*, in chief three escallops of the second: impaling, *or*, on a canton *sable*, a griffin's head erased of the first. Crest, an antelope passant *gules*.

In the chancel floor:

“ Here lieth the body of Ann the wife of Thomas Willis, rector of Claverton, buried the 3d of September 1678.

“ Hereby lyeth the body of Thomas Willis, rector of this parish, who departed the 5th of December 1680.”

On other stones:

“ Here lieth Humfry Chambers, who died February the 8th, anno Domini, 1646.”

“ James Heywood, of Maristow in the county of Devon, esq; who died Feb. 1, 1737, aged 52.

“ Catherine Ann Heywood, daughter of James Modyford Heywood, esq; of Maristow in the county of Devon, died April 7, 1777, aged 9 years.”

“ Hic jacet uxor Thomæ Gery armigeri, beatam resurrectionis diem expectans, obiit 29^o die Martii, anno 1744, ætat. 62.”

“ Here lieth the body of Martha eldest daughter of Richard Hufon, rector, by Mary his first wife. She died in the 23d year of her age, on Rogation Sunday, and was buried Holy Thursday in 1741.

“ My days are gone like a shadow.”

On a brass plate in the floor:

“ Here lieth the remains of the rev. Mr. Richard Hufon, rector of this place. Departed this life the 25th of May 1749, aged 65.”

Here

Here are six attachments bearing the arms of the Clutterbuck, Skrine, Allen, and other families.

In the church-yard is a stately monument of stone, raised on three steps, and terminated by a pyramid. Each side of this monument has three semicircular arches, with iron palisadoes. Within, in the center, stands a stone tomb with this inscription:

“Beneath this monument lieth entomb'd the body of Ralph Allen, esq; of Prior-Park, who departed this life the 29th of June 1764, in the 71st year of his age: in full hopes of everlasting happiness in another state, through the infinite merit and mediation of our blessed redeemer Jesus Christ. And of Elizabeth Holder his second wife, who died 20th September 1766, aged 68.”

The christenings in this parish are on an average three, and of burials (the greater part from Bath) five.

The expences of the poor in this parish were in 1771, 43l. 5s. 3d.; in 1780, 11l. 19s. 6d.

COMBE-MONKTON.

THIS place is generally called Monkton-Combe, the adjunct being placed first; but its simple proper name is Combe, the other having been added to signify its belonging to the monks of Bath, and to distinguish it from other places of a similar appellation. It is situated three miles south from Bath, and bounded by a rivulet from Midford, which divides it from Limpley-Stoke in the county of Wilts. The number of houses is fifty-three, and of inhabitants about two hundred and eighty.

The village stands near the bottom of the southern declivity of a hill, called after its name Combe-down, which rises with a steep ascent to the north and east. On the south side of the street is a narrow picturesque vale, watered by the stream above-mentioned, which after turning a corn-mill empties itself into the Avon. The opposite hill, which rises near five hundred feet from the bottom of the vale, is divided into fine inclosures, patched with beautiful hanging coppice woods, and highly cultivated. To the right as you enter the village, and about three hundred feet above the street, is an elegant mansion called Combe-Grove, belonging to Mrs. Simpson of Bath. This house stands on a natural terrace, a little below the southern ridge of Combe-down hill. The back ground is a thick wood, which forms a small segment of a circle, in the centre of which the house is erected. The prospect from this spot, over the vale and the slope of the opposite range of hills, is very beautiful. On the summit of Combe-down, a mile northward from the church, among many immense quarries of fine free stone, are large groves of firs, planted by the late Ralph Allen, esq; for the laudable purpose of ornamenting this (at that time rough and barren) hill. Among these groves is a neat range of buildings belonging to this parish. It consists

of eleven houses, built of wrought stone, raised on the spot; each of which has a small garden in front. These were originally built for the workmen employed in the quarries, but are now chiefly let to invalids from Bath, who retire hither for the sake of a very fine air, (probably rendered more salubrious by the plantation of firs) from which many have received essential benefit. The surrounding beautiful and extensive prospects; the wild, but pleasing irregularities of the surface and scenery, diversified with immense quarries, fine open cultivated fields, and extensive plantations of firs, which throw a solemn gloominess of shade, impervious to the sun and winds, over a fine soft turf free from underwood; all serve to render this a delightful summer retreat.

From the stone quarries on Combe-down, a considerable part of the best buildings in the city of Bath have been raised. This stone contains few fossils; but in the hollow cavities of it are found clusters of hexagonal pointed brown crystals of the quartz kind. In the fissures of the rocks are some fine stalactites curiously frosted.

The southern declivity of this hill, west of the village, is very steep and rough, alternately patched with coppice woods and grey projecting rocks. Among these are some curious species of ferns and lichen mosses.

The manor of Combe is thus described in the Norman survey, among the estates of the church of Bath:

“The church itself holds Cume. In the time of king Edward it gelded for nine hides. The arable is eight carucates. Thereof in demesne are six hides, and there are three carucates, and six servants, and six villanes, and eight cottagers, with five ploughs. There are two mills of thirteen shillings and sixpence rent, and thirty-two acres of meadow, and one mile of coppice wood in length and breadth. It was worth seven pounds; now eight pounds.”^a

In 1293, the temporalities of the abbey here were valued at 4l.^b

After the dissolution of monasteries, king Henry VIII. by letters patent bearing date March 16, 1542, granted the manor of Combe to Humphrey Colles, who soon after sold it to Matthew Colthurst. Reverting to the crown, it was granted, 6 Eliz. to John Robinson, of Gravesend in Kent, esq; whose descendant John Robinson, esq; of Durston-hall in the county of Suffolk, sold it in the year 1706 to Mr. Francis Poole of this place, who bequeathed it to his son-in-law Thomas Shute, gent. In this family it continued till about the year 1772, when Mr. Thomas Whittenton purchased it of his brother-in-law Mr. Thomas Shute, and sold it immediately after to the rev. Richard Graves, A. M. rector of Claverton, who is the present owner.

The living is a vicarage in the deanery of Bath. The rev. Mr. Wood of South-Stoke is both patron and incumbent.

The church is a small structure, fifty feet in length, and sixteen in breadth, covered with tiles; at the west end, in a little open stone turret, hang two small bells. It is dedicated to St. Michael.

^a J. ib. Domesday.

^b Taxat. temporal.

On the north wall of the nave is a small stone monument, with this inscription:

“Near unto this place lyeth the body of Richard Shute, who died A. D. 1595:

“Also Richard his sone, who died 1641; and Thomas Shute the son of Richard Shute, jun. who died Dec. 31, 1677, aged 80 years. And the wife of Thomas Shute, who died October 20, 1674.

“Erected by Zachariah Shute of London, the son of Thomas Shute, 1678.

“Also Thomas Shute, jun. and grandson to Richard Shute, jun. who died February the 27th, 1680.”

Against the north wall of the chancel is a large ancient tomb, on the top of which is a mitred pediment terminated by three altars, with the following inscription:

“Filia Ricæi Mansell equitis Katherina
Bassetti hic conjunx armigeri, e patria es.
Bewperium domus est, et quo jacet ille sepultus
Rex Britonum Morgan nasceris ipsa loco.

Annus erat vitæ decies octavus, et iste
Te velut ante virum sustulit annus anum.
Quos ut jūxit amor juvenes, sic jūxit utrosque
Annorum numero mors violenta senes.

Junior illa fuit septem cum nuberet annos,
Septem annos vidua est facta coæva viro.
Conjugium ætatis magnum par tempus habebant,
Vitæ ambo et mortis par fuit ipsa dies.”

“Guil. Bassett
obijt A. Do. 1586.
Æ. 80. Mar. 10.

“Katherina Bassett
obijt A. Do. 1593.
Anno Æ. 80. Mar. 10.

“Thomas Leyson posuit.”

This parish paid to the poor in 1770, 60l. 5s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; in 1778, 103l. 11s. 5d.



S W A I N S W I C K.

THIS village is pleasantly situated on the slope of a hill, three miles northeast from Bath, and near the road lately made from that city to Toll-Down.

Those who favour the fable of Bladud and his pigs give this place a hoggish etymology, and propose the *quasi dicas* of *Swineswick*: it is more probable the derivation is from *Suain*, a Saxon lord, who had much property in these parts, and *Wic*, the ancient denomination of a village. It is not however noticed in the Norman survey of this county, nor afterwards that we can find till the time of Edward III. in the thirty-sixth year of whose reign we find the manor held by Matthew Gournay, knight.^a Soon after which, viz. 1 Henry IV. William Schawe, parson of the church of Swaynefwyke, and Thomas Norton, chaplain of the same, grant to Edmund Forde and Johanna his wife this their manor with the advowson of the church, and all other lands and tenements which they were possessed of in Swaynefwyke, Tatwyke, and the city of Bath.^b This Edmund Forde lies buried in the parish church. How long the manor continued in his family is not evident; but 8 Edward IV. it appears by an inquisition then taken, that Edmund Blunt, of whom mention has been made before, died seized of the manor and advowson, which descended to others of his name.^c 13 Edward IV. Roger Kemys released to William Sewey, alias Stoweford, all his right to lands in this parish.^d In the year 1529 Richard Dudley, D. D. sometime fellow of Oriel college in Oxford, and afterwards chancellor of the church of Salisbury, being possessed of this manor and advowson, bestowed the same on the abovementioned college, for the maintenance of two fellows and six exhibitioners. In memory of whom the provosts and fellows obliged themselves to celebrate yearly a commemoration with a Placebo and Dirige on the feast of St. Luke the evangelist.^e

In the mansion-house, which stands near the church, and retains some few vestiges of a very ancient edifice, is preserved an old military sword, ascribed by the vulgar to king Bladud. The blade of it is three feet ten inches and a half long, and one inch and three quarters wide: and at the bottom near the hilt is a shield charged with two bars conjoined in fess wavy; the initials R. D. and the date 1423.

In the wall of the garden is a stone cut lozengewise, and inscribed:

E. M.
CAPELL
EDWARD MARY
1625.

At the top is the family crest, viz. a demi-lion rampant holding a crosslet fitché. The Capells resided here.

^a Efc. 36 Edw. III.

^b Rot. claus. 1 Edw. IV.

^c Efc.

^d Rot. claus. 13 Edw. IV.

^e Wood's History and Antiquities of Oxford by Gutch, p. 125.

Besides this, there was in ancient times another manor in this parish, called Tatwick, now a small hamlet distant a mile northward from the village, which in the time of king William the Conqueror partly belonged to William Hofed or Hofatus, and partly to Ralph de Berkley. These estates are thus surveyed in the book called Domesday:

“William [Hofed] holds Tatewiche. Three thanes held it in the time of king Edward, and gelded for one hide and a half. The arable is one carucate, which is held in demesne, and three servants, and two cottagers, and half an acre of meadow, and ten acres of coppice wood. It was formerly worth ten shillings, now thirty shillings.”

“Ralph [de Bercheclai] holds Tatewiche. Godric held it in the time of king Edward, and gelded for half a hide. The arable is one carucate, and there are three servants. There is one acre of wood. Formerly it was worth ten shillings, but now fifteen shillings.”

After the Conquest this manor was given to the monks of Bath, and at the dissolution 32 Henry VIII. was granted to sir Walter Dennis. Certain lands here were purchased 5 Edw. III. of Elias de St. Alban, for the maintenance of a chantry founded in the parish church of Cold-Ashton in Gloucestershire.²

The living of Swainswick is a rectory in the deanery of Bath, and in the presentation of Oriel college in Oxford. The rev. Mr. Walker is the present incumbent.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, stands on the northwest side of the village, and is an ancient structure, consisting of two aisles and a chancel, with an adjoining aisle or chancel. At the west end is a low tower, wherein hang five bells, having the following inscriptions:

1. Rex et Regina beati, 1664. ^{R. P.}_{C. W.}
2. George Clarke, Laurence Waldrun, John Nodes, churchwardens. R. P. 1664.
3. Fili Dei, ora pro nobis.
4. Anno Domini 1636.
5. These bells were cast at the charge of the parish. Bengemen Tanner Clarke, George Clarke, Laurence Waldrun, John Nodes, churchwardens. R. P. 1664.

On a brass plate in the chancel there is the portraiture of a man praying, and underneath this inscription: *Orate p̄ aīa Edmūdi florde de Swaynestwyke armigeri qui obiit xvij^o die februarij, A^o Dni. mccccxxix^o et A^o Regni Regis Henrici vi^o post conquestū xviii^o cui^o aīe p̄piciet̄ Deu^o.* On three scrolls over his head, *Credo quod Redemptor meus vivit, et in novissimo die de terra surrecturus sum. Et in carne meo videbo Deū salvatorē meū.* The stone in which this brass is fixed seems to have lain formerly on a raised tomb.

On the altar steps are the following inscriptions:

“Here lyeth the body of Elizabeth the wife of George Clarke, who dyed the 7th day of June 1670.”

¹ Lib. Domesday.

² Esc. 5 Edw. III.

“ Here

“ Here lyeth the body of Jane Capell, wife of Edward Capell, esq; and late wife of Thomas Prynne, of Swainswicke, gent. deceased, by whom she had issue three sons and five daughters; who departed this life the 12th day of March anno Dom. 1631.”

“ Here lyeth the body of Mrs. Beatrix Clarke, daughter of Mr. George Clarke, who departed this life the 4th day of July 1690.”

“ Here lyeth the body of Thomas Prynne, gentleman, who departed this lyfe the first day of July, in the yere of our Lord God 1620.”

“ Here liethe the bodi of Edwarde Webe L^r Farmer, and Anes his wife, who disecede the 15 day of June A^o Dⁱ 1573.”

On flat grave-stones beneath the chancel steps:

“ Joannis Wood armigeri sepulchrum.

“ Anna daughter of John Wood, of Bath, esq; by Elizabeth his wife, born August the 8th, 1762; died February the 21st, 1768.”

In the north aisle are several memorials for the families of Tanner and Scudamore.

In the aisle on the south side of the chancel there is a receptacle for holy water, and two corbels on each side the window. At the north door of the church, which is now little used, formerly stood a statue of the Virgin Mary, to whom the church is dedicated, and to which adoration was wont to be paid at entrance.

That celebrated lawyer and voluminous writer William Prynne was born in this parish in 1600. He received the earlier part of his education at the grammar school in Bath, where he made so great a proficiency in learning, that at the age of sixteen he became a commoner of Oriel college in Oxford, and in 1620 took his Bachelor's degree in that university. He removed shortly thence to Lincoln's-Inn for the purpose of pursuing his favourite study the law, and was successively made barrister, bencher, and reader. It was here that he first undertook the hazardous task of lashing the abuses and enormities of the age; in the execution of which he exerted such pointed severity of language, that he drew upon himself the displeasure of the court, and the consequent penalty of imprisonment and disgrace; which however did not dishearten his spirits, nor blunt the sharpness of his pen. In the year 1640 he was liberated from his confinement by an order of the House of Commons, and chosen member of parliament for the borough of Newport in Cornwall; but was in a very short time displaced for his animadversions on Cromwell and the republican party. After Cromwell's decease he was restored to his seat with the other secluded members, and was appointed keeper of the records in the Tower, an office in which he proved himself highly serviceable to his country, by the collections he published from those long-neglected *keimelia*. He presented forty volumes of his works in folio and quarto to Lincoln's-Inn library, and dying in peace in 1669, was buried in the chapel belonging to that society.

In the year 1771 this parish paid to the poor the sum of 24l.; in 1778, 15l. 1s. 4d.

W E S T O N,

SO denominated from its westerly situation from the city of Bath, is a large parish, containing one hundred and seventy-six houses, and nearly six hundred and seventy inhabitants. The village; which consists chiefly of one irregular street half a mile in length, is pleasantly situated in a woody vale under the southeast ridge of Lansdown-hill, with high grounds to the west, but open to the south. A small stream called Lock's-brook, the source of which is in the hill, runs through the whole length of the street, and passing under an arch near the first mile-stone on the upper road to Bristol, empties itself into the Avon, where are several brass, leather, and snuff mills, as well as other buildings, within this parish, which is separated from that of Twiverton by the river above-mentioned.

In a quarry of blue lime-stone near the Bristol road are found great quantities of cornua ammonis, and nautili; with a variety of bivalve shells, many of which are very perfect: between the strata of the rock are beautiful veins of mundick and stalactites. Some curious specimens of the asteria columnaris, the dog's tooth spar, shark's teeth, and a great number of gryphytes, are also found here. In the western part of the parish is a spring of a petrifying quality, which soon incrustates whatever is put into it with a stony substance. The lands are in general pasture, and as various in value as they are in surface: the vale is rich; but the high lands are cold, and of a thin stratum. There are two coppices, containing about fourteen acres: the wood is principally oak, ash, and elm.

Great part of Lansdown belongs to this parish: on that part of it which is contiguous to the Oxford road are several houses, and among them an ancient mansion called the Old Chapel; standing on the site of an hospital erected in very early times for the entertainment of devotees in their solitary walk to the shrine of St. Joseph of Arimathea at Glastonbury.

Upon this down was fought in 1643 the memorable battle between the royal and parliamentary forces, which proved so fatal to that brave and worthy officer sir Bevil Grenville, whose character and the circumstances of the engagement are thus handed down to us by a cotemporary historian:—

“ It was upon the fifth of July when sir William Waller, as soon as it was light, possessed himself of that hill; and after he had, upon the brow of the hill over the highway, raised breast-works with faggots and earth, and planted cannon there, he sent a strong party of horse towards Marsfield; which quickly alarmed the other army, and was shortly driven back to their body. As great a mind as the king's forces had to cope with the enemy, when they had drawn into battalia, and found the enemy fixed on the top of the hill, they resolved not to attack them upon so great disadvantage; and so retired again towards their old quarters: which sir William Waller perceiving, sent his whole body of horse and dragoons down the hill to charge the rear

rear and flank of the king's forces; which they did thoroughly, the regiment of cuirassiers so amazing the horse they charged, that they totally routed them; and, standing firm and unshaken themselves, gave so great terror to the king's horse, who had never before turned from an enemy, that no example of their officers, who did their parts with invincible courage, could make them charge with the same confidence, and in the same manner they had usually done. However in the end, after sir Nicholas Slanning with three hundred musqueteers, had fallen upon, and beaten their reserve of dragoons, prince Maurice, and the earl of Carnarvon, rallying their horse, and winging them with the Cornish musqueteers, charged the enemy's horse again, and totally routed them; and in the same manner received two bodies more, and routed and chased them to the hill; where they stood in a place almost inaccessible. On the brow of the hill there were breast-works, on which were pretty bodies of small shot, and some cannon; on either flank grew a pretty thick wood towards the declining of the hill, in which strong parties of musqueteers were placed; at the rear, was a very fair plain, where the reserves of horse and foot stood ranged; yet the Cornish foot were so far from being appalled at this disadvantage, that they desired to fall on, and cried out, "that they might have leave to fetch off those cannon." In the end, order was given to attempt the hill with horse and foot. Two strong parties of musqueteers were sent into the woods, which flanked the enemy; and the horse and other musqueteers up the road way, which were charged by the enemy's horse, and routed; then sir Bevil Grenville advanced with a party of horse, on his right hand, that ground being best for them; and his musqueteers on the left; himself leading up his pikes in the middle; and in the face of their cannon, and small shot from the breast-works, gained the brow of the hill, having sustained two full charges of the enemy's horse; but in the third charge his horse failing, and giving ground, he received, after other wounds, a blow on the head with a poll-axe, with which he fell, and many of his officers about him; yet the musqueteers fired so fast upon the enemy's horse, that they quitted their ground, and the two wings, who were sent to clear the woods, having done their work, and gained those parts of the hill, at the same time beat off their enemy's foot, and became possessed of the breast-works; and so made way for their whole body of horse, foot, and cannon, to ascend the hill; which they quickly did, and planted themselves on the ground they had won; the enemy retiring about demy culverin shot behind a stone wall upon the same level, and standing in reasonable good order.

Either party was sufficiently tired, and battered, to be contented to stand still. The king's horse were so shaken, that of two thousand which were upon the field in the morning, there were not above six hundred on the top of the hill. The enemy was exceedingly scattered too, and had no mind to venture on plain ground with those who had beaten them from the hill; so that, exchanging only some shot from their ordnance, they looked one upon another till the night interposed. About twelve of the clock, it being very dark, the enemy made a shew of moving towards the ground they had lost; but giving a smart volley of small shot, and finding themselves answered with

with the like, they made no more noise; which the prince observing, he sent a common soldier to hearken as near the place where they were as he could; who brought word, "that the enemy had left lighted matches in the wall behind which they had lain, and were drawn off the field;" which was true; so that, as soon as it was day, the king's army found themselves possessed entirely of the field, and the dead, and all other ensigns of victory: sir William Waller being marched to Bath, in so much disorder and apprehension, that he left great store of arms, and ten barrels of powder, behind him; which was a very seasonable supply to the other side, who had spent, in that day's service, no less than fourscore barrels, and had not a safe proportion left.

In this battle, on the king's part, there were more officers and gentlemen of quality slain, than common men; and more hurt than slain. That which would have clouded any victory, and made the loss of others less spoken of, was the death of sir Bevil Grenville. He was indeed an excellent person, whose activity, interest, and reputation, was the foundation of what had been done in Cornwall; and his temper, and affections so publick, that no accident which happened, could make any impressions in him; and his example kept others from taking any thing ill, or at least seeming to do so. In a word, a brighter courage, and a gentler disposition, were never married together to make the most cheerful and innocent conversation."^a

A stately monument on the northern ridge of the down perpetuates his memory: on the north tablet thereof are the following lines:

“ When now th’ incens’d rebels proudly came
Down like a torrent, without bank or dam,
When undeserv’d success urg’d on their force,
That thunder must come down to stop their course,
Or Grenville must step in; then Grenville stood,
And with himself oppos’d and check’d the flood.
Conquest or death was all his thought, so fire
Either o’ercomes or does itself expire.
His courage work’d like flames, cast heat about,
Here, there, on this, on that side none gave out,
Not any pike in that renowned stand,
But took new force from his inspiring hand;
Soldier encourag’d soldier, man urg’d man,
And he urg’d all; so far example can.
Hurt upon hurt, wound upon wound did call,
He was the butt, the mark, the aim of all.
His soul this while retir’d from cell to cell,
At last flew up from all, and then he fell.
But the devoted stand, enrag’d the more
From that his fate, plied hotter than before,
And proud to fall with him, swore not to yield,
Each fought an honour’d grave, and gain’d the field.

^a Lord Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, vol. ii. p. 1. page 282.

Thus he being fall'n, his actions fought anew,
And the dead conquer'd whilst the living flew.

WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT, 1643.

“ Thus slain thy valiant ancestor did lie,
When his own bark a navy did defy.
When now encompass'd round he victor stood,
And bath'd his pinnace in his conquering blood,
Till all his purple current dry'd and spent,
He fell, and made the waves his monument.
Where shall the next fam'd Grenville's ashes stand?
Thy grandfire^a fills the seas, and thou the land.

MARTIN LLEWELLEN.

“ To the immortal memory of his renowned and his valiant Cornish friends, who conquered dying in the royal cause, July 5, 1643, this column was dedicated by the Honourable George Grenville lord Lansdowne 1720. *Dulce est pro patria mori.*”

The south tablet is filled with the eulogium above quoted from lord Clarendon: on the west side are trophies of war; and on the east the royal arms, and those of Grenville.

In this action, of two thousand horse, the marquis of Hertford, who commanded on the king's side, lost above one thousand five hundred, occasioned by a regiment of cuirassiers, commanded by sir Arthur Haslerig, which were so completely armed, that they were called the regiment of lobsters. On the other hand the marquis drove sir William Waller, the parliament general, from his post, and compelled him to retire into Bath.

John, the son of the above-mentioned sir Bevil Grenville, was created viscount Lansdown and earl of Bath in 1661, and died in 1701. His son Charles was killed by the discharge of a pistol while attending on his father's funeral, and was succeeded by his son William: he dying unmarried, the barony passed to the heirs of sir Beville's second son Bernard, of whom George, an elegant writer of the present century, was created lord Lansdown by queen Anne in 1711; but dying in 1734, and leaving no male issue, the title became extinct. William Petty, earl of Shelburne, has lately been created marquis of Lansdown.

On the top of the down a large fair is held three successive days, beginning the tenth of August, for horses, sheep, horned cattle, cheese, and pedlary ware. William Blathwaite, esq; has the royalty of the down.

At the northeast point of the parish, near Tatwick, is a farm called Gowdies, belonging to John Whittington, esq; and said to be extraparochial. This and the old chapel on the down are in the tithing of Walcot.

The old Roman military way, branching from the great fofs, traverses this parish. After leaving Walcot it passes through a lane in Bath called Guinea-lane, and by the

^a Sir Richard Grenville

back of the Crescent along the bottom of the Common field, running through the street of the village and crossing the brook by Mr. Whittington's house: thence through North-Stoke into Gloucestershire at Upton, and so on through Kingswood to Aust passage.

In the time of William the Conqueror the greater part of this parish belonged to the monks of Bath, whose property here is thus surveyed:

“The church itself holds Westone. In the time of king Edward it gelded for fifteen hides. The arable is ten carucates. Thereof in demesne are eight hides and a half, and there are two carucates, and seven servants, and seven villanes, and ten cottagers, with six ploughs. There is a mill of ten shillings rent, and twenty acres of meadow: coppice wood one mile in length and breadth. It was worth eight pounds; now ten pounds.^b”

But another certain portion of land in Weston, consisting of five hides, is certified in the record above quoted to belong to Ernulf de Hefding, and is thus described:

“Ernulf de Hefding holds of the king Westone. Edric held it in the time of king Edward, and gelded for five hides. The arable is seven carucates. In demesne are two carucates, and ten servants, and six villanes, and one cottager, with three ploughs. There is a mill of twenty shillings rent, and thirteen acres of meadow, and sixty acres of pasture, and thirty acres of wood. In Bath three houses rented at twenty-seven pence. The whole was formerly, and is now, worth eight pounds.”

When this Ernulf de Hefding, who was one of the Conqueror's attendants, died, or how he parted with his estate, does not appear; but about the latter end of the reign of king William Rufus, these hides in Weston are found to be the property of Patrick de Cadurcis, or Chaworth, who sold the same to John de Villula, bishop of Wells; who, A. D. 1106, bestowed them on the monks of Bath in pure and perpetual alms.^c By this donation the monks became possessed of the whole parish, and continued to enjoy the same till the year 1539, when their abbey was dissolved, and their lands and possessions disposed of to different persons of the laity. The temporalities here were rated in 1293 at 11l. 16s. 8d.^d

In the beginning of the present century sir Philip Parker Long, bart. was lord of the manor; and it is now said to belong to William Oliver, esq; but his claim is contested by William Blathwaite, esq; of Dirham.

The church, which was appropriated to the abbey of Bath, and valued in 1292 at twelve marks,^e is a rectory, the great tithes having been annexed to it by John Harington, of Kelweston, esq; in the year 1699. The patronage is in the crown, and the rev. John Chapman is the present incumbent.

The church, which is dedicated to All Saints, is a neat Gothic structure, consisting of a nave and chancel covered with tiles, and an embattled tower at the west end, containing a clock and six bells. This church is full of monuments, having long been the burial place of many gentry and others who have died at Bath. From these we have selected the following:—

^b Lib. Domesday.

^c Mon. Angl. i. 186.

^d Taxat. temporal.

^e Taxat. spiritual.

On the south side of the chancel is a neat mural marble inscribed,

“ To the memory of sir Charles Henry Frankland, of Thirkleby in the county of York, bart. consul-general for many years at Lisbon, from whence he came in hopes of a recovery from a bad state of health to Bath; where after a tedious and painful illness, which he sustained with the patience and resignation becoming a christian, he died Jan. 11, 1768, in the 52d year of his age, without issue, and at his own desire lies buried in this church. This monument is erected by his affectionate widow Agnes lady Frankland.” Arms: *Azure*, a dolphin naiant, *or*; on a chief of the second two saltiers *gules*: impaling, *gules*, a chevron engrailed *ermine*, between three cranes' heads erased *argent*.

Near it:

“ Here lies the body of George Middleton, esq; banker in London, nearly related to the earls of Middleton, but truly ennobled by divine charity grafted upon a happy nature. His sorrowful widow erected for him this plain monument, suitable to that humility and simplicity which were so conspicuous in his character. He died Jan. 17, in the 65th year of his age, A. D. 1746.” Arms: *Per fesse*, *or* and *gules*, within a bordure engrailed, a lion rampant counterchanged; impaling, gyronné of eight, *ermine* and *gules*. Crest: a stag's head *or*. Motto, Fortis in arduis.

On a plain black mural monument:

“ To the memory of William Hall, of this parish, gent. who died Jan. 16, 1732, aged 65. And Amy Hall his relict, who died March 27, 1747, aged 75.”

Near it is an elegant marble monument to the Countess of Dundonald, who died April 13, 1779.

At the east end of the chancel is a handsome mural monument of various kinds of marble, inscribed,

“ Near this place are deposited the remains of George Cheyne, M. D. He died the 13th of April 1743, aged 72.

“ Also the remains of Margaret his wife. She died the 17th of August 1752, aged 72.”

Arms: *Azure*, within a bordure *ermine*, a bend dexter between six crosses crosslets fitchee *argent*. Crest, on a murion a cross patee fitched in foot. Motto: Patientia vincit.

Against the south wall of the chancel:

“ Sacred to the memory of John Swan, esq; of Wexford in Ireland, who died 9th Jan. 1783, aged 29 years.

“ From ling'ring anguish freed at last, farewell,
Thy name, thy worth, could bleeding friendship tell;
Yet wherefore tell—why speak—or feel—or know?
Forbear the task—'tis virtue rests below.”

Arms: *Sable*, a chevron *or*, between three swans, with wings erect *argent*, armed *gules*.

In the north window:

“ To the memory of Mary Cunliffe, daughter of Foster Cunliffe, esq; of Liverpool, who died April 28, 1785, in the 65th year of her age.”

To the left of the communion table, on a small plain tablet of white marble:

"Near this place are deposited the remains of the rev. William Cheyne, A. M. who was thirty years vicar of this parish. And after a life spent in the exemplary discharge of the several duties of a clergyman and a christian, died Sept. 6, 1767, aged 63."

Over the foregoing, on a handsome monument of black, white, and grey marble:

"Hic sepultus est Jacobus Barclay, A. M. ecclesiae de Ildefley in com. Berc. rector, et Vindforiensis praebendarius, ob' 29^o Dec. A. D. 1750, aetat. 72. Fuit ille innocuus, probus, pius. Varia vitae munera fide et industria explevit. Morum facilitas, et animus erga omnes benevolus, nomen desideratissimum reddidit. Sepulcræ hoc saxum conjugii et patri optimo vidua et liberi mærentes posuere." Arms: a chevron *or*, between three crosses *patec argent*.

On the north side of the chancel, on a monument of grey and white marble:

"In this chancel are deposited the remains of George Burges, esq; of the Crescent, Bath, who was born the 17th of May 1725, and died the 15th of March 1786; and of Ann Whichnoure his wife, daughter of James lord Somerville, who was born Sept. 1, 1725, and died the 28th of Oct. 1778. The integrity of their hearts, the sweetness of their tempers, the purity of their lives, their universal charity, their constant and unaffected piety, endeared them no less to all who knew them, than their unceasing tenderness, their watchful care, their truly parental goodness, rendered them to their children the objects of the most sincere filial love, and the brightest pattern of that virtue, which on earth it was their study to inculcate, and which in heaven must procure them that eternal happiness which God has promised to those who so truly execute his will." Arms: *Argent*, a fesse *locengy or* and *azure*, in chief three mascles of the third, a bordure of the last, *bezantee*: impaling *azure*, between seven cross crosslets *argent*, three mullets *or*.

On a white marble against the same wall:

"Near this place lie interred the remains of Mrs. Isabella Forward, otherwise Stewart, relict of William Forward, esq; of the county of Donegal in Ireland; who, after a life spent in the practice of every virtue, at the advanced age of LXXXVII, expired without a groan, sitting in her chair in her usual dress, at her house in Bath, on the 6th day of May MDCCLXXXI. To whose memory her much afflicted son and daughter, Ralph and Alice Viscount and Viscountess Wicklow, have caused this monument to be erected." Arms: *Argent*, a lion rampant *gules*; impaling, *or*, a fesse *checquy, argent and azure*.

On the north wall is a neat mural monument of white and grey marble:

"In memory of David Macie, of this parish, gent. who died July 31, 1737, aged 53.

"Also of Eliza his wife, who died Jan. 15, 1729, aged 43."

Arms: *Azure*, a chevron *argent*, in chief two mullets *or*, in base a dexter gauntlet fessways of the second, holding in pale a mace *or*: impaling, *gutté de sang*, on a chief *azure*, three ducal coronets *or*. Crest: a demi-lion *or*.

Near

Near the above is a stone "To the memory of Richard Macie, gent. who died July 2, 1697, aged 60. Anne his wife, and several of their children."

On the front of a marble tomb, raised altar-wise:

"Near this place, and with the remains of her late husband, lieth interred the body of Mrs. Louise Cary, relict of Robert Cary, of Putney in the county of Surry, esq; who, after a tedious indisposition of body, which she endured with exemplary patience, died June 15, 1748, aged 57." On the top is a handsome mitred pediment, and above that the arms: *Argent*, on a bend engrailed *sable*, three roses of the field in sinister chief, an anchor of the second: impaling *ermine*, an eagle displayed *sable*, armed *gules*: on a chief *gules* a ducal coronet between two crosses *patee argent*. Crest: a swan.

On a small tablet:—"Robert Cary, esq; obiit Feb. 2, 1733, aged 47."

In the south window of the chancel is an old tomb, with an inscription to the memory of Phœbe Harington, who died March 1704, aged 38.

On the south wall in the nave, is a large mural monument of stone, having an arched recess, in the centre of which is the bust of a man holding a skull, under which is the date 1642. Below is this inscription:

"Near under this lieth the body of Arthur Sherstone, late one of the aldermen, and sometime mayor of the city of Bathe, who departed this life March 19, 1641, aged 42. Virtus post funera vivit."

On the wall under the window:

"Near this place resteth the body of William Hall of this parish, who deceased in October 1649, aged 53."

Over the south door, on a plain neat mural monument of black and white marble, is this inscription:

M. S.

"Hic prope confirmata spe felicissimæ resurrectionis subjacet Arthurus Villetes armigeri, ex stirpe perantiquâ gallicâ ortus: serenissimos principes Georgium secundum, et Georgium tertium, augustissimos Magnæ Britanniae, &c. reges: apud Sardiniae regem, et Helvetiorum conventus, per xxx et plus annos ministravit. A negotiis publicis secedens in urbe Bathoniae (ut diu optavit) tranquillè, otiosè, jucundè, per aliquot tempus vixit. Morbo diuturno tandem laborans, valetudinis causa Bristolium commigravit; ubi ad septuagesimum quintum perventus diem, obt. supremum Julii primo, anno Salutis 1776. Natus est Londini decimo octavo Septembris 1701.— In eodem hoc sepulchro quiescit dilectissima ejusdem filia Caroletta Villetes, nata tertio Januarii 1752: Animam expiravit vigesimo primo Augusti 1765, ætatis suæ 14 circeter.—Hoc marmor mœstissima conjux marito optime merenti posuit. Abii lachrynose viator, & hinc disce, Quid sit bene vixisse, feliciter mori."

The next is a very elegant mural monument of white, grey, and Sienna marble; in the centre of which sits a female figure in elegantly finished drapery. Her right arm embraces a covered urn; her left is wiping the tears from her eyes. A veil covers her

head and shoulders. Below are the arms: *Azure*, a chevron between three bundles of cotton yarn, *argent*.—On the upper part of this monument is a pyramidal cone, on which are two white tablets: on the upper one is this inscription:

“ Here the remains of Sophia Cotton are deposited by her sister Sidney Arabella Cotton, whose affliction for the loss of her personal friendship is but alleviated by the contemplation of her virtues, and the performance of her own duty in recording them. She died Jan. 19, 1767.”

On the lower tablet, which supports two highly finished flaming urns, is inscribed:

“ Also the remains of Sydney Arabella Cotton, daughter of Sir Thomas Cotton, of Cumbermeer in the county of Chester, who departed this life Jan. 26, 1781. In gratitude to whose much respected memory, her nephew and executor Captain Rowland Cotton has inscribed the following lines:

“ Should chance conduct you to this spot of earth,
See friendship's tribute to exalted worth:
With sympathetic justice take a part,
And let her virtue animate each heart.
From all her conduct bright example came;
A life of honour, and a deathless name:
Alike with *me* grief did *her* steps attend,
She wept a sister; I lament a friend.”

On a tablet of neat marble near the above:

“ In the chancel are deposited the remains of William Hall, L. L. D. who died Nov. 26, 1753, aged 46.

“ Also Elizabeth his wife, who died Aug. 7, 1741, aged 37 years.

“ Also Elizabeth his daughter, who died Jan. 20, 1739, aged 5 years.”

Arms: *Ermine*, in chief a lion passant *gules*: impaling, *argent*, on a bend *sable*, three croziers *or*, between six croz crozlets fitché *gules*.

Over the north door is a handsome small monument of white, black, and yellow marble; on a tablet this inscription:

“ Near this marble rest the remains of Charlotte Luther, relict of Richard Luther, of Myleys in the county of Essex, esq; and coheirefs of Hugh Chamberlain, esq; who departed this life Feb. 2, 1776. If the dutiful child, affectionate wife, tender mother, and the sincere friend, together with an unfeigned charity, constitute the true Christian, her son and daughter are happy to be able to say this was her true character: to add more might appear ostentatious; to say less, unbecoming. This monument is erected to the memory of the best of parents by her only son John Luther, esq; knight of the shire for the county of Essex; and her daughter — Luther, of Bath, Somersetshire.”

Arms: First and fourth, *argent*, two bars *sable*, in chief three round buckles *azure*. Second and third, a fesse lozenges *argent*. Over all, on an escutcheon of pretence quarterly; first and fourth *gules*, within a bordure *ermine*, a square *argent*; second and third *gules*, on a chief *argent*, two mullets *sable*.

On

On a white tablet, supported by palm-branches:

“Near this place interred lie the remains of William Oliver, M. D. F. R. S. of the city of Bath; where near forty years he practised physick, with great assiduity and reputation. He was not only eminent in his profession: worthy of remembrance were his many good qualities: an habitual probity and benevolence of heart, an exalted love of truth and virtue, (cultivated by bright natural endowments) characterised his sentiments and manners, and gained him esteem and favour with the good and honourable, thanks and blessings from the needy and distressed, the certain objects of his ordinary care and ministrations. His death was a publick loss, most sensibly felt by those who, in the private and most endearing connections of life, lament the affectionate friend, the tender and indulgent parent, the candid, entertaining and instructive friend. Born at Ludgvan in Cornwall, Aug. 4, 1695. He died at Bath March 17, 1764.”

Arms: *Sable*, a lion rampant *or*, between three mullets *argent*: out of the top of the escutcheon rises a tree *vert* with fruit *or*.

The next is an elegant monument of white and other marbles, inscribed:

“To the memory of Francis Fisher, of Spandby in Lincolnshire, esq; and of Jane his wife, second daughter and coheirefs of John Digby, of Mansfield-Woodhouse in the county of Nottingham, esq. This monument was erected in filial duty to her parents by Octavia Willoughby in 1768.”—Arms: *Azure*, a fesse dauncetté *argent*, between three lions passant gardant of the second: over all, on an escutcheon quarterly, first and fourth *azure*, a fleur de lis *argent*, a canton dexter of the last; second and third *sable*, within a bordure *or*, a maunch *argent*.

On a small marble monument:

“Near this place lie the remains of the rev. Henry Burton, M. A. and rector of the parishes of South and West-Hanningfield in the county of Essex, who died Oct. 25, 1754, aged 50. He was a faithful friend and a good clergyman; steady to the cause of virtue, and the religion of the church of England, M. P. V.” Arms: *Azure*, a crescent *argent*, within an orle of mullets pierced *or*.

In the chancel floor, on a black stone:

“Here rest the remains of the most reverend and honourable William Carmichael, late lord archbishop of the see of Dublin, primate of Ireland, and metropolitan. He departed this life Dec. 15, 1765, aged 63.”

On another stone:—“Daniel Danvers, esq; died 19th Oct. 1779.”

In the middle passage:

“Here lieth the body of William Buck, esq; of Rotherham in the county of York. He died the 20th of November 1752, aged 44.”

“Here lieth the body of William Towneley, of Towneley in the county palatine of Lancaster, esq; son of Richard Towneley, esq; and of the honourable Mary Widdrington. He married Cecily, the daughter of Ralph Standish, of Standish in the said county, esq; and of the lady Philippa Howard. He departed this life the — day of February, in the 28th year of his age, anno Dom. 1741. R. I. P.”

Near

“Near this place lieth the body of Mrs. Ursula Tancred, of Pomfrett in the county of York, spinster, daughter of Christopher Tancred, esq. She died at Bath Dec. 22, 1757.”

Over the communion table is an oval white marble tablet, with this inscription:

“In memory of the pious bounty of John Harington, of Kelston, esq; who made a free and perpetual donation of the rectory to the minister upon condition that he resides, anno Dom. 1699.”

In the church-yard there are several elegant tombs, some of fine marble, and ten inclosed with palisadoes, and a great number of other tombs and grave-stones.

“Ann Dore, Jan. 27, 1780; aged 13 years.

AN EPITAPH.

Undeck'd by sculpture's trophies gay,
This stone no flattering tale can tell
Of her who claims this simple lay,
Of her who fills this narrow cell:
Save that in beauty's early bloom,
The path of innocence she trod;
Save that her childhood found a tomb;
Save that her spirit rests with God.”

The late John Macie, esq; by his will gave the interest of 150l. to the second poor of this parish, under the direction of the churchwardens and overseers for the time being.

The christenings in this parish, on a ten years average, amount to twenty-three; and the burials to sixty-seven; but the greater number of the latter are from Bath.

The village of Weston, according to the martyrologies,^f gave birth to Elphege, the pious and learned archbishop of Canterbury, whose earlier days were spent in the Benedictine monastery of Deerhurst in Gloucestershire, where he received his first instructions in the principles of religion. After leaving those cloisters he migrated to Bath, and there, from the strictness of his discipline, and the learning of his counsel and conversation, acquired such fame, that his cell was daily resorted to; and Bath was then visited by those who, neglecting the care of their bodies, sought a cure for the disorders of their souls! In the year 994 he was called to the bishoprick of Winchester, where he continued twelve years, and in 1006 was removed to the see of Canterbury. Here his continuance was but short; for in 1011, when the Danes, being disappointed of a certain tribute which they claimed, spoiled and burned the city and church of Canterbury, their fury fell upon this pious prelate, whom they imprisoned for several months, and afterwards cruelly stoned to death at Greenwich. His body was first buried in St. Paul's church at London; but was afterwards, by the order of king Canute, removed to Canterbury and interred there. After his death he was canonized a saint.^g

^f Ruber codex Bathoniæ MS. penes Præhon Vicecom. Weymouth.

^g Osbernus de vitâ S. Elphegi in Anglia Sacra, t. xi. p. 123; & seq.

W O L L E Y.

THIS small parish, consisting of a few detached houses, is situated two miles north-east from the city of Bath, in the valley between Lansdown and Holt-down; the slopes of both which hills are pleasingly varied with fine swells and recesses, and still retain some appearance of those woods with which they were formerly vested. The intermediate vale is a narrow range of rich meadows, watered by a small stream, which runs into the Avon below Lambridge. On this stream are the gunpowder mills of Matthew Worgan, esq; situated in a deep picturesque spot, and almost environed with wood.

Many belemnites, and some other fossils of the bivalve kind, are found within the precincts of this parish.

In early days this village was written *Wilege*, and was the territory of Aluric a noble Saxon, who had great property in this county. King William the Conqueror, after he had secured the crown of England, displaced its pristine possessor, and joining this manor to that of Wiche, (now called Bath-wick) bestowed it on Geffercy, bishop of Coutance, a noble Norman, who bore a distinguished part in the battle of Hastings, wherein king Harold was slain. The following minutes of this manor are given us in the survey soon after made:

“ To this manor [viz. Wiche] is added one hide in Wilege, which Aluric held in the time of king Edward for a manor, and gelded for one hide. There are two carucates, and six servants, and nine cottagers, with one plough. There are two mills of two shillings rent, and twenty acres of coppice wood. It was, and is, worth sixty shillings.”*

After the Conquest we find this manor, with that of Wick, in the possession of Wherwell abbey in Hampshire; but that monastery being suppressed by Henry VIII. it was granted away by his son king Edward VI. in the fifth year of his reign to Edward Fynes lord Clinton and Saye, who in the same reign alienated it with other lands to William Crowche, esq. It afterwards came to the possession of the family of Sherston and Wyatt, of whom it was purchased by William Parkins, esq; and from him descended, as Charlcombe, to Matthew Worgan, esq; the present possessor.

The living is a rectory, consolidated with Bath-Wick, and in the patronage of William Pulteney, esq. The rev. Mr. Grigg is the present incumbent.

The church is an elegant modern building, erected some few years ago at the sole expence of Mrs. Elizabeth Parkins, niece of William Parkins, esq; above-mentioned. It is built of Bath stone, and consists of one aisle, fifty feet long, and nineteen wide, having a small tower at the west end, covered with a handsome cupola, and containing one bell.

* Lib. Domesday.

Against the north wall is an elegant monument of various sorts of marble, inscribed,

“Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Charity Wiltshire, late wife of Mr. Walter Wiltshire, of Shockerwick in this county, and daughter of Mr. John Dallamore, of the city of Bath, whose remains are deposited in a vault near the centre of the burial ground behind this monument. She died July the 30th, 1763.”

On another marble near the above:

“In the aisle opposite this monument are deposited the remains of Mrs. Ann Worgan, of this parish, widow, who died the 24th day of March 1767, in the 80th year of her age.”

Arms: *Or*, in chief *sable* three martlets of the first: impaling, *argent*, a chevron between three mullets pierced *gules*.

The parish register begins A. D. 1560.

WIDCOMBE and LYNCOMBE.

THESSE were formerly two distinct parishes; but the church of the latter falling into decay, it was taken down, and the parishes consolidated into one, which, although not of large extent, contains six hundred houses, and nearly four thousand inhabitants.

It is situated on the south side of the Avon, which divides it from Bath; and consists principally of two streets, meeting at the bridge, which joins this parish to the city. This bridge was formerly narrow and incommodious, but in the year 1754 it was almost entirely taken down and rebuilt at the expence of the chamber of Bath. It is built of fine stone, and consists of five arches, each arch being twenty-one feet high from the bed of the river, which is navigable up to it. One of the above-mentioned streets, branching westward from this bridge, is called from its deepness and concavity Holloway, being part of the original foss road from Bath to Ilchester. The other street is called Claverton-street, extending southeast to the foot of the ascent to that down from which it derives its name. On the rising ground at this end of the street are some elegant detached houses, beautifully situated, and commanding rich and noble prospects.

The original village of Widecombe lies on a declivity southward from the higher part of Claverton-street. Here stands the church, under the almost perpendicular ridge of a rocky eminence; and near it is a handsome modern mansion, built by the late Philip Bennet, esq; formerly patron of the benefice.

That

That part of the parish which still retains the name of Lyncombe is nearly half a mile to the south of the last-mentioned street, and is situated in a deep, winding, and romantick valley, watered by a small stream, and interspersed with gardens, meads, and woods. In this retired spot are four modern-built elegant houses; one of which is called the Spa, from a mineral spring discovered here in the year 1737, which was for some time much frequented by those afflicted with the stone and gravel, and other disorders; but it has been long since disused. At about a furlong eastward is another spring of the chalybeate kind, in the garden of a house called the Bagatelle, formerly a publick tea-house. On the slope of the hill (which rises, clothed in wood, on the west side of Lyncombe) is a house of publick entertainment, much resorted to by parties from Bath, called King James's Palace, from a tradition that he concealed himself in this retirement several months after his abdication of the Crown. A quarter of a mile hence towards the east stands a group of five neat houses) four of them newly erected) on an eminence, denominated, from its situation on the ridge of the hill, Hanging-Lands, and commanding a fine prospect of Bath, and the circumjacent country.

Immediately over Holloway, and part of Claverton-street, hangs Beechen-Cliff, clothed half way down its precipitous slope with fine coppice wood. This hill rises upwards of three hundred and sixty feet above the Avon, and affords from its summit a singular bird's-eye view of the whole city, the vale stretching to Bath-Ford on one side, and to Kelweston on the other, with the Avon winding through it, and the ranges of the surrounding hills. On the north side of this steep, a little above the upper part of Holloway, are remarkably fine springs and reservoirs, which supply by pipes the lower part of the city of Bath with water; for which an acknowledgment is paid by the corporation to the hospital of Brewton.

But what most attracts observation in this parish, is the stately mansion of Prior-Park.* This magnificent building stands on a terrace about one hundred feet below the summit of Combe-down, and four hundred feet above the city of Bath, from which it is a mile and a half distant to the southeast. It consists of a house in the centre, two pavilions, and two wings of offices, all united by arcades, and making one continued line of building, between twelve and thirteen hundred feet in front, of which the house occupies one hundred and fifty. It is built in the Corinthian stile upon a rustick basement, and crowned with a ballustrade. The centre part, projecting from the plane, forms one of the most correct and noble porticoes in the kingdom, supported by six large, lofty, and superb columns. The apartments are very spacious, elegant, and warm, free from damp, and healthy. At the bottom of

* So called from its being built on lands formerly belonging to the Priors of Bath, who had a grange near the spot, and a park well stocked with deer. Leland takes notice of this park; but he tells us that in his time it had no deer, and that the inclosures were become ruinous. "A mile a this syde Bath by Southe Est," says he, "I saw 2 Parks enclosyd with a ruinus Stone Waulle now with out Dere. One longyd to the Bysshope, an othar to the Prior of Bath." Itin. vol. vii. p. 100. After the dissolution these lands were granted to Humphry Colles, who sold them to Matthew Colthurit. MS. Donat. in Mus. Brit.

the lawn before the house is a piece of water, and over it a Palladian bridge, built with stone conveyed hither from the large quarries on Combe-down, (which likewise furnished stones for the whole house) by curious carts or sledges, invented by Mr. Padmore, a very ingenious artist and mechanick.

This house is acknowledged to command perhaps the finest view in the kingdom; and from its lofty situation, the magnificence of its portico, and its general appearance, affords a splendid object to the city of Bath and its environs. It was begun about fifty years ago, and finished about the year 1743, by that publick character Ralph Allen, esq; of whom it will be no ostentatious encomium to observe, that he was one of the best and most benevolent of men. His memory will ever be revered by the city and neighbourhood of Bath, to both which he dispensed a variety of acts of liberality, and his name is eternized in the memorials of that noble charitable foundation the Hospital, to which he was a most munificent benefactor. The following inscription on the tablet of a tower near the park is emphatically expressive of his character:

“Memoriæ optimi viri, RADULPHI ALLEN, positum.

“Qui virtutem veram simplicemque colis, venerare hoc faxum.”

It is now the seat of the rev. Martin Stafford Smith, B. D. in right of his wife the niece of Mr. Allen, and relict of William Warburton, D. D. late bishop of Gloucester.

In the park above the house are seen the vestiges of that notable ancient boundary, called Wansdike, or Wansditch; which enters this county from Wiltshire (the whole of which it crosses) in the parish of Bath-Hampton; and traversing Claverton-down, and the park above-mentioned, continues its course to Englishcombe, where it is very conspicuous in the fields westward of the church, having a high ridge on its southern side. It runs thence towards Publow and Belluton; which last place seems to retain something of its name, being written in Domesday book *Belgetone*, q. d. *Belgarum oppidum*; the town of the Belgæ, and is at last terminated by the Severn sea. Various have been the opinions and conjectures respecting this famous ditch. The Saxons called it *Vodenerdic*, from *Woden*, or *Mercury*, their favourite idol. Some have attributed it to the Romans, and others have fancied that it was a work of the Saxons, made to divide the kingdoms of Mercia and Westsex: while, on the other hand, the common people, who ascribe all strange and extraordinary appearances to the Devil, will have it, that it was thrown up by that fiend on a *Wednesday*, in commemoration of his having on that day got the better of a friar who pursued him out of Somersetshire into Hampshire, and threatened to drive him into the ocean. The more received opinion is, that its name is derived from *Gwebaban*, importing a division, and that it was the great boundary of the *Belgic* kingdom in Britain, drawn under their king Divitiacus; being the last frontier rampart of the encroachments of that nation northwards.^b There are various arguments serving to corroborate and to justify an assertion, that it was prior to the Roman conquest, and consequently to the Saxon heptarchy;

^b See Stukely's *Abury*, p. 27. Warton's *Kiddington*, p. 66, &c.

but the most forcible is that on the Marlborough downs in Wiltshire, where it is remarkably conspicuous, and may be traced for many miles; the vallum is in one part thrown in, to form a road, confessedly the work of the Roman people.

Near the course of this ditch, on the western part of the parish we have been describing, is a lofty eminence, called the *Barracks*, on which are several tumuli. Underneath the hill stood the ancient village of BEREWYKE, or BERWICK, where, according to tradition, was a church, the site of which was near the only remaining house, called *Barracks-Farm*. The tithes of this place belonged to the vicar of St. Mary de Stall in Bath.

In the Saxon times the manor of *Widcombe* belonged to the abbots of Bath; but they seem to have been dispossessed of it at the Conquest; for we read in the Norman survey, so often quoted in this book, that

“ The King holds WITECUMBE. In the time of King Edward it gelded for five hides. The arable is four carucates. Thereof in demesne are three hides and three virgates of land, and there is one carucate, and two servants, and three villanes, and three cottagers, having two ploughs. There are six acres of meadow, a wood four furlongs long, and one furlong broad. It renders four pounds.”^c

These lands were afterwards regained by the abbey, and continued in its possession till the suppression of monasteries, as also did the adjoining manor of *Lyncombe*, thus surveyed in the above-cited record:

“ The church itself holds LINCUME. In the time of King Edward it gelded for ten hides. The arable is eight carucates. Seven hides are in demesne, and there are three ploughs, and eight servants, and four villanes, and ten cottagers, with three ploughs. There are two mills of ten shillings rent, and thirty acres of meadow, and two hundred acres of pasture. It was worth six pounds, now eight pounds.”^d

A. D. 1293, the revenues of the aforesaid church in Lyncombe were rated at 8l. 17s. 6d.^e

35 Henry VIII. the manors of Widcombe and Lyncombe were granted to John lord Russell, who alienated them to the family of Bisse. The manor of Widcombe now belongs to the hospital or school of Brewton in this county, to which it was conveyed in 1638 by Hugh Saxey, esq; the founder thereof, and to which this parish has a right to send two boys by the said founder's appointment.

The living is a vicarage in the deanery of Bath, and is annexed to the rectory of St. Peter and St. Paul in that city. The patronage is vested in the corporation, and the Rev. James Phillott, D. D. is the present incumbent.

The church is dedicated to St. Thomas a Becket, and was built by William Bird, the last prior of Bath save one; but there is a common tradition that a weaver was the founder thereof, an escutcheon bearing a weaver's shuttle being to be seen on the

^c Lib. Domesday.

^d Ibid.

^e Taxat. Temporal.

outside of one of the north battlements of the tower. It is a small edifice, consisting of a single aisle, chancel, and tower at the west end containing five bells. In the chancel is a vault for the families of Chapman and Bennet; and in the east window formerly was some well-painted glass. There were likewise some pieces of painted glass in the belfry, and the word *Dempsey*.*

Against the south wall of the chancel is a neat monument of white marble, with this inscription:

“ In the vault beneath lies the body of Martha, wife of Milo Smith, and daughter of Richard Jefferies, late of Publow in this county, gent. who died Sept. 23, 1716, aged 30. Also, of Anne their daughter, who died Nov. 1714, aged one year.

“ Also under this monument lies interred the body of Milo Smith, late alderman, and once mayor of the city of Bath; who died Oct. 18, 1735, aged 53. With Mary and Richard their children.”

On a small white marble in the same wall:

“ Here lies interred the body of Henry Smith, of the parish of St. Giles in the Fields, Westminster, who departed this life Sept. 13, 1719, aged 43.”

On a small stone adjoining:

“ Near this place lyeth the body of Elizabeth the daughter of William Wilshier, yeoman, and Mary his wife, who died May 31, 1721, aged 24.

In the church-yard is a large tomb, with the following memorials:

“ Anna Bennet, uxor Philippi Bennet, armigeri, obiit Aprilis 11, 1730, ætatis 24. Soror fuit Thomæ Estcourt armigeri in comitatu Gloucesteriensis.

“ Maria Bennet, uxor secunda Philippi Bennet armigeri, obiit 17 Junii, 1739, ætat. 26. Filia fuit Thomæ Hallam armig. e paroch. Clackton in comitat. Effex.

In the upper part of the street called Holloway is a small chapel, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. This chapel, with the capital messuage at Holloway, was given to the monastery of Bath by Walter Hofate, upon condition that the monks should repair and raise the said chapel; and in 1332, an indulgence of twenty days was granted to the benefactors thereto.⁵ The present building was founded by John Cantlow, prior of Bath, as we gather from the following verses cut in rude characters on the east side of the porch:

“ *Thys. chapell. floryschyd. w. formosyte. spectabyll.*
In. the. honowre. of. S. Magdalen. prior. Cantlow. hath. edyfyde.
Desyryng. yow. to. pray. for. hym. w. yowre. pvers. delectabyll.
That. sche. will. inhabyt. hym. in. hevyn. ther. evyr. to. abyde.”

* Church-notes taken 1756.

⁵ Tanner's Notitia Monastica by Nasmith.

This chapel consists of one pace, forty-six feet long and fourteen wide, vaulted and cieled; and at the west end is a small tower with one bell. It has also adjoining a burial ground, in which are some monuments and grave-stones.

Opposite the entrance against the north wall this memorandum presents itself:

“ This chapel was repaired and fitted up for divine service in the year of our Lord 1760.”

On a monument against the north wall is the following inscription:

“ Neare unto this place lyeth buried Anne the wife of Nath. Biggs, of this parish, who after his decease married Tho. Nicholas, citizen of Bath. Shee dyed Aprill the 6th, 1662, ætatis suæ 63.

“ Reader, stand still and wonder! here lyes shee,
 Who others did excell in piety.
 Worldlings to riches doe for shelter fly;
 But her seraphic soule aspir'd more high.
 Shee to religion fledd for her defence:
 A saving fayth shee had, and innocence.
 And therefore here with innocents would lye,
 That with them shee might live eternally;
 Hopcing with those hereafter to attayne
 A crown of glory, ever to remayne.
 Her God shee serv'd, and for her sins she greiv'd;
 Shee lov'd her neighbours, and the poore reliev'd.
 In all her actions God was still her guide;
 A pious life shee liv'd, a saynt shee dy'd.
 Thus living well, her zeal hath made the way,
 After this life, in blisse to live for aye.

“ Vivit post funera virtus.”

Arms: *Or*, on a fess *sable* three plates, between as many ravens *proper*: a crescent for difference.

Against the south wall:

“ Here lies the body of John Coxe, esq; late of the city of London, who departed this life October 20th, 1763, in the 89th year of his age.”

On a marble tablet:

“ Near this place lyeth the body of Anne Philipps, spinster, who died Dec. 23, 1743, aged 60.”

On an old stone just without the chancel steps:

“ I desyre you of youre charite for the soules above writen praye ye.”

In the eastern window of the chancel are the remains of good painted glafs. The window is divided into three compartments; in the first of which is the Virgin Mary, with the infant Jesus in her arms, and underneath *Scā Maria*: and at the top of the

the same light is the figure of a monk with his crozier, intended, perhaps, for the founder, Prior Cantlow. In the middle is the representation of our Saviour on the cross, and underneath a large figure of St. Bartholomew, with his name **St. Bartholomeus**. In the third compartment is the figure of Mary Magdalene; to whom the chapel is dedicated; and at the top of the same light a similar figure of a monk with that in the first compartment. On either side of this window is an elegant Gothick niche; but unfurnished with any image. The presentation to this chapel is in the crown.

Adjoining thereto is a small hospital for lunatics; built, as it is said, by Prior Cantlow, founder of the chapel; but bishop Tanner supposes it might be much older than his time, and only rebuilt or repaired by him; for 10 kal. Jun. A. D. 1332, "the lord bishop of Bath and Wells grants an indulgence of twenty days to the benefactors of the hospital of St. Cross, and St. Mary Magdalen of Bath." And in the will of Hugh Wells, bishop of Lincoln, made A. D. 1212, besides a legacy to St. John's hospital, there is a bequest to the house of lepers in the suburbs of Bath.^b

Over the door of the present building is this inscription:

"This hospital was rebuilt in the year of our Lord 1761."

It appears from an old table of benefactions, that

Charles Weeks, of the parish of St. James in the city of Bath, gave by his last will to this parish 50l. the use of which to be distributed in bread to the poor of this parish on the 29th of May for ever. Obiit 10 April, 1731.

Mrs. Jane Swanson gave 6s. 8d. to be distributed yearly in bread to the poor of this parish on Mr. Fisher's tomb.

Mr. William Millard of this parish, in the year 1721, gave a house for the use of the poor, which is situated a little to the south of Claverton-street; and also 40l. the interest of which to be distributed annually to the poor of the parish.

The parishes of St. Peter and Paul and St. James, in the city of Bath, have lately erected on the south side of Claverton-street, a very large and commodious poor-house, containing rooms and accommodations for about one hundred persons: above it is a burial ground for the parish poor.

From the year 1738 to 1775, there were 50 marriages, 252 christenings, and 308 burials, in this parish: and during the last ten years, on an average, there have been christened 35, and buried 58, annually.

This great disparity is in some measure owing to the many burials from Bath; and to the inhabitants of Widcombe christening many of their children in that city.

There was formerly in this parish an old cross, dedicated to St. Gregory.

A fair is held annually in this parish, on the 14th of May, and is called Holloway-Fair, from its being kept at the top of that street.

^a Notitia Mon. correct. ad finem.

^b Excerpt. e Regist. Wellen.

THE HUNDRED OF
B E M S T O N E.

THIS hundred takes its name from a large stone in the parish of Allerton, at which the courts were formerly held. It is situated in the northwest part of the county, on the eastern side of Bridgwater Bay and the Bristol Channel, in a low country, being principally moor or marsh land, excepting some ridges of elevated ground in the parishes of Allerton and Wedmore. The soil is consequently wet; and from its being exposed to fogs and drizzling rains, the air is less wholesome than in other parts of the county. It has but little wood, and consists chiefly of open moors or marshes, separated by ditches, which are generally filled with stagnant water. It is divided from Winterstoke hundred by the river Ax, and from that of Whitleigh by the Brew; between which rivers a communication was formerly made by a stream running from north to south, called Pillrow cut. In old writings mention is made of the conjoined hundreds of Bemstone and Wedmore held under the same lords. This hundred has no market-town; but contains six parishes, in which are seven hundred and twenty-one houses, and about four thousand one hundred and eighty inhabitants.

C H A P E L - A L L E R T O N.

THIS village is so denominated from its having a place of religious worship, which another Allerton hard by hath not. It stands four miles southwest from the town of Axbridge, on an eminence in the moors, under the ridge of Mendip hills, a situation that renders it more pleasant and healthy than many of the parishes in this district. It contains about fifty houses, and two hundred and eighty inhabitants; and is divided into two hamlets, viz. Stone-Allerton one mile north, and Ashing alias Arston. The houses are mostly farms and cottagers, and the lands pasture.

The manor in ancient times was written Alwarditone, and belonged to Walter de Dowai:—

“Ralph holds of Walter Alwarditone. Ulnod held it in the time of king Edward, and gelded for five hides. There are added six hides, which two thanes held in the time of king Edward for two manors. The arable in all is eight carucates.

“In

“ In demefne are nine hides wanting one yard-land, and there are three ploughs, and
 “ four fervants, and nine villanes, and nine cottagers with four ploughs. There are
 “ forty acres of meadow, and three hundred acres of pasture. When he received it,
 “ it was worth eight pounds, now one hundred fhillings.”^a

The thanes' lands above-mentioned feem to have been Stone-Allerton and Arfton. 19 Edw. I. Richard de Conte vile held one knight's fee in Allerton of Sir Hugh Lovell, knt. which fee was afterwards held by the Lords Zouche, and of them by the family of More or Bythemore.^b 4 Edw. IV. the dean and chapter of Wells are granted this manor *ad quedam pietatis opera manuteneda.*^c

The living ftiled formerly, as above, a free chapel, is a rectory in the deanery of Axbridge. The dean and chapter of Wells are patrons, and the rev. Dr. Lovel, canon of that cathedral, and archdeacon of Bath, is the incumbent.

The church contains neither monument nor infcription worthy of notice. There is a ftone crofs in the church-yard, and a large yew-tree, the trunk of which at the height of five feet meafures feventeen feet in circumference.

The births in this parifh are on an average feven, the burials four, annually.

^a Lib. Domefday.

^b Efc.

^c Pat. 4 Edw. IV. p. 2. m. 17.

B I D D I S H A M

LIES in the marfh on the fouthweft fide of Mendip hills, four miles weft from Axbridge, and fourteen northeaft from Bridgwater, being on the turnpike road between thofe towns. It confifts of only fourteen houfes, and eighty inhabitants. The lands are chiefly pasture, and fo rich that they produce fome of the fineft cheefe in the kingdom.

This place, the etymology whereof is very uncertain, was anciently a member of the great manor of Wedmore, and in the charter of Edward the Confeflor to Gifo bifhop of Wells is fet down among the poffeffions of that cathedral; but its name is there corrected to the more ancient one of *Tarnuc*: *Biddesham, quod Tarnuc proprie appellatur.*^a Of this denomination there are two diftinct manors defcribed in the Norman furvey:—

“ Ludo holds of Walter [de Dowai] Ternoc. Alward held it in the time of king
 “ Edward, and gelded for one hide. The arable is two carucates and a half, which
 “ are in demefne, and there are two fervants and four cottagers. There are twenty
 “ acres of meadow, and five furlongs of pasture in length, and as many in breadth. It
 “ is worth twenty fhillings.”

^a Mon. Ang. 1, 187.

“ Richard holds of Walter Ternoc. Lewin held it in the time of King Edward, and gelded for one hide. The arable is two carucates and a half: but there are three carucates in demefne, and two servants, and one villane, and two cottagers. There are thirty acres of meadow, and six furlongs of pasture in length, and as many in breadth. It was worth fifteen shillings, now twenty-five shillings.”*

Upon the erection of the deanery of Wells in 1150, the manor of Biddisham was taken out of Wedmore, and appropriated, by the name of a prebend, toward the reparation of the cathedral church of St. Andrew in Wells, and the purchasing of ornaments for the same. Ever since which time it has belonged to the dean and chapter, who are likewise patrons of the vicarage. The rev. Mr. Gegg is the present incumbent.

The church is small, and contains neither monument nor inscription. In a tower at the west end are four bells.

* Lib. Domesday.

B R E A N.

THIS parish is situated on the Bristol Channel, which bounds it on the north and west sides, ten miles west from Axbridge, and fourteen north from Bridgwater. The river Ax bounds it on the east. It extends four miles in length and one in breadth, and contains eight houses, forty inhabitants, and fifteen thousand acres of land; the greatest part of which (the down excepted) is exceeding rich and fertile. A small quantity of hemp is raised here, but the lands are chiefly applied to the purposes of grazing and dairy.

Along the coast is a fine smooth sand beach, near half a mile in breadth at low water, on which are found abundance of small shells of the venus and tellina species, and some buccinums; and on the rocks are many of the whelk, neritæ, and patellæ. Great quantities of samphire are also gathered here, which is pickled and sent to many inland towns. The coast is composed of vast sand-banks, forming a natural entrenchment against the fury of the tide, which, when the wind sets in strong from the northwest, beats against it with great violence. On the north side of the parish is Brean down, a high peninsula extending near a mile into the channel in a northwest direction. The whole of it is a sharp ridge of hill very lofty, covered with turf, but without either tree or shrub, and scared on the sides with prodigious rocks, which rise in a sublime and picturesque manner, and are on the sea side totally inaccessible.

Brean was one of those many manors which William the Conqueror gave to Walter de Dowai, a noble Norman who assisted him in the conquest of the kingdom. The great record of that reign furnishes us with the few following particulars of it:

“Walter himself holds Brien. Merlesuain held in the time of king Edward, and gelded for two hides. The arable consists of eight carucates. In demesne are three carucates, with one servant, and nine villanes, and seven bordars, and seven cottagers, with three ploughs and a half. There are thirty acres of pasture. It is worth one hundred shillings.”^a

In the time of Edw. III. this manor was in the possession of the family of Grandison, descendants of the ancient house of the Grandisons dukes of Burgundy. The inquiries inform us, that in the fourteenth year of that reign, Cecilia de la Haye held the manor of Brean, for the term of her life, of Peter de Grandison, son and heir of William de Grandison, one of the parliamentary barons in the time of Edw. I. and II. remainder to James Boteler earl of Ormond and Eleanor his wife, and their heirs:^b which James Boteler is certified to have died 6 Ric. II. seized of a moiety of this manor, at that time said to be held under the manor of Burnham, leaving another James his son and heir of the age of twenty-two years, who also possessed this manor.^c 2 Henry V. Elizabeth the wife of William de Montacute, earl of Salisbury, is found to hold a third part of the manors of Burnham and Brean, of Baldwin Malet, reversionary to Thomas Wykham, knt. brother of William de Wykham bishop of Winchester, which last mentioned family held the manor under the earls of Wiltshire till the latter end of the reign of Henry VI. when it passed to the lords Say and Sele, who possessed it for many generations.^d In the time of queen Elizabeth, Henry Becher, esq; was lord of this manor. It afterwards came to the possession of the family of Bond. In the 12th of Charles I. Thomas Bond, of Ogborn St. George in the county of Wilts, esq; by deed dated Nov. 24, conveyed the same to William Cann, of Bristol, esq; and his heirs, together with all messuages, lands, commons, waifs, estrays, wrecks of sea, courts and perquisites of courts, waters, fishings, royalties, rents, reversions and services, belonging to the said manor; excepting such of the demesne lands, late parcel thereof, which the said Thomas Bond had formerly conveyed to Henry lord Danvers, and Anthony Garrard, and their heirs: consisting of a new-built house, part of the manor, and four hundred acres of land, parcel of the demesne; also the down or warren called Brean down, and the passage or ferry belonging to the said manor, together with the right of the next presentation to the living, and rights and royalties upon the demesne lands before recited.

From the above-mentioned William Cann, esq; the manor of Brean descended to his eldest son and heir, Sir Robert Cann, knight and baronet, whose daughter and heiress Elizabeth, being married to Thomas Master, of Cirencester in the county of Gloucester, esq; he in her right became possessed of it, and left it to his son and heir Thomas Master, esq; member in the present parliament for the county of Gloucester, who now possesses it.

Brean down, and other lands excepted in the above conveyance to William Cann, are now the property of James Arundel, esq.

^a Lib. Domesday.

^b Inq. post mort. 14 Edw. III.

^c Inq. ut supra.

^d Ibid.

From this manor a family of great account seem to have derived their names in very early times, writing themselves sometimes *Brien*, and at other times *Brian* and *Bryan*; but the prænomen through their several descents was *Guy*. They had considerable property in this county, but the district which seems to claim most honour from the name is Devonshire, where they were principally seated from the beginning of the reign of Henry II. to the latter end of that of Richard II.^e

34 Edward III. we find one Robert Brenne or Brene, lord of a certain parcel of Brene in Brent marsh, and a grant from him to Thomas Hege of all his rabbits in his parcel of Brenne downe. The legend on the seal is effaced; but the arms are, a bend between six balls: on a chief two^f

We have also the following old memorandum respecting this parish and manor: "Thomas Baret, bishop of Knachdune,^g hath the moytie of the lordship of Brean in Brentmarsh as long as he shall stand persone-there, so that he with the revenue fortifie the sea walls and banks for the salvation of the said lordship."^h

The benefice of Brean is rectorial, in the deanery of Axbridge, and in the presentation of John Willes, esq. The rev. Mr. Bowles, of Shaftelbury, is the present incumbent, [1786.] About 20 Edw. I. John Bec, lord of Eresby, granted this advowson, with the island of Steepholme, to Henry de Laci, earl of Lincoln.ⁱ It afterwards belonged to the earls of Ormond.^k In 1292, it was valued at three marks.^l

The church is a small structure, consisting of a nave and chancel tiled, and floored with red bricks. At the west end is a square tower thirty feet high, containing three bells.

^e See Dugd. Bar. v. 2, p. 151; Prince's Worthies of Devon, p. 64; and Sir William Pole's MS. Survey of Devonshire, in Haytor hundred.

^f Rawlinson's Book of Inquisitions in the Harleian library; No. 4120.

^g In Ireland. He was suffragan bishop to the see of Wells, and occurs in 1482, and 1485.

^h Harl. MS. No. 433, 1278. ⁱ Dugd. Bar. v. 1, p. 426. ^k Etc. ^l Taxat. spiritual.

B U R N H A M

IS a considerable parish situated on the coast of the Bristol channel, eight miles north-west from Bridgwater, and ten miles west from Axbridge, containing one hundred houses, and nearly five hundred and eighty inhabitants. About fifty of the houses stand irregularly near the church, the rest are in the following hamlets:

1. Watchfield, or Watchwell, in Burnham moor tithing, about two miles east from the village, containing twelve houses. Near this place is a bridge called Bafon-bridge, over the river Brew.

2. Paradise, adjoining to the parish of Berrow, one mile north, consisting of three houses.

3. Eddy Mead, near South-Brent, containing about sixteen houses.

4. Huish juxta Highbridge, in which are six houses.

That part of the hamlet of Highbridge which stands on the north side of the river Brew, and contains twelve houses, is likewise within this parish. This river divides Burnham from Huntspill parish, and empties itself into the channel a little westward of the church. It is navigable up to Highbridge for vessels of eighty tons burden.

The situation of that part of the village of Burnham which is near the church, is very bleak and cold; being exposed to the northwesterly winds, which, blowing over the channel, are very unfriendly to vegetation. The coast is a fine sandy beach, which, when the tide is at ebb, is near half a mile in breadth. The upper part of it next the land rises in high sand-banks ridge behind ridge, forming a strong natural fortification or intrenchment, which the highest tides never pass nor break through. Multitudes of rabbits make these banks their residence, and the ground is in many places almost covered with shells of the small land helix and viviparous snail. Most of those plants which are generally found on our coasts adorn this beach, particularly the yellow poppy, shrubby stone crop, and divers other kinds, with a variety of lichens and other mosses.

The lands of this parish are mostly pasture, and very rich, being to the northeast and south a fine moor, in which great numbers of cattle are grazed.

The manor, with many others adjoining, belonged in the Conqueror's time to Walter de Dowai: we read that

“Walter himself holds Burnham. Brixii held it in the time of king Edward, and gelded for four hides. The arable is twelve carucates: one carucate is in demesne, and three servants, and seven villanes, and eight cottagers with five ploughs. There are one hundred and fifty acres of meadow, and twenty acres of pasture. It is worth four pounds. Of this land Rademer holds of Walter two hides, and has thereon one plough, and three servants, and seven villanes, and eight bordars, and three cottagers, with five ploughs, and one hundred and fifty acres of meadow, and twenty acres of pasture. It is worth four pounds.”^a

Very little further account of this manor is to be met with till the reign of Henry III. in the thirty-eighth year of which Robert de Mucegros is certified to hold it in free socage of the heirs of Henry Fitz-Richard. 13 Edw. I. John Tregoz lord of this manor procured a charter of free warren in his demesne lands therein, and died seized of it 28 Edw. I.^b From him it passed by the marriage of a coheirefs to the family of Grandison, and from them (in the same manner as Brean) to Wickham, and afterwards to the Fynes's lords Say and Sele, and is now the property of sir Charles Bampfylde, bart.

^a Lib. Domesday.

^b Etc.

The dean and chapter of Wells have likewise a manor here, and a third belongs to Zachary Bayly, esq; of Widcombe near Bath.

The church of Burnham was valued in 1292 at twenty-five marks, out of which a pension of ten marks was paid to the bishop of Bath and Wells.^c It was appropriated to the dean and chapter of Wells, and a vicarage was ordained in 1336.^d

The edifice was dedicated A. D. 1316, by John Drokensford, bishop of this diocese, to the honour of St. Andrew. And it having been usual in ancient times to make oblations in churches on the day of their dedication, this bishop revived the custom, by issuing an indulgence of forty days to all such people as should resort hither on the above festival.^e

The Rev. John Golding is the present incumbent of this benefice.

The priory of Burnham is frequently mentioned in old records.

The church stands near the sea-side, and is one hundred and forty feet in length, consisting of a nave, chancel, south aisle, and vestry room. A large plain tower at the west end contains five bells.

Against the south wall there is this table of benefactions:

“ 1743. The Rev. Mr. Harris, vicar of this place gave 10l. unto the parish stock, the interest thereof to be distributed in bread on the 30th of October, at the discretion of the minister, churchwardens, and overseers, for ever.

“ Henry Rogers, of Cannington, esq; some time lord of this manor, by his last will gave the sum of 2350l. for the purchasing of lands, the clear rents and profits thereof to be applied towards the maintenance of twenty poor people, two of the said poor to live within the manor of Burnham, and to have their proportions; which lands have been since purchased in the names of Sir Edward Windham, bart. Sir Francis Warre, bart. Nathaniel Palmer, esq; and others to the number of twelve, as trustees; and when any five of the said trustees shall die, the survivors of them are within six months after to elect so many more fit and able persons to manage the trust; the vicar of Cannington for the time being appointed to be one according to a deed of trust, one copy whereof remains in our vestry. W. M. RUSCOMB, Steward.”

At the end of one of the old seats is the following inscription: *Orate p̄ aīa Thome Peter, qui has vii sedes fieri fecit cui⁹ aīe ppicietur Deus. Amen.*

On a handsome tombstone in the church-yard is this inscription:

“ In the alley of this church adjoining the chancel, lieth interred Elizabeth wife of Richard Locke the younger, of this parish, and daughter of Matthew Lovibond of Othery. She was born in the year 1734, and died a few hours after the birth of her child, the 28th of Feb. 1762.

“ And near this tomb was buried Maria wife of John Locke, of this parish, and niece to the aforesaid Elizabeth. She was born in the year 1756, and died a short time after the birth of her child, Dec. 1774.

^c Taxat. spiritual.

^d Excerpt. e Regist. Willel.

^e Ibid.

“ In

“ In love and dear relation fondly join’d,
 The same their manners and their wills the same,
 One fate to earth their tender forms consign’d,
 One monumental stone preserves their name.”

On the same tomb:

“ Here rest the remains of Henry Dod, son of Richard Locke the younger, by his second wife. He was born the 22d of July 1765, died August 25, 1767.

“ For others bid the polish’d marble shine,
 And dress in gilded pride the pompous line;
 The silent sigh, the slow descending tear,
 Say—Love and sweet simplicity lie here.”

M A R K.

A Large parish, situated in a woody flat, furrounded on all sides except the east by the moors, seven miles southwest from Axbridge, and ten northeast from Bridgwater; containing one hundred and fifty houses, and about one thousand inhabitants. Ninety-four of the houses are dispersed about the church, the residue stand in the following hamlets:

1. Vole, one mile northwest, of which eight houses belong to this parish, the rest to that of South-Brent, &c.
2. North-Wick, one mile west, having eight houses.
3. South-Wick, one mile southwest, twelve houses.
4. In Perry, half a mile northwest, two houses.
5. Pillbridge, or Volman’s Bridge, one mile eastward, two houses.
6. Yarrow, one mile south, consisting of twenty-two houses; besides which there are two single cottages.

The lands are rich, and in general valuable, and there are many small dairy and grazing farms. The principal wood is elm and willow, both which flourish in this situation. Many large oak and yew trees have at different times been dug up in the moors. These lie from four to six feet below the surface, and are very hard, and as black as ink; but after being a little time exposed to the air, they become rotten, and crumble into dust. It is very remarkable, that in the moors, under the southwest ridge of Mendip hills, great quantities of the kind of tree abovementioned have been found by the labourers in cutting drains and ditches. That they were washed down from

from the sides of Echmore, Woden, and Mere, is probable from the roots and large branches being still on them. They generally lie with their roots toward the slope of the hill, and the branches pointing southwest.

Pillrow cut runs through this parish, and returning by the southeast corner of Markmoor, joins the Brew, and unites with the river at Highbridge. This stream contains eels, pike, roach, and dace; and has over it a stone bridge of one arch, which is supported by the manors of East and South Brent, Lympham, and Berrow. Near this bridge are the remains of an old house, formerly belonging to the abbots of Glastonbury, but now a farm-house, retaining the name of High-Hall; and near it there is a causeway, called the Abbot's Causeway, which terminates at this spot. The tradition is, that in former times the abbots of Glastonbury used to sail by boat in an annual excursion from Glastonbury down the river Brew, and along Pillrow river to Mark, and to halt for several days at this house of rendezvous High-Hall, from which they proceeded by Pillrow river to East-Brent, where they had other estates.

The manor of Mark, now called East-Mark, is not mentioned in the Norman survey, but its name occurs some time before the Conquest among the possessions of the church of Wells. It was afterwards, together with the manor of Moor, annexed to the deanery of Wells, and in the time of Edw. III. a charter of free warren was obtained for both.^f In the time of Edw. VI. these lands were taken from the church, and granted to Edward Duke of Somerset, since which they have been in the possession of the laity, and Mark is now the property of William Beach, of Netherhaven in the county of Wilts, esq.

The manor of Moor is jointly held by Robert Vigors, of Bristol, esq; Mr. Dossie, of Ireland, and Miss Gaisford, executors of the late Robert Viner, esq.

The benefice of Mark is rectorial, and in the hands of Zachary Bayly, esq; of Widcombe near Bath, as lessee of the right honourable and reverend lord Francis Seymour, dean of the cathedral church of Wells; and as such the said Zachary Bayly appoints his own curate, who is the rev. Mr. Evan Reece.

The church is a large handsome building, composed of a nave and two side aisles, covered with lead, and a chancel tiled. At the west end is a well-built embattled tower, containing a clock and six bells. There is no monument, nor inscription of note; but we have the following account of benefactions:

“ Robert Ivyleafe of Blackford gave to this parish five pounds, the interest of it to be distributed in bread to the second poor on Christmas day for ever.

“ 1721. Mr. Thomas Giblet of this parish gave ten pounds, the interest thereof to be distributed to the second poor on Christmas day for ever.

“ 1730. Mr. John Counsel of this parish gave ten pounds, the interest thereof to be distributed to the second poor on Christmas day for ever.

^f Cart. 15 Edw. III. n. 35.

“ 1765. Mr. John Giblet, of this parish, gent. gave twenty pounds, the interest to the second poor on Christmas day for ever.”

In the church-yard there is an old cross, and a fine old yew tree in a decaying state.

Two fairs for cattle of all kinds are held in this parish; one on the Tuesday before Whitsuntide, the other on the 15th of September.

O V E R - W E A R E

IS a parish situated two miles south-west from Axbridge, in the marshes which extend from the Mendip hills westward. Its ancient name was simply Were and Werre, but it was additionally called Over or Upper Weare to distinguish it from a place of the same name in the turnpike-road from Bristol to Bridgwater, which is now for a similar reason denominated Lower-Weare, or Nether-Weare, being situated lower than the other.

This last-mentioned place is now a hamlet belonging to the former, though in ancient days it deserved a better title; having sent members to parliament in 34 and 35 of Edw. I.^a and having been honoured with divers privileges from many of our kings.^b It at present consists of twenty-two houses. The river Ax runs through it under an old bridge of stone, and the place might probably have received its name from some wear raised in former times upon that river.

There are three other hamlets within this parish, of the following names, viz.

1. Alington, standing one mile south-west, and containing nineteen houses.
2. Streme, half a mile east, five houses.
3. Brinscombe, near Streme, two houses; with two or three single tenements, which make the whole number about seventy. The inhabitants are nearly four hundred. Twenty houses compose the village of Over or Upper-Weare, which stand near the church.

The whole parish is in a low, damp, and foggy situation, and apparently in an unwholesome air; but the lands, being mostly pasture and marshes, are very rich, and occupied by several considerable graziers and dairy farmers. It contains but little

^a The burgesses returned for this borough were, 34 Edw. I. John Cardon and Thomas Avery; and 35 Edw. I. John Avery and John Cardon.

^b Cart. 26 Edw. I. m. 6. pro mercat. & feria, &c. The market was on Wednesday, and the fair on the eve and festival of the Assumption of our Lady. In the seventh year of Edw. III. Anselm de Gournay, attending the king in his wars in Scotland, obtained a grant for himself and his burghers here of exemption from the payment of any customs throughout the realm, and a confirmation of all the privileges and liberties which had been granted by king Henry I.

wood, and the cross roads being on banks called *Droves*, between ditches of stagnant water, are very bad in winter.

The manor belonged in early times to Walter de Dowai, a Norman, of whom we have had occasion to make former mention. His estate here is thus surveyed:

“Walscin [for so he is sometimes called] holds Werre. Alwacre held it in the time of king Edward, and gelded for five hides, but there are [now] six hides. The arable is eight carucates, of which in demesne are three hides and a half; and there are two ploughs, and two servants, and five villanes, and eight cottagers with two ploughs. There are two mills which pay two and forty shillings rent, and thirty-two acres of meadow. When he received it, it was worth ten pounds, now one hundred shillings.”^c

This Walscin or Walter de Dowai, who was one of the Conqueror's loyal adherents, and was lord of Bahantune or Bauntun, in Devonshire, given him also by his sovereign, had a son of the name of Robert, who assumed from the place last-mentioned the title of de Bahantune or Bauntone. He left one only daughter and heir named Julian, who was married to William Paganel, and had issue by him Fulk Paganel, who dying without issue, the estate descended to William Paganel, a younger brother, who married Avicia de Romelli, the daughter and heiress of William Meschines, lord of Coupland, and brother to Ranulf de Meschines, earl of Chester. By the said Avicia his wife he left issue Alice his daughter and heir, married to Robert de Gant, Baron Gant, of Fotheringham in the county of Lincoln. Their issue was another Alice, who inherited the estates, and by marriage brought them to Robert de Berkeley, of the ancient house of Berkeley in the county of Gloucester, who thus became possessed of this manor, and from it assumed the title of de Were; but sometimes wrote himself, as before, Robert de Berkeley. He left issue a son, named Maurice, and a daughter Eva, married to Thomas de Harptree, so called from his dwelling at Harptree in this county. Which Maurice, who took the title of Gant also, though twice married, had no issue; whereupon his sister Eva, who survived him, became his heir, and in her right the said Thomas de Harptree, who soon after adopted the name of Gournay, possessed this lordship. By the said Eva his wife he left issue Robert his son and heir, who died in the fifty-third year of Henry III. seized of twenty-two knight's fees and a half in this and other counties, leaving Anselm de Gournay his son and heir. This Anselm de Gournay married Sibella, daughter of Hugh de Vivonne, and was succeeded in this lordship by his son Robert de Gournay, who had issue Anselm, and he a third Anselm de Gournay, lord of Overweare, and other manors in this county. To him succeeded Thomas de Gournay, his son and heir, whose daughter and heiress Joan was married to George de la More, or Bythemore, a family in all probability denominated from the neighbouring manor of Moor or More, in the parish of Mark. Which George de la More, in the right of Joan his said wife, enjoyed this manor, and left issue William de la More, who was also called Bythemore, and bore on his seal, barruly, on a chevron three

^c Lib. Domesday.

mullets. John de la More, son of William, succeeded his father in this lordship, and left issue William, who had issue Roger de la More, and he another John, who having no issue, Alice his sister and heir succeeded in this manor, and conveyed the same by marriage to David Percival, esq; of a family of great account and property in these parts. This David Percival died in the year 1534, and left issue three sons and one daughter. James the eldest succeeded to this estate; but dying without issue in 1548, George his elder brother came to the possession of this and the other family estates, and dying in 1599, left them to descend to Richard his eldest son and heir. The present earl of Egmont is the representative of this ancient family; but the manor of Overweare passed away from the Percivals into other hands, having belonged in 30 Eliz. to Henry Newton, esq; and is now the property of Thomas Power, of Sidcot, esq.^d

The rectory of Overweare was formerly appropriated to the monastery of St. Augustine in Bristol, and was in the year 1292 valued at fourteen marks.^e The dean and chapter of Bristol are the patrons thereof, and the Rev. Mr. Gegg is the present incumbent.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Gregory, is one hundred feet in length, and twenty in breadth, having at the west end a well-built embattled tower sixty-four feet high, containing five bells.

In the body of the church there is a brass plate with an effigy thereon, and underneath this inscription:

*Of youre charity that passeth here by
Pray for the soule of John Wedberie,
That here doth lie.
On whose soule Crist Ihu have mercy.*

A mural monument of black and grey marble in the chancel is thus inscribed:

“To the dear memory of Robert the only son of Edith Hooper, of Lowerwere, widow, this monument was here raised. He was buried near this place March 2d, 1729, aged 17 years.

“Also Elizabeth, the daughter of the abovesaid Edith Hooper, was buried near this place, June 20th, 1722, aged 21 years.”

On a large stone against the north wall of the chancel:

“In hope of a blessed resurrection, here lies the body of Richard Guy, of this parish, gent. who departed this life the 18th of March, 1775, aged 92 years. Also Mary his wife, and Mary their daughter, and Richard their son.”

In the church-yard there is an old cross of about twenty feet in height.

The christenings here are on an average eleven, and the burials eight, annually.

^d Richard Power held half a knight's fee in Netherwere, 8 Hen V. Esc.

^e Taxat. spiritual.

W E D M O R E.

THIS parish, which seems to have derived its name from its wet and moorish situation, is, for extent of boundary and the number of hamlets it contains, the largest parish in the county. It lies seven miles south from Axbridge, nine west from Wells, and fourteen northeast from Bridgwater. The church, and a great number of the houses constituting the village of Wedmore, are situated on a rising ground or ridge of hills, nearly three miles in length from east to west, and surrounded by the moors; but many of the hamlets belonging to it are in the moors and marsh. The river Ax divides it from the hundred of Wells Forum, and the Brew bounds it on the south.

The hamlets are,

1. Blackford, situated two miles westward from the church, and containing thirty farm-houses and sixteen cottages. The manor belongs to the scottees of Bruton hospital by the gift of the founder, Hugh Saxey, esq; and two boys are annually sent thither from this place for their education.^a In this hamlet is a mineral spring, which turns silver yellow.

2. West-Ham, two miles southwest, nine farm-houses, and two cottages.

3. Heath-House, near West-Ham, nine farm-houses, and three cottages.

4. Sand, one mile south, ten farm-houses and one cottage.

5. Oldwood, one mile and a half nearly southeast, four farm-houses and two cottages.

6. Mudgley, anciently written Modellie, two miles southeast, fourteen farm-houses and one cottage. This manor was formerly in the church of Wells, but it is now mostly dismembered. Mr. Popham claims the manerial rights. There is a spring here of a petrifying quality.

7. Bagley, two miles east-southeast, two farm-houses and four cottages. This place occurs in the Conqueror's survey, under the name of Bagelie. "Castro holds of Roger [de Curcelle] Bagelie. He himself held it in the time of king Edward, and gelded for half a virgate of land. In demesne is one carucate, and two cottagers having half a plough. There are fifty acres of meadow, and twelve acres of wood. "It was worth twelve pence, now forty pence."^b

8. Panborough, in the hundred of Glaston, twelve hides. The ancient appellation of this place is Padenebeorge, Pathenebeorge, &c. and it is described by the old historians to have been a land abounding with vineyards.^c King Edwy gave the manor, consisting of two hides, to the monks of Glastonbury, free from all services,^d and it is thus surveyed as their property in the Norman record: "Another island belonging thereto is called Padeneberic. There are six acres of arable land, and three arpents

^a The manor of Blackford formerly belonged to the bishop of Bath, whose estates here were in 1293 valued at 13l. 5s. Taxat. temporal.

^b Lib. Domesday.

^c Johannis Glastoniensis Hist. tom. i. p. 12. and Lib. Domesday.

^d Ibid. p. 43, 126.

"[acres] of vineyard, and one cottager: it is worth four shillings."* This hamlet is situated three miles nearly eastward from Wedmore, and contains nine houses.

9. North-Load, three miles east, one farm-house and two cottages. The manor formerly belonged to the abbey of Glastonbury, and is now the property of Thomas Millard, gent. of Wells.

10. East-Theal, two miles and a half east, twelve farm-houses and two cottages.

11. West-Theal, near the other, consisting of eight farm-houses and six cottages, and an old mansion-house formerly belonging to the Boulting family.

12. Cocklake, or Cocklate, (as it is sometimes written) one mile and a quarter nearly northeast, having fourteen farm-houses and six cottages.

13. Latcham, one mile east, now only one farm-house remaining.

14. Clewer, situated on the river Ax, at the distance of two miles northward from Wedmore, containing ten farm-houses and five cottages. Saint Wilfrid gave this village to the abbey of Glastonbury. It is called in Domesday book Cliveware, and is thus surveyed:—

"Fulcran and Nigell hold of the bishop [of Coutance] Cliveware. Turchil held it in the time of king Edward, and gelded for three virgates of land wanting one furlong. The arable is two carucates, and there are six villanes, and ten acres of meadow. It is worth fifteen shillings."† It afterwards was held of the honour of Gloucester by the family of Percival, and after them by the Chedders, and is now the property of Lord Weymouth.

15. Perrow, three miles north-northwest, wherein is only one farm-house remaining.

16. Crickham, one mile and a half northwest, consisting of nine farm-houses.

17. Upper-Stoughton, } One mile and a half nearly northwest, containing
and, }
18. Lower-Stoughton, } eighteen farm-houses and one cottage.

In that part of Wedmore which is called the Borough, there are twenty-five farm-houses, and nine cottages. The rest, being fifty-nine in number, are scattered about the church. The whole number of houses in this parish is three hundred and twenty-nine, and of inhabitants nearly one thousand eight hundred.

The parish is divided into five tithings, viz. Wedmore, the Borough, Churchland, Blackford, and North-Load. This last-mentioned tithing is in the hundred of Glaston-Hides.

The borough is governed by a portreeve annually chosen. The duke of Chandos is lord of the borough, and holds a court yearly, at which are appointed bread-weighers, ale-tasters, haywards, water-bailiffs, and constables.

A fair is held in this parish on the twenty-second of July, and a revel the Wednesday after Whitsun-week.

* Lib. Domesday.

† Ibid.

In sinking a well in some part of this parish in the year 1670, there were found at the depth of thirteen feet, the remains (as a certain antiquary will have it^e) of one of the Cangick giants, a people supposed to have formerly inhabited these parts. The top of his skull was said to be an inch thick, and one of his teeth three inches long above the roots, three inches and a quarter round, and after the root was broken off, weighed three ounces and a half.

We have very early accounts of this place. In the annals of Glastonbury it is recorded that Saint Wilfrid bishop of York^b gave to Berwald, abbot of Glastonbury, the island of Wedmore, containing seventy hides, which island the said Wilfrid had of the grant of Kentwin king of the West-Saxons.ⁱ The abbey, however, soon after lost possession of this land, and it occurs among those territories which king Alfred left by his will to Edward his son, who succeeded him in the kingdom. Hence it became a member of the royal manor of Axbridge, and was given by king Harold to Giso bishop of Wells, who held it when the Norman survey was compiled:

“Of this manor [viz. Alsebruge, or Axbridge] bishop Giso holds one member, Wetmore, which he likewise held of king Edward. For it William the sheriff accounts to the king’s farm twelve pounds every year.”

“The same bishop holds Wedmore. He held it in the time of king Edward, and gelded for ten hides, but there are eleven hides. The arable is thirty-six carucates. In demesne are five hides all but one virgate, and there are four ploughs, and four servants, and thirteen villanes, and fourteen bordars with nine ploughs, and eighteen cottagers. There are seventy acres of meadow, and two fisheries of ten shillings rent, and fifty acres of wood, and one mile of pasture in length and breadth. It was worth twenty pounds, now seventeen pounds.”^k

The manor of Wedmore continued in the bishoprick till about the year 1150, when the deanery of Wells being erected by Robert, bishop of this diocese, it was with Mudgley and Mark appropriated thereto, and one Ivo was constituted the first dean, since whom there has been the following succession:

Richard de Spakeston, 1160.	Thomas de Button, 1284.
Alexander, 1180.	William Burnell, 1292.
Leonius, 1205.	Walter de Haselshaw, 1295.
Ralph de Lechlade, 1218.	Henry Hufce, 1302.
Peter de Ciceter, 1220.	John de Godelegh, 1305.
William de Merton, 1236.	Richard de Bury, 1332.
Joannes Saracenus, 1241.	Wibert de Littleton, 1334.
Giles de Bridport, 1253.	Walter de London, 1335.
Edward de la Knoll, 1256.	John de Carlton, 1350.

^e Gibbons’s Discourse of Stonehenge, at the end of Langtoft’s Chronicle, p. 501.

^b Of him see Cressy’s Church History, p. 410, 435.

ⁱ Johannis Glastoniensis Hist. 93.

^k Lib. Domesday.

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|---|---|
| William de Camell, (elected 1361, refused the place.) | William Fitzwilliams, 1540. |
| Stephen de Pypnell, 1361. | John Goodman, 1548. |
| John Fordham, 1378. | William Turner, 1550. |
| Thomas de Sudbury, 1381. | Robert Weston, LL. D. 1570. |
| Nicholas Slake, 1396. | Valentine Dale, LL. D. 1574. |
| Henry Beaufort, 1397. | John Herbert, 1589. |
| Thomas Tuttebury, 1401. | Benjamin Heydon, S. T. P. 1602. |
| Thomas Stanley, 1402. | Richard Meredith, S. T. B. 1607. |
| Richard Courtney, 1410. | Ralph Barlow, S. T. P. 1621. |
| Thomas Karnicke, 1413. | George Warburton, S. T. P. 1631. |
| Walter Metford, 1413. | Walter Raleigh, S. T. P. 1641. |
| John Stafford, LL. D. 1423. | [Deanery vacant 14 years.] |
| John Forest, 1425. | Robert Creighton, 1660. |
| Nicholas Carent, 1446. | Ralph Bathurst, M. D. 1670. |
| William Witham, 1467. | William Graham, 1704. |
| John Gunthorp, S. T. B. 1472. | Matthew Brailsford, S. T. P. 1713. |
| William Cofyn, 1498. | Isaac Maddox, D. D. 1733. |
| Thomas Winter, 1526. | John Harris, bishop of Landaff, 1736. |
| Richard Woolman, 1529. | Samuel Crefwicke, D. D. 1739. |
| Thomas Cromwell, 1537. | Right hon. and rev. lord Francis Seymour, 1766. |

Anno 1293, the temporalities in Wedmore and Mark were rated at 60l.¹

King Edward III. in the fifteenth year of his reign granted a charter of free-warren to the dean in all his lands in Wedmore, Churchland, Mudgley, Mark, and More.^m

The deanery of Wells continued in quiet possession of this manor till the time of Edward VI. when many of the ecclesiastick estates being taken to the crown, this manor, with Churchland, Mudgley, Mark, and Moor, was conferred upon Edward Seymour duke of Somerset, the king's uncle and protector; in the schedule of whose estates, Wedmore is valued at the yearly sum of 38l. 6s. 3½d. and Churchland at 18l. 5s. 2½d.ⁿ Upon the duke's attainder in 1551, the manor reverted to the crown, and was, by virtue of a commission issued out to divers commissioners, empowering them to sell certain lands late belonging to religious establishments, sold in 1557 for the sum of 885l. 17s. 11d. (being twenty years purchase) to sir Henry Jernegan, knight, vice-chamberlain to the queen. The answer to the commissioners' warrant runs as follows:—

“ The said manor came to the quenes majesties hande by thatteynture of the said
 “ late duke of Somerset; but whether the same hath att any tyme heretofore ben
 “ parcell of the duchies of Lancaster or Cornewall, or of thauncyente inherytaunce of
 “ the crowne, thauditor knowithe not.

¹ Taxat. temporal.

^m Cart. 15 Edw. III. n. 35.

ⁿ MS. Valor.

“ There was a parke perteyninge to this manor, whiche was sold awaye to one Henry Bacher by the late kinge Edwarde the syxte: and this is thole of the said manor that ys presently remayninge.

“ The said manor lyethe nere to none of the quenes majesties howses of accesse.

“ There be neyther parkes, mynes, leade, nor bells upon the premysses, to thauditors knowledge.

“ The wooddes are to be certyfyed by thoffycers of the wooddes.

“ Examinatur per JOHEM HORNYOLDE, Auditor.”*

The duke of Chandos is the present lord of Wedmore and Churchland.

The church of Wedmore constitutes a prebend in the cathedral of Wells, to the deanery of which it is appropriated, and was valued in 1292 at sixty marks.^p The living is vicarial. The Rev. Mr. Bishop is the present incumbent.

In 27 Henry VI. a guild or fraternity of the blessed Virgin Mary was founded in this church, and endowed with lands to the value of twelve marks *per annum*.^q

Anno 1553, Robert Morryce, priest here, had a pension of 4l. and John Patridge, incumbent of a chantry, a similar pension.^r

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a large stately Gothic edifice, built in the form of a cathedral; having a nave with a north and south aisle, a transept, chancel, with an aisle or chapel on each side, and a small chapel annexed to the south aisle. Over the center of the transept is a large well-built tower, one hundred feet high, with a ballustrade round the top, and containing a clock and six large bells.

In the chancel against the north wall is a small stone monument with this inscription:

“ Neare to this place rest the bodies of George Hodges, esq; and Ann his wife, since the wife of Jeremy Horler, clerk, in hope of a joyful resurrection. George Hodges died Feb. 1, 1654. Ann died July 26, 1684.

“ Christus nobis vita, mori lucrum.”

Arms: Or, three crescents *fable*; on a canton of the second, a ducal crown of the first.

On the same side of the chancel, under the arch which divides it from the aisle, there is a large old monument of stone, having in the center a large blank tablet of the Draycot stone finely polished, and above two brass plates with the following inscriptions:

“ Sacred to the memorie of Captain Thomas Hodges, of the county of Somersset, esq; who at the siege of Antwerpe, aboute 1583, with unconquered courage wonne two ensignes from the enemy, where receiving his last wound, he gave three legacies: his soule to his Lord Jesus, his body to be lodged in Flemish earth, his heart to be sent to his dear wife in England.

* Harl. MS. 607.

^p Taxat. spiritual.

^q Pat. 27 Hen. VI. p. 2. m. 8.

^r Willis's Hist. of Abbies, II. 202.

“ Here lies his wounded heart, for whome
One kingdom was too small a roome:
Two kingdoms therefore have thought good to part
So stout a body, and so brave a heart.”

On the other plate, whereon is an effigy:

“ The effigies of George Hodges, esq; who lived many years at this place in a pious and religious manner, whose better part was wrapt into the best place, and his mortal lyeth heere interred in the sepulchre of his grandfather and father.”

On the north wall of the north aisle is a handsome monument of white marble,

“ In memory of Ann Rishton, daughter of Thomas and Jane Rishton, esq; of the city of Bristol, who died Feb. 4, 1765, aged 22. Also of Henry Rishton, esq; their son, who died Aug. 7, 1772, aged 24 years.”

Arms: *Argent*, a lion passant *sable*, on a chief of the last a trefoil of the first.

A mural monument of white marble in the south aisle is inscribed:

“ Near to this place lieth the body of John Boulting, M. B. son of William and Rebecca Boulting. He died Aug. 25, 1726, aged 31 years.” With several others of the same family.—Arms: *Sable*, a cross between four leopard's heads cabossed, *or*.

In the chapel adjoining to the south aisle is an elegant mural monument of white and grey marble, charged with the following memorial:

“ Here lie William Boulting, of Wells in the county of Somerset, esq; and Elizabeth his wife. She died March 28, 1751, aged 48. He survived her but four years, and died Feb. 14, 1755, aged 64.”

In the chancel floor there is a stone in memory of Henry Castleman, vicar of this church, who died March 3, 1741, aged 59 years; and also of his wife, and several of their children.

There are likewise memorials for Thomas Davies, A. M. vicar of Wedmore, who died in December 1687; and for

“ James Downton, vicar of this parish, who deceased March 23, 1671, aged 34, a pastor thirteen years.”

On another stone:

“ Ob memoriam Reverendi Georgii Counfel, de Over-Stowey vicarii, scholæq; de Bridgwater pedagogi haud indigni, conjux hoc charissima posuit locavitque. Satis superq; omnes benignitas sua ditavit. Inimicis fuit amicus; amicis amicissimus. Omnia hujus vitæ incommoda serenâ fronte, vere compositaq; mente, ah! vere divinâ sustinuit. Quid plura? tales ante obitum voces effudit quales æternitatis avidas, æternitate dignas. Ob. 20 Jul. 1722. Ætat. suæ 36.”

On a grave stone in the nave floor:

“ To the pious memory of William Counfel, of East-Stoughton in the parish of Wedmore, who died June 4, 1671.”

On another stone:

“Here lyeth the body of Richard Glanville, M. D. who was buried October 21, 1728, aged 40 years. Also Margaret his wife, who was here buried July 9, 1745, aged 46. Also John his son, an infant.”

On a stone in the south aisle:

“Here resteth the body of John Westover senior, of this place, chyrurgeon, who died Jan. 30, 1678. And Joane his wife, who died April 18, 1692. And also John Westover their son, chyrurgeon, who died Feb. 25, 1708, in the 63d year of his age.”

There are also many other stones inscribed with the names of Baker, Edwards, Boulting, Dyer, Tucker, Barrow, Buxton, Stone, Pope, &c. There is likewise an ancient monument to the Boulting family, but defaced.

On two tablets is the following account of benefactions to this parish:

- “Mr. Robert Stone gave XII pounds to the poor.
- Mr. William Counfel gave V pounds.
- Mr. William Phippen, V pounds.
- Mr. John Boulting, X pounds.
- Mr. Robert Yeascomb, senr. VIII pounds.
- Mr. Adam Withair gave XI pounds.
- Mr. William Counfel, of Stoughton, V pounds.
- Mr. Whitlock, IX pounds.
- Mr. Gabriel Ivyleafe, senr. of Blackford, V pounds.
- Richard Latchem's composition money, II pounds.
- Mr. William Counfel, senr. of Stoughton, gave V pounds to the church:
- Mr. Edward Tincknel, senr. II pounds to the poor.
- Mr. Edward Urch, of Mudgley, V pounds.
- Mr. Stephen Champion, of Sand, X pounds.
- Mrs. Mary Downton, XX pounds.
- Mr. Robert Carter, III pounds.
- Thomas Raines, carpenter, gave XVI pounds X shillings.
- Mr. William Champion, of Sand, X pounds.
- Mr. William Counfel, of Castle, X pounds.
- Mr. Gabriel Ivyleafe, junr. of Blackford, X pounds.
- Mr. Richard Brown, of Mudgley, X pounds.

Mr. Robert Ivyleaf, of Blackford, deceased, gave 20l. to this parish, the interest thereof to be distributed in bread unto such poor persons as have not relief of the parish, yearly on Christmas-day for ever.

Mrs. Jane Ivyleaf, widow of the said Mr. Robert Ivyleaf, gave 20l. to this parish, the interest thereof to be distributed in beef to such poor persons as have not relief of the parish, yearly on Christmas-day for ever.”

In the center of the nave hangs an elegant brass chandelier of twenty-four sockets, inscribed "The generous gift of Mr. John Tucker, of Blackford in this parish, 1779."

In the church-yard is a fine old cross with three rows of steps, in good preservation. There likewise stands an ancient octagonal cross on a square pedestal, near the east end of the borough.

The pits which supply all this part of the country with turf (which is the principal fuel) lie within this parish, and in Burtle-Moor. They are from six to eight feet deep.



THE HUNDRED OF
BRENT, *cum* WRINGTON.

THESE hundreds are generally thus expressed, although they are distinct from each other, and situated several miles apart. The former lies on the west side of Mendip hills, near the Bristol Channel; being surrounded by the hundred of Bemstone on all sides except the northeast, where the river Ax divides it from Winterstoke. This district, which contains four parishes, is flat, marshy, and moorish; for which reason it has obtained the distinguishing appellation of *Brent-Marsh*.

The other district, having the name of Wrington from the hundred town, is situated on the northeast side of Mendip, and is watered by a stream called the Yow, which rises near Compton-Martin, and falls into the Channel between Kingston-Seymour, and Wick-St.-Lawrence. This part contains two parishes. Both these hundreds anciently belonged to the abbey of Glastonbury; but after the suppression of that house, were given to Edward duke of Somerset, and of late were held by sir Charles Kemys Tynte, bart. The hundred court is held at South-Brent. The number of houses contained within the two divisions is about five hundred and twenty, and of inhabitants nearly two thousand seven hundred and ninety.

E A S T - B R E N T.

THAT this neighbourhood did heretofore sustain much injury from the ravages of the Danes is evident from the express testimony of some of our early historians, and the constant tradition of the natives; but that Brent derived its name from having been *brent* or burnt by these invaders,^a is by no means to be admitted; as it occurs in the annals of Glastonbury, under this appellation, many years before the Danes were thus acquainted with our coasts. This place, however, must have been the scene of military transactions long before that period. At a small distance southward from the church stands a singularly copped eminence, of a conical form, called Brent-Knoll, a name frequently mentioned by our topographical writers. On the top of this hill, which is nearly one thousand feet above the level of the sea, and commands a most

^a See Gibbons's Discourse of Antiquities found near Conquest. Langtoft's Chron. p. 473.

extensive prospect of the channel, coast of Wales, and the inland country, there is a large double irregular intrenchment, in which brass and silver coins of the Roman empire have been frequently found; and in digging, at its base, spear's heads, *fibulae*, urns, and other remains, have been thrown up.

The West Saxons, during their engagements with the Mercian powers, seem to have made use of this important fortress; and king Alfred, in after times, is supposed to have defended himself here against the Danes. A piece of ground southward of the hill preserves the memory of some notable skirmish in the name of *Battleborough*. This manor was given by king Arthur to the abbey of Glastonbury, of which it was some time held by the family of Bythemore, and passed by an heiress of that house, to the Percivals of Tickenham.

Ina, king of the West-Saxons, in the year of our Lord 690, bestowed this manor, consisting of ten hides, on the abbey of Glastonbury,^b which he then had in contemplation of refounding, and did afterwards refund, and munificently endow. It is recorded in the Norman survey, that

“ The church itself holds Brentemerfe. In the time of king Edward it gelded for
“ twenty hides. The arable is thirty carucates, of which in demesne are four hides,
“ and there are eight ploughs, and five servants, and fifty villanes, and forty-seven
“ cottagers with sixteen ploughs, and twenty acres of meadow. It is worth to the
“ abbot fifty pounds.

“ Of these twenty hides Roger holds of the abbot one hide, Ralph five virgates,
“ Alfric five virgates, Godwin one hide and a half: these held of the abbot in the
“ time of king Edward, and could not be separated from the church. There are in
“ demesne four carucates, with one servant, and three villanes, and five bordars, and
“ ten cottagers with three ploughs. It is worth amongst them four pounds and
“ ten shillings.”^c

In the year 1293 the temporalities of the abbey here, and in South-Brent, Lympsham, and Berrow, were valued at 130l. 4s.^d

The monks had charter of free warren given them in this and the following places, by Edw. III. viz. Glastonbury, Mere, Baltonsbury, Pilton, Doulting, Mellis, Batcombe, Ditchet, Pennard, Milton, Butleigh, High-Ham, Weston, Middlezoy, Othery, Greinton, Shapwick, Ashcot, Walton, Street, Wrington, Marksbury, and Monkton.^e

When the abbey of Glastonbury was dissolved, the manor of East-Brent, *inter alia*, was granted to the duke of Somerset; but afterwards came to the possession of the city of London, and was sold to Sir William Whitmore, from whom it descended to his nephew, sir Thomas Whitmore of Shropshire, who sold it to Arthur Green Wollers, esq; of whom it was purchased by Robert Mackrath, esq; the present possessor.

^b Gul. Malmesb. de Antiq. Glaston. Ecclesie. p. 51. ^c Lib. Domesday. ^d Taxat. temporal.

^e Cart. 4 Edw. III. apud Regist. Glaston. MS. penes præhon. vicecom. Weymouth.

This parish includes the hamlets of

1. Edingworth, sometimes written *Edifstone* and *Endifstone*, situated one mile and a half northeast from the parish church. This manor was a member of the barony of Worleston in this county; it is written in *Domesday-Book* *Edmundesworde*, and is thus surveyed:

“ Roger [de Corcelle] holds Edmundesworde. Edric held it in the time of king Edward, and gelded for one virgate of land. The arable is six carucates. In demefne is one carucate, and two servants, and six villanes, and nine cottagers with three ploughs. There are eight acres of meadow, and thirty acres of coppice-wood. Pasture two miles in length and breadth. It is worth twenty-five shillings.”

1 Edw. I. George de Cantilupe held at his death a moiety of this manor, which descended by a coheirefs, to the family of Zouch of Haringworth. 17 Henry VI. Richard earl of Warwick died seized of this moiety.^a 1 Edw. IV. this manor, late the possession of John Boteller, gent. attainted, was granted by the crown to James Hyet, and his heirs male.^b 1 and 2 Philip and Mary, Henry earl of Rutland held this manor; but soon after it came to the possession of Ralph Jennys, esq; whose descendant Richard Jennys, sold it to Wadham Wyndham, esq; and it is now the property of James Everard Arundel, esq; in right of his wife, who was one of the last-mentioned family. This hamlet contains fourteen houses.

2. Rook's-Bridge, situated two miles east, and containing nineteen houses. This hamlet is so denominated from a bridge erected here, by one Rook of the abbey of Glastonbury, over a canal or cut from the river Brew, through the parish of Mark to the river Ax, in old writings called Pillrow-Cut. Before this bridge was built, passengers were conveyed over the river in a boat, kept at this place, *per antiquum customarium*, by one of the abbot's tenants in East-Brent; and those tenants of the lords of South-Brent, called *Moremen* or *Chalengelondemen*, were bound by ancient custom to repair, two days successively in every year, the western part of the wall at this bridge; for which each tenant was allowed one penny.^c Part of this manor is in other parishes.

3. North-Yeo, containing four houses. These, with thirty houses near the church, and twenty-six farms and cottages at a distance, make the whole number of houses in this parish ninety-three, and of inhabitants about five hundred.

The village of East-Brent lies on the great road from Bristol to Bridgwater, from which last place it is distant eleven miles westward.

Abbot Selwood built in this place a noble mansion-house, consisting of a chapel, hall, parlour, large and lofty chambers, storehouse, cellar, pantry, kitchen, &c. with chambers above called *giffen* chambers, and other sumptuous apartments, and a magnificent portico.^d This house was taken down in 1708, and all the materials sold. The common people had an unalterable opinion of its having been an abbey.

^a Lib. Domesday.

^b Efc.

^c Pat. 1 Edw. IV. p. 4. m. 13.

^d Johan. Glaston. 334.

^e Ric. Beere Terrar. in Johan. Glaston. p. 321.

It was certainly built in the monastick stile, and many monuments of monks or priors were deposited in the cloisters. Mr. Strachey tells us, that he saw some of them lying about the church-yard, covered with nettles and long grass; one of them at length, a monk, (as his *tonsure* shewed) another a half length or bust; and that Dr. Westover of Blackford bought some of them for statues in his gardens.¹

The benefice of East-Brent, appropriated to Glastonbury abbey, was valued in 1292 at twenty-five marks.^m It is a vicarage in the deanery of Axbridge, and in the presentation of the bishop of the diocese. The rev. Thomas Sparry is the present incumbent. A pension of thirteen shillings and four-pence was formerly paid out of this living to the keeper of the infirmary at Glastonbury.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, stands on a rising ground, and is a very handsome edifice, one hundred and fourteen feet in length, and fifty in breadth, consisting of a nave, chancel, north and south ailes, all covered with lead. At the west end is an embattled quadrangular tower eighty feet high, whereon is an elegant spire rising to the height of sixty feet. The tower contains five bells. In three niches on the outside, one over another, were the effigies of a king with a sceptre and mound, another person embracing him; in the middle, a queen; and in the lowest, another king.

In the church windows has been much good painted glass; in one of them is the salutation, the nativity of our Saviour, and the wise men offering their presents. In another, the Virgin mother with her infant Son; in another, a representation of the scourging; and in others, the imprisonment and decollation of St. John the Baptist, and figures of St. John the Evangelist, and St. James.

The effigies of two monks in stone lie in length in two of the aile windows.

On the north side of the chancel there is a mural monument of black stone with this inscription:

“Near this place lie the remains of R. Egerton, gent. who departed this life March 3, 1754, aged 77. And also of Elizabeth his wife, who departed this life Jan. 21, 1756, in the 83d year of her age.”

In the floor:

“Here resteth the body of John Awbrey, of East-Brent, gent. who died Jan. 2, 1667.”

In the floor of the south aile is an old stone with this inscription:

“Here lyeth interred the body of Dame Agatha Younge, wife of sir George Younge, knt. who departed this life the 12th day of May, anno Dom. 1620.”

Feb. 7, 1786, this church received considerable damage from lightning.

The prior of Flaxley in Gloucestershire had an estate in this parish, valued in 1444 at twenty marks.ⁿ

¹ Strachey's list of religious houses, at the end of Hemingford's Chron. p. 657.

^m Taxat. spiritual.

ⁿ Dr. Archer's account of religious houses in the diocese of Bath and Wells: Hemingford's Chron. p. 637.

S O U T H - B R E N T,

SO called because situated southward from the other, is a parish eight miles west from Axbridge, and ten nearly north from Bridgwater, containing about eighty houses, and four hundred and forty inhabitants. A small number of the houses are in the hamlets of Wick and Vole. The lands, except those on the ascent of the Knoll, part of which is within this parish, are a rich fine marsh, which is drained by deep ditches; and there are some very considerable dairies.

This manor was held of the abbots of Glastonbury, for a long series of years, by the ancient and very respectable family of St. Barb, otherwise called de Barbara, the place in Normandy from which they originated. The first, of whom any particular mention is made, as connected with the abbey above-mentioned, is Robert Saintbarbe, the son and heir of Robert, who lived before the time of Edw. I. and, by his deed without date, granted to the abbot of Glastonbury all the right that he had in the wardship of the heir of Robert Brent, by reason of the tenements that the said Robert Brent held in this place of Robert Saintbarbe his father. Richard Saintbarbe, the son of this Robert, by another deed dated 23 Edw. I. assigned over to Geoffrey Fromond, lord abbot of Glastonbury, the convent, and their successors, all that corody which he had or might have by William Pasturell in the abbey of St. Mary in Glastonbury, as well in bread and ale, as other appertenances. In which same year the said Geoffrey Fromond, abbot of Glastonbury, granted to this Richard Saintbarbe, and to Richard his son and heir, for their respective lives, a yearly pension of ten pounds, to be paid out of the exchequer of Glastonbury, at the feast of Easter and St. Michael, by equal portions, and also a winter robe yearly to either of them, during their lives, of the same suit that the said lord abbot's esquires were wont to wear, with convenient fur thereunto belonging.* They likewise held the bailiwick of the hundred of Brent.

Of the family of Brent, who were also of this parish, and had large possessions therein, notice will be taken in another place.

The abbots of Glastonbury seem to have enjoyed themselves in this neighbourhood upon certain occasions. Twelve tenements in the parish were held of them by the service of drawing their wine during the festival of Christmas; and it is upon record that they had frequent excursions to their manor-houses in these parts. This, with matters of like sort, was not neglected to be urged at the Reformation, when the monastery was dissolved, and the manor of South-Brent was bestowed upon the duke of Somersset; after whose attainder it passed through various hands, and at length was partly parcelled out to the tenants. The fee of the few leasehold tenements that remain, is vested in Mr. Slade, who purchased it of Mr. Hales of Axbridge.

* Cart. antiq.

The benefice is rectorial, and in the deanery of Axbridge. The archdeacon is patron, and the rev. Mr. Clement the present incumbent.

The church is dedicated to the honour of St. Michael the archangel; it stands on a rising ground, and consists of a nave, chancel, north-aisle and vestry-room, and at the west end has a well-built embattled tower, eighty feet in height.

On the north side of the aisle is a sumptuous mural monument, whereon are the figures in stone of a gentleman and two ladies in the dress of the time of Charles I. and four children, three in a kneeling attitude, the fourth a babe in swaddling clothes. On a tablet in the center there is the following inscription:

“ In memory of John Somers, gent. who died the eighth of January, 1663.

His county gave him name, and's name express'd
 In what his ancestors and's selfe were blest:
 Hence his first years the best improvements knew,
 Which happily what's great and good pursue.
 Nor did his thinking age shame his first years,
 He knew noe mean delight, noe sordid cares:
 In short, his hopeful offspring ordered hence
 To heaven in their baptismal innocence;
 The needy here on earth he chose to be
 His care, even his adopted progenie.
 Such were his thoughts, and thus his actions strove,
 While he remain'd below, to live above:
 And when the Almighty found him fit for bliss,
 He call'd him to his proper happiness.”

On the top of the monument are the arms: *Or*, on a bend *vert*, three mullets of the first: impaling, *argent*, a lion rampant guardant. Crest, a dove proper.

On an old stone in the middle passage:

“ Here lyeth the body of Walter Alrod, who was buried the 5th of January, 1663.”
 This gentleman gave a crimson velvet pulpit-cloth with gold fringe and tassels to this church.

In the north aisle:

“ Thomas Simmons, gent. of South-Brent, died the 9th, and was buried the 18th of Dec. 1773.”

On a black table on the south wall:

“ Anno Dom. 1719. Edward Symes, gent. gave to this parish forty shillings yearly for ever, to be equally distributed between six poor men not receiving alms, by the churchwardens and overseers on St. Thomas-day, to be paid out of the lands undermentioned. Three acres in Hewish, one at Rawcrist, one at Langland in this parish, five late Coran's, lying in Edith mead in Burnham parish; a house and acre late Towgood's, in the parish of Lympsham.

“Anno Dom. 1727, Mrs. Ann Dean, of the parish of Bleydon, gave to this parish four pounds yearly for ever, to be paid out of the meadow called by the name of Barkham, lying in this parish; which is to be distributed by the minister, churchwardens, and overseers, on Easter Monday, to such as do not receive alms.”

At the ends of some of the old benches there is a variety of curious grotesque carvings. On the first is a fox, hanged by geese, with two young ones yelping at the bottom. Next, a monkey at prayers, with an owl perched on a branch over his head; below which is another monkey in an erect posture holding a halberd. On the next is a fox vested in canonicals, with a crozier in his hand, and a mitre on his head; above is a young fox chained, with a bag of money in his right paw. On each side are geese, cranes, and other fowls chattering at him; and below is a young fox turning a boar on a spit; and on the right another monkey, with a pair of bellows in his hands, puffing the fire.

Between the chancel and the nave is an old organ, now disused.

A fair for cattle is held in this parish on old Michaelmas day.

B E R R O W.

A Parish situated upon the Severn sea, ten miles west from Axbridge, and nine nearly north from Bridgwater, within view of the coast from Uphill to Minehead, and the channel and Welsh mountains for near sixty miles in length. The village consists of a long street, in which are sixty houses, and about three hundred and thirty inhabitants. The beach is a very fine smooth sand, near half a mile broad at low water, and would make one of the finest places in the kingdom for sea-bathing.

This place in ancient records is called *Berges*, *Berve*, and *Berrough*. It occurs among the possessions of Walter de Dowai, and is recorded in Domesday-Book as follows:—“Ralph holds of Walter Berve. Elsi held it in the time of king Edward, and gelded for five hides. The arable is five carucates. In demesne are two carucates, and three servants, and seven villanes, and five cottagers with three ploughs. There are twenty-five acres of meadow, and three furlongs of wood in length, and one furlong in breadth. When he received it, it was worth one hundred shillings, now sixty shillings.”^a

King William Rufus granted this manor, with that of Burrington, to the abbey of Glastonbury;^b which grant was confirmed by king Henry I. and afterwards by pope Alexander, in 1168. After the dissolution, it was granted to Edward duke of Somerset, in the schedule of whose estates it is set down at the yearly value of 45l. 6s.^c

^a Lib. Domesday.

^b Adam de Domesham. 325.

^c MS. valor.

It now belongs to sir John Thomas Stanley, bart. whose father, sir Edward Stanley, purchased it of William Whitchurch, esq; of Nunney.

The living is a vicarage in the deanery of Axbridge, valued in 1292 at twenty-three marks.^d The patronage is in the archdeacon of Wells, and the rev. Mr. Hawkins is the present incumbent.

The church stands near the sea, and consists of a nave and porch tiled, and a chancel and south aisle leaded. At the west end there is a plain square tower fifty-six feet high, in which are five bells.

Against the south wall, a handsome monument of white marble has this inscription :

“Near this place lie deposited the remains of Joseph Durston, rector of Compton-Greenfield in the county of Gloucester. He was son of Thomas and Mary Durston, of Mark in this county; and died April 17, 1770. His now surviving relict Benedicta Durston, in sincere affection and regard to the memory of her dear husband, caused this monument to be erected.”—Arms: *Argent*, a bull's head cabossed *sable*; impaling, *gules*, a lion rampant between five cross croquets *or*.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The christenings on an average are fourteen, the burials ten annually.

Out of the rectory of this parish a yearly pension of thirteen shillings and four pence was paid to the keeper of the infirmary at Glastonbury.

^d Taxat. spiritual.

L Y M - P S H A M.

THIS is a considerable parish situated in the marsh betwixt East-Brent, which joins it on the south, and Bleydon and Uphill on the north; being seven miles west from Axbridge, and ten northeast from Bridgwater. It is divided from Uphill, Bleydon, and Loxton, by the river Ax, over which, one mile north from the church, is a ferry-boat for horses when the tide is in; but at ebb tide the river is not more than two feet deep. This ferry has the name of Hobb's-boat.

This parish contains sixty houses, and about three hundred and twenty inhabitants. About forty of the houses stand near the church; of the rest, sixteen are in the hamlet of Edingworth, sometimes called Endeston, thence Eastward-Town, and thence by corruption Easterton, near a mile to the east, part of which belongs to East-Brent; and three are in a small hamlet called Batch, in the road to Uphill.

This was another of the manors of the abbots of Glastonbury. It is not noticed in the Norman survey; but they had it from very early times, and ceased not to enjoy it till

till Henry the Eighth's dissolution of their monastery, after which it was granted with a number of other abbey lands to the Duke of Somerset; and is at present the inheritance of Alexander Popham, esq.^a

The living is a rectory in the deanery of Axbridge. The keeper of the infirmary at Glastonbury had out of it a pension of thirteen shillings and four-pence. In 1292 it was valued at eighteen marks eight shillings and four-pence.^b The patronage, which was formerly in the abbey, is now vested in lord Poulett. The rev. Mr. Coles is the present incumbent.

The church is dedicated to St. Christopher. It has a nave, an aisle on the north side, and at the west end an embattled tower, one hundred feet in height, containing five bells. This tower leans so much to the west as to be two feet three inches out of the perpendicular. It contains no monument; but there is the following account of benefactions:

"Mrs. Ann Dean, of the parish of Bleydon, gave to this parish four pounds yearly for ever, to be paid out of the lands she purchased in fee, lying in this parish, and gave to her kinswoman Mrs. Amy Lownds; which is to be distributed by the minister, churchwardens, and overseers, on Easter Monday, to such as do not receive alms.

"Mr. Crossman gave four pounds to this parish, the use to be given to such as do not receive alms."

The christenings on an average are twelve, the burials six.

^a This manor was held of the abbots of Glastonbury in the reigns of Henry V. Henry VI. and Edw. IV. by the families of Broke, Chedder, Lisse, and Veer. Vide Inq.

^b Taxat. spiritual.

B U R R I N G T O N

IS a parish situated on a rising spot, under the northeast ridge of Mendip hills, thirteen miles south-west from Bristol, and ten nearly north from Wells. It contains about sixty-three houses, and about three hundred and forty inhabitants. Many of the houses stand near the church, the rest in the hamlets of

1. Langford, which is a tithing, half a mile west, and contains sixteen houses.
2. Link, containing eight houses, situated on the slope of Mendip, southward from the church.
3. Part of Havyat Green.
4. Rickford, one mile east, romantically situated in the center of a deep cove, almost surrounded by lofty projections on the side of Mendip, covered with wood. In the center of this cove is a beautifully transparent spring, which forms a shallow

stream, thirty feet wide at as many yards distance from its source: this stream, after turning a grist-mill, winds through the vale to Wrington and Congersbury, in its way to the Bristol Channel.

The manor of Burrington is not distinctly mentioned in the earlier records, having been a member of the manor of Wrington, to which at present it does suit and service. The present possessor is William Pulteney, esq.

The manor of Langford Court in this parish belonged to the Creswicks, and afterwards by marriage to the Jones's, of which last family Edward Jones, esq; left one only daughter and heiress Elizabeth, who was first married to John Withers Sherwood, esq; and secondly to the rev. Mr. Whalley, who now owns this manor.

The living is a perpetual curacy annexed to Wrington, and in the gift of William Pulteney, esq. The rev. George Inman is the present incumbent.

The church is a neat structure, consisting of a nave and side aisles, with an embattled tower at the west end, containing six bells. On the outside of the north aisle, near the east end, is a handsome turret rising level with the roof of the nave, and terminated by a light spire, the base of which fills the top of the turret; the whole forty-five feet high.

In several of the windows are some imperfect remains of painted glass.

On the north side of the chancel is an elegant mural monument of black and white marble, with these arms and inscription:—

Quarterly, first and fourth, *argent*, a chevron *fable*, between three mullets *gules*: second and third, *gules*, a chevron voided *argent*, between three swans' heads erased *proper*. Impaling, Quarterly, first and fourth *vert*, a chevron between three wolves' heads erased *argent*: second and third, *or*, a chevron between three eagles displayed *vert*. Crest, a talbot sejant *fable*, gorged and chained *or*.

“Near this place is deposited all that was mortal of John Withers Sherwood, of Langford Court in this parish, esq; barrister at law; eldest son of Richard Sherwood, esq; of Sydcot in this county. He married Elizabeth, sole daughter and heiress of Edward Jones, late of Langford court, esq. The constant and steady practice of every moral and social virtue was in him the result of a well-grounded faith in the christian religion. In his dearest connections he was distinguished by conjugal tenderness, filial duty, and brotherly affection. An uncommon warmth and sincerity in his attachments endeared him to his friends, whilst benevolence and courtesy secured him the love and respect of his inferiors and dependants. Supported by a good conscience, he endured a long and painful illness with fortitude; and encouraged by a lively hope, he expected his dissolution with patience, and submitted to it with a becoming and pious resignation on the 10th of August 1770, and in the 34th year of his age.”

On a small marble against one of the south pillars of the nave is this inscription:

“Sacred to the virtues of a good soldier, a sincere christian, and an honest man, this marble perpetuates the memory of Major Robert Sherwood, the second son of
Richard

Richard Sherwood, of Sydcot in this county, esq. He died the 20th of September 1774, in the 35th year of his age, leaving his much-afflicted widow, Frances the 2d daughter of the late rev. Mr. Chancellor Eyre, who caused this monument to be erected." Arms: *Argent*, a chevron *sable*, between three mullets *gules*, a crescent for distinction: impaling, *argent*, on a chevron *sable*, three quatrefoils *or*, for Eyre.

In the chancel floor:

"Edwardi Jones armigeri subter hoc lapide depositæ sunt exuviæ; qui multiplici eruditione instructus; historiæ sciens, ac peritus legum; per plures annos inter pacis custodes honore floruit eximius. Sux patriæ, domus regiæ, omniumq; humani generis, sese totis quidem viribus fautorem præbuit. At hiece vir, Tonoræ conjugis fideliter amans, filiæ superstitis egregie prudens, amicorum insigniter amicus, e medio excessit 16 Julij, A. D. 1753. Ætat. suæ 42."

On other stones:

"Hic requiescens a vita et dolore jacet sacrum delicie Elizabeth Jones, Johannis Jones, armigeri, et Elizabethæ uxoris: Filia natu minima ingenii viribus; venustate modestiæ; omni-virtutis excellentia, olim præcellens. Dum tali omnia expectamus, Ecce! ad Deum arripitur! Ecquid fuit sperari amplius? Obi Feb. 8, 173 $\frac{1}{2}$. Ætat. 23.

"In this grave are also deposited the remains of Mary eldest daughter of John Jones, esq; and Elizabeth his wife, and wife of John Somers, esq; who died Oct. 4, 1750. Aged 41."

"Madam Elizabeth Jones, wife of John Jones, esq; of this parish, who died Sept. 14, 1712, aged 29."

"Here lyeth John Jones, son of John Jones, esq; of this parish, born Aug. 18, 1707, died June 8, 1708.

"Edward Jones, second son of the said John Jones, born November 15, 1708, died March 14, 1709.

"Here lieth the body of John Jones, esq; of this parish, colonel, who departed this life the 18th of April 1751, aged 58."

In the south aisle:

"Sacred to the memory of Sarah the wife of the rev. Mr. Inman, chaplain of this parish. She was a good and sincere christian, and faithful in the discharge of every duty. Her peculiar sweetness of temper and well-regulated charity merited the love and esteem of her acquaintance, and the blessings of the poor. She exchanged this life for immortality the 1st of Dec. 1749."

"The remains of Sarah the sister of the rev. Mr. Inman, were here deposited the 11th of October 1746; whose memory will be dear as long as innocence and good-nature have admirers."

In the church-yard are the remains of an old cross, and a very ancient yew-tree, the trunk of which measures nearly eighteen feet in circumference.

W R I N G T O N

IS a market-town very pleasantly situated in a fruitful vale, between the high land of Broadwell Down on the northeast, and Mendip hills on the southwest, distant twelve miles north from Wells, and eleven south from Bristol; and contains one hundred and sixty-three houses, and about eight hundred and fifty inhabitants. The town is very irregularly built; most of the houses are thatched, and many of them mean low buildings, darkened by large projecting penthouses over the doors and shops. It has of ancient time been privileged with a market, which is still kept on a Tuesday; but is very trifling. In the market-place are the remains of a cross. A fair is likewise held here on the ninth day of September. Both the market and fair were procured by Adam de Sodbury, abbot of Glastonbury, in the time of Edw. II.

This parish includes the hamlet of Lye, and part of another called Havyat-Green. The river Yow runs about a quarter of a mile to the south under a county bridge in the way to Burrington. Teasels are cultivated in this and many other neighbouring parishes in considerable quantities. They are sown about the latter end of March on one plowing, and bush-harrowed. During the following summer the plants are frequently cleared with spades, and suffered to remain five or six inches apart. Thus they continue till the next summer, when they shoot into stalks, and ripening about August, are cut off from the stems and tied up in bundles. The lands are mostly pasture: the soil very good, being a rich sandy loam, except that part of the parish which lies on Broadwell Down, which is stone-rush.

About the year of our Lord 926, king Athelstan gave this manor, consisting of twenty hides, to duke Athelstan, who, assuming the habit of a monk, conferred the same upon the abbey of Glastonbury.^a This grant was afterwards confirmed by king Edmund. In the time of William the Conqueror this manor was thus surveyed:

“ The church itself holds Weritone. In the time of king Edward it gelded for twenty hides. The arable is thirty-two carucates. In demesne are eleven hides, and there are six carucates, and seven servants, and forty-one villanes, and twelve cottagers with twenty ploughs. There are three mills of fourteen shillings and two-pence rent, and forty-four acres of meadow, and two hundred acres of pasture. A wood two miles long, and as much broad. It is worth to the abbot thirty pounds. Of the said land of this manor Roger holds of the abbot one hide and a half. A thane held it in the time of king Edward, and could not be separated from the church. There are three carucates, and two villanes, and six cottagers. It is worth thirty shillings. Of the same land Saulf holds one hide and a half. He also held it in the time of king Edward. He has there one carucate and a half, and one villane with four cottagers. These have one plough. It is worth thirty shillings.”^b

^a Adam de Domerham Hist. 70.

^b Lib. Domesday.

King Henry III. ratified and confirmed all the former grants which had been made of this manor to the abbots of Glastonbury, and likewise exempted them from the expeditation of forest dogs,^c inquisitions on the death of beasts, agistments of all kinds, and the assize and custom of the forest.^d Edward the third granted them a charter of free warren.^e The temporalities of the abbey here were valued in 1293 at 411.^f

When by the dissolution of monasteries this manor came to the crown, it was granted to sir Henry Capel, which grant was afterwards confirmed by Philip and Mary. In 1726, the earl of Essex sold it to William Pulteney, esq; afterwards created earl of Bath, from whom it has descended to William Pulteney, esq; the present possessor.

In a roll of the estates of Glastonbury abbey, drawn up soon after its suppression, we have the following survey of this manor:

“ THE MANNOUR OF WRINGTON.

“ The rentes of assise and customarye tenauntes there, with their workes, whiche they are bounde unto by tenure of their landes, are of the yerely valewe of 85l. 6s. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

“ The profites comyng of the perquysites of the courtes holden there, with the II greate lawe dayes and fynes of landes at this audite was answer'd to the king, come to the some of 48l. 8s. 7d.

“ Also within the sayde manour there are dyverse woodes growing, of dyvers ages, as in the particular boke of this survey fully it doth appere, which are nowe worthe to be solde 179l. 7s. 7d. whiche alwayes have ben used to be solde every 18 yeres, out of which woodes there may a yerely wood-sale be made of 100s.

“ Also within the sayde lordship there be able men, beyng all in a rednes to do the king servyce, when so ever they shal be called upon, to the nombre of 40.

“ Also there are within the circuite of the saide lordship certayne bondemen, beyng at the kinges highnes pleasure in subjection and bondage both bodyes and goodes, to the nombre of 2.

“ Also a commone there, called Blackemoore and Warneshaw, wherof the king ys chief lorde, and hath the profitts of the dryvyng thereof, and conteyneth 1 mile and a half.”^g

The three tithings of Wrington, Broadfield, and Burrington, do suite and service to this manor.

On that part of the parish which lies on Broadwell down there are severall mines of lapis calaminaris, and some lead.

The living is a rectory in the deanery of Redcliff and Bedminster, valued in 1292 at twenty-seven marks, out of which a pension of three marks was paid to the abbot

^cIt was customary in ancient times in the neighbourhood of forests, to *expeditate* or cut out the balls of the great dogs' feet, for the preservation of the king's game; and whoever kept any great dog not thus expeditated, was liable to the forfeiture of three shillings and four-pence.

^d Johan. Glaston. 422.

^e Cart. 4 Edw. III.

^f Taxat. temporal.

^g Langtoft's Chron. 349.

of Glastonbury.^b The lord of the manor is the patron, and the rev. William Leeves is the present incumbent.

The church is a stately edifice, one hundred and twenty feet long, and fifty-two wide; consisting of a nave, chancel, side aisles, and a porch, embattled on the top and ornamented with a great number of pinnacles. At the west end is one of the most beautiful towers in the kingdom, being one hundred and forty feet high to the top of the battlements, which are embellished with four corner turrets, and sixteen elegant Gothic pinnacles fifteen feet in height. This tower contains a clock and six bells.

In the southeast corner of the chancel is a very elegant mural monument of white and Sienna marble, having this inscription:

“ In memory of the rev. Henry Waterland, LL. D. late prebendary of Bristol; and of his two beloved wives and children; whose remains are deposited near this place. He was above fifty years the faithful minister of this parish, where he constantly resided, discharging all the duties of religion with the most exemplary and unaffected piety. Ever awake to the feelings of humanity, the poor and miserable were the daily objects of his attention and benevolence. His person and disposition, his affability and address, were peculiarly engaging. His learning and abilities would have adorned the highest stations; his humility and contentment made him happy in his own. Few had a more refined understanding; none had a better heart. He was the son of Henry Waterland, of Heydon in Yorkshire, esq; and nephew of the celebrated Dr. Daniel Waterland. His first wife Merial, who was the daughter of Mr. Day of Cambridge, died on the 31st of March 1750. By her he had one son and three daughters. The son, an amiable youth, died an undergraduate at Cambridge; Merilda, in her infancy; and Martha, wife of William Green, of York, esq; while on a visit at Wrington. His eldest and only surviving daughter Mary is the wife of Nicholas Twigge, of Derby, esq. His second wife was Sarah daughter of Mr. Dorington; of Sodbury in the county of Gloucester, who died without issue the 29th of September, 1772. After a long and painful illness he departed this life, full of the hopes of a blessed immortality, on Sunday the 7th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1779, aged 76.”

In the northeast corner of the chancel is an ancient stone monument, the tablet of which is arched at the top, and circumscribed

Ο ΠΙΣΤΟΣ ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΟΣ Ο ΑΥΧΝΟΣ Ο ΚΑΙΟΜΕΝΟΣ.

M. S.

“ In spem gloriosæ resurrectionis exuviæ juxta deponuntur pretiosæ viri venerabilis M^{ri}. Samuelis Crooke, S. T. B. fidelis pastoris hujus ecclesiæ; qui post annorum 47 labores indefessos ibidem exantlatos, mortalitatem exuens in Christo plaudissime requievit 25 Dec. 1649. Ætat. 75. Atque etiam cineres Judithæ Crooke, uxoris pientiss. quæ desideratiss. conjugem moerens, plus octo annis illi superstes sæliciter in Christo obdormivit Junij 10, 1658.

^b Taxat. spiritual.

“ Formosi gregis ô custos formosior, umbram
 Quam potis artificis labor hanc post funera sinxit!
 Nulla verecundos par dextera reddere vultus;
 Dona minus mentis poterint pulcherrima pingi.”

A. S. D. S. P.

Arms: *Azure*, a fefs engrailed *ermine*, between three eagles displayed *or*.

On a stone in the chancel floor:

“ Exuviae Francisci Roberts, S. T. P. circiter 26 an. a sacris hujusce ædis hic reconditæ foedus juxta evangel. quod (dum viveret) haud calamo magis quam vitâ dilucidavit: postliminio resumendæ. Ob. Nov. 3 kal. A. D. 1675. Ætat. 67. Mortuus mundo, Deo vivus, apud quem merces.”

On another stone near it:

“ In hope of resurrection to life by Christ, here sleepeth in Jesus the body of Mary the late religious and prudent wife of Dr. Francis Roberts, rector of this church. She died in the Lord June 18, Anno Dom. 1672, aged 56. “ Quæ

Moribus extitit Elizabeth, proli fuit Hannah,
 Sara viro, mundo Martha, Maria Deo.”

In the north aisle there is a stone mural monument to the memory of James Beauchamp, of this parish, gent. who died Sept. 14, 1739, aged 56.

Northward of the church, and adjoining to the church-yard, is an old thatched house, little better than a cottage, which had the honour of giving birth to that celebrated philosopher John Locke; whose mother, travelling in these parts, was here taken in labour, and constrained to take up her residence.

There is a free-school in the town for teaching six boys and six girls to read, the endowment of which is about 17l. per annum, 7l. of which was bequeathed by Mr. John Lag, about the middle of the present century.

The christenings in this parish are on an average twenty-five, the burials twenty.



THE HUNDRED OF
B R E W T O N.

THIS hundred, which lies in the southeast part of the county, bordering upon Wilts, was given by William the Conqueror to one of the family of Cantilupe, whose descendant Alexander de Cantilupe, in the time of king Stephen, bestowed it, together with the market of Brewton and the land of Combe, on the priory of Brewton; reserving to himself and his heirs an acknowledgment from the said priory of two marks, to be paid yearly.^a In which said monastery the hundred continued till the dissolution temp. Hen. VIII. and was then granted out by the crown, and passed with the manor of Brewton.

^a Regit. priorat. de Brewton, MS.

B R E W T O N.

THIS is a good market-town, pleasantly situated at the southwestern extremity of the forest of Selwood, and so denominated from the river Brew, which rising in that forest passes through the town in its way to Glastonbury. It consists principally of five streets, one of which has the name of High-street, and contains some good buildings. In the market-place there is a curious old hexagonal market cross, supported by six pillars at the angles, and a larger one in the center. The roof consists wholly of the ribs of arches, which, springing from the centre, diverge from pillar to pillar, and are finely ornamented with sculpture. This edifice is eighteen feet high, the top flat, and encompassed with a stone balustrade; it was built, as Leland informs us,^b by John Ely the last abbot of Brewton. The market is on Saturday. About the middle of the High-street there is another market-house, built by a subscription of the farmers who frequented this market, upon land given them for that purpose by Hugh Saxey, esq; the founder of a very noble charity in this town, called the Hospital of Hugh Saxey in Brewton. This Hugh Saxey was born of poor parents in or near this place, and is said to have been a stable-boy at one of the inns here; but after-

^b Itin. ii. 74.

wards by the help of a little learning, united with a regularity of meritorious conduct, was advanced to the post of auditor to Queen Elizabeth. He died in 1620, possessed of several manors and estates in the counties of Somerset and Gloucester.

About the year 1617, this Hugh Saxey, by a deed of feoffment conveyed his estates in Brewton, Lyncombe, Widcombe, Wedmore, and other places, to certain trustees, to be by them applied to such charitable uses as he by his last will and testament, or by any other deed in writing, should direct or appoint. But he dying without making such deed for the declaration of uses, the feoffees set about collecting the best information they could from his papers of memorandums, and conversation among his acquaintance, of his intention of bestowing these lands; and from this information they concluded he meant it for some charitable purpose in the town of Brewton. And therefore the feoffees, in the year 1638, settled these estates on twelve gentlemen of the county for the purposes of erecting a hospital in this town, and for the maintaining and supporting a number of poor men, women, and children.^c The number now supported are eight old men, ten old women, and twelve boys, over whom a governor and schoolmaster are appointed. The boys are boarded by the master, and taught reading, writing, and arithmetick, for each of which he receives four shillings and sixpence weekly, which is also the sum allowed to each old person for support. A blue suit of clothes is annually given to all in the hospital, and a nurse kept to attend the sick. Admittance into it is through the election of the master of the free grammar school here for the time being, the bailiff and constables of the hundred, and the churchwardens and overseers of the parish. The boys are continued in the school till they arrive at fourteen years of age, and then are apprenticed out to useful trades; the premium which was usually given with them was ten pounds, but is now advanced to sixteen. The annual income of the estates belonging to this charity is, since the inclosure of Wedmore, about the sum of two thousand five hundred pounds.

In the hospital, which is built round a court, there are twenty-two rooms, besides the governor's, and a decent little chapel. In a niche over the door on the south side of the court is a statue of the founder, with this inscription:

“ Hugh Saxey, esq; founder of this hospital, auditor to queen Elizabeth and king James.” Above are these arms: *Gules, a fess sable*; in chief two eagles displayed.

In the Lincoln taxation, made 1292, mention is made of a hospital at Brewton, which received a yearly pension of 20s. from the parsonage of Banwell.

The free grammar school in this town was instituted by king Edward VI. and endowed by bishop Fitzjames, and his brother sir John Fitzjames, lord chief justice of England. William Gilbert, abbot of Brewton, and John Edmond, abbot of Glaston-

^c The present trustees of this charity are, Edward Phelps of Montacute, John Pigot of Brockley, John Hunt of Compton-Pauncefoot, Henry William Portman of Orchard-Portman, Thomas Coward of Spargrove, Thomas Horner of Mells-Park, William Provis of Shepton-Mallet, Edward Phelps, junr. of Montacute aforesaid, and John Old Goodford of Yeovil, esquires; sir Richard Hoare, of Brewton-Abbey, bart. John Strode of Southill, and Richard Colt Hoare of South-Brewham, esquires.

bury, were likewise benefactors to it. According to the answers returned to the questions proposed in the late schedule of charitable donations, the estates belonging to this charity have, on an average for the last seven years, produced 113*l.* The government of it is vested in twelve persons inhabitants of the town of Brewton, and the master has a stipend of 8*ol.* per annum, with a house, garden, and other conveniences.

Leland tells us, that the town of Brewton was in his time "much occupied with making of clothe." At present the only manufacture is a little hosiery, and silk reeling, at the latter of which between three and four hundred young persons are generally employed.

The manor of Brewton was ancient demesne of the crown, and belonged to king William the Conqueror at the time of the general survey, which records that

"The king holds Brumetone. King Edward held it. It never gelded, nor is it known how many hides there are. The arable is fifty carucates. In demesne are three carucates, and five servants, and four coliberts, and twenty-eight villanes, and twenty-six cottagers with eighteen ploughs. There are five burgesse,^d and one swine-herd. There are six mills of twenty shillings rent, and thirty-eight acres of meadow, and one hundred and fifty acres of pasture. A wood five miles in length, and one in breadth. It pays fifty-three pounds and five pence of twenty to the ounce.

"This manor with that of Frome paid in the time of king Edward the ferm of one night's entertainment for the king. From this manor are taken nine fields, which Bretel holds of earl Morton, and are worth eighteen-pence."^e

Another small parcel of land seems to have been abstracted from the manor before the Conquest, and afterwards given to Roger de Curcelle; of whom it was held by one of the name of Erneis:

"Erneis holds of Roger Briwetone. Godrun held it in the time of king Edward, and gelded for one hide and one virgate of land. The arable is two carucates. There is one plough with three cottagers, and a mill of thirty pence rent. It was and is worth thirty shillings."^f

Soon after this, however, the whole of this extensive manor, and that of Brewham, were given by the Conqueror to sir William de Mohun, one of his attendant lords in his expedition into this country. This William had a son of his name, and he another William,^g who in the year 1142 founded within this his manor a priory of black canons, on the ruins of a more ancient religious house for Benedictine monks, built, as it is said, about the year 1005, by Æthelmare earl of Cornwall. This priory, which was sometime annexed to the abbey of St. Martin of Trouarn in Normandy, the founder endowed with his manors of Brewton and Brewham, besides many other lands in England and Normandy.

^d In writings of a later date this town has the title of a borough, but I find no particulars as to its constitution.

^e Lib. Domesday.

^f Ibid.

^g Dugd. bar. vol. i. p. 2.

The several donations to this priory were confirmed by William Meschyn, son of the above-mentioned William de Mohun, and also by Savaricus, bishop of Bath and Wells; and in 1293 the temporalities were valued at 17l. 10s.^a

The first prior of this house was Gilbert, who presided A. D. 1144.

William occurs in 1159. Philip, 1188.

Robert, 1184. Gilbert, 1194.

John was summoned to the convocation Nov. 9, 1416.

John de Cosham died 1418.

John Schoyle succeeded the same year, and resigned in 1429.

Richard de Glastonbury succeeded, and died Sept. 14, 1448.

John Henton was elected the same year, Oct. 4, at which time there were fourteen canons in the convent, and two were absent, having renounced their profession.^b

Wm. Gilbert, a native of this county, was prior in 1498. He was suffragan bishop to Hadrian de Castello, bishop of this see, and afterwards to cardinal Wolsey, when he held this bishoprick *in commendam*, with the title of *Episcopus Majorensis*, (or bishop of Megara.) This Gilbert is said to have taken a journey to Rome in order to petition the pope to change the stile of this convent from priory to abbey, in which he succeeded;^c and it was thenceforth called Brewton abbey. But it lasted not long; for

John Ely was last abbot in 1553, and in six years after was constrained to surrender up his abbey to the king April 1, 1539; whereupon he was allowed a yearly pension of 80l. and a gratuity of 20l.

Anno 1553, here remained in charge 15l. 6s. 8d. in fees, and 18l. 6s. 8d. in annuities; and the following pensions, viz. To Richard Harte, 6l. Richard Byschoppe, 6l. John Dunster, 6l. Hugh Blackwell, 6l. Richard Acford, 5l. 6s. 8d. William Burges, 5l. 6s. 8d. Robert Welles, 5l. 6s. 8d. John Castlin, 5l. 6s. 8d. And to John Harold, 5l. 6s. 8d.^k

This monastery was dedicated to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary, and its revenues were in 1444 valued at 197l. 13s. 4d. and 26 Henry VIII. at 439l. 6s. 8d.^l

The prior and canons had these rectories appropriated to them, and they presented to the vicarages:

Banwell, with the chapels of Puxton and Churchill.	Swell. Cutcombe and Luxborough.
Westbury, with Priddy annexed.	Minehead.
Milton-Clevedon.	Charlton-Adam.
Shepton-Montacute.	Chilthorn-Domer.
South-Petherton, with its chapels.	

^a Taxat. temporal.

^b Archer.

^c Lel. Itin. vol. ii. p. 74.

^k Willis's Abbies, vol. ii. p. 196.

^l The arms of this monastery were; *Gules*, in a maunch *ermine*, a hand proper, holding erect a fleur de lis *or*. It likewise sometimes bore *or*, a cross engrailed *sable*; both which coats were used by the Mohuns, refounders of this house.

They had the whole tithes of the perpetual curacies of Brewton with Brewham and Pitcombe appropriated.

The abbey house stands near the church: part of it was erected by prior Gilbert about the year 1524, and some parts of it are modern, having been the habitation of the family of Berkeley, whose arms with their intermarriages are still preserved here; and the passages and several of the rooms are inscribed with long trains of Latin and English sentences, chiefly of a moral tendency.

But to return to the manor. The monastery of Brewton being thus dissolved, king Henry VIII. granted the scite of the abbey-house above-mentioned, and the manor of Brewton, with its appurtenances in Wick, Pitcomb and Cole, Hengrove, Wilkenthorp, and Harwood, with other lands, to sir Maurice Berkeley, knight of the Bath, and standard-bearer to the king. Which sir Maurice, by Catherine his wife, the daughter of William Blount lord Mountjoy, was father of sir Henry Berkeley, knt. who married Margaret, daughter of sir William Lygon of Worcestershire, by whom, besides other children, he had issue sir Maurice Berkeley of Brewton, knt. ancestor of the lords viscount Fitzharding, earl of Falmouth, and baron Berkeley of Stratton;^m in which family of Berkeley the manor chiefly continued till the death of lord Berkeley in 1772. A moiety thereof, which then remained at his disposal, the said lord Berkeley devised to Mrs. Ann Egerton, sister to the late bishop of Durham; the other moiety was divided into two parts, between lord Byron and Mr. Bettsworth, sons of two of lord Berkeley's sisters; but about the year 1776, Henry Hoare of Stourton, esq; purchased the whole of this extensive manor, and settled it together with the hundred of Brewton on Richard Hoare, esq; now sir Richard Hoare, bart. his nephew and son-in-law, who at present possesses it.

Within this parish is a romantick little hamlet called DISHCOVE, where, in 1711, were found the remains of a Roman tessellated pavement. The ancient name of this place was *Dinescove*, and it occurs in the Norman survey as the possession of Harding a Saxon thane:

“Tovi held it in the time of king Edward, and gelded for one hide. The arable is three carucates. In demesne are two carucates with three villanes. There are eight acres of meadow, and three furlongs of pasture in length and breadth. It was formerly and is now worth forty shillings.”

33 Hen. II. Henry Lovel gave one hundred marks for licence to implead Robert de Lovington for certain lands in this place and in Bratton and Brewton.^o

This hamlet contains twelve houses.

^m Sir John Berkeley, knt. was created lord Berkeley of Stratton in this county, in the tenth year of king Charles the second; and Charles Berkeley, nephew of the said sir John, and second son of sir Charles Berkeley of Brewton, was by the same king created lord Berkeley of Rathdon, and viscount Fitzharding in Ireland; and also lord Botetourt of Langport, and earl of Falmouth, by letters patent bearing date the seventeenth day of March, in the sixteenth year of his majesty's reign. All which titles are now extinct.

^o Lib. Domestday.

^o Rot. pip. 33 Henry II.

In lord Fitzharding's grounds near the town of Brewton, there was found, about the beginning of this century, a large piece of lead, one foot nine inches long, two inches thick, and three and a half broad, and fifty pounds in weight. It had on it this inscription, which Dr. Stukeley^o supposes to have been designed for a trophy,

IMP DVOR AVG ANTONINI ET VERI ARMENIACORVM.

The living of Brewton is a cure in the deanery of Carey, and in the patronage of Richard Hoare, esq. The rev. Mr. Hall is the present curate. It was valued together with the chapel of Wick, in 1292, at forty marks.^p

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is a stately Gothic structure, one hundred and twenty-seven feet long, and fifty-four feet wide, consisting of a nave, chancel, side aisles, a vestry-room, and two porches, all covered with lead. At the west end is a fine embattled tower, ninety-three feet high, ornamented with pinnacles, and niches which once contained statues. This tower has six bells, a clock, and a faints' bell. On one side of the north aisle is another quadrangular embattled tower, fifty feet in height. This seems to have been the original tower of the church. The inside of the church is handsome and well ornamented. In the chancel windows are several shields charged with the quarterings of the Berkeley family.

On the south wall of the chancel is a rich old monument of black stone, having thereon the bust of a man in armour gilt, with a sash across his breast. Above are the arms: *Gules*, an eagle displayed between three fleurs de lis *argent*; Crest, a dolphin embowed *sable*. Below, on a gilt tablet, is this inscription:

“To the memory of William Godolphin, (third son to sir William Godolphin, of Godolphin in Cornewall) who after he had lived to be a chiefe ornament to his family, and comfort to his friends, by his many virtues and good life, piously resigned his spirit to Almighty God in the yeare of his age the 25th, and in the year of our Lord 1636, and lies here interred.

“At non infleti jacebitis charissimi cineres, nec animis nostris unquam excidet amantissimi fratris suavissima simul et acerba memoria: Habebimus semper ante oculos modestissimi vultus imaginem; manebunt infixi cordibus mores, judicium, ultra annos maturum, tranquilli pectoris fortitudo, verborum certissima fides, totius vitæ lenitas, simul et severitas. Nulli unquam gravis erat; nulli non amabilis; supra turpitudinem qualemcunq; elatus, et quamvis juvenis, reverentia ubiq; exceptus, nobis autem intimis affectibus prosequendus, quamdiu hic manebimus. Hæc meritissimo fratri mœstissimi fratres et soror posuimus.”

On the north wall of the chancel is a mural monument of white and grey marble, having a raised open pediment, and this inscription:

“Sub hoc marmore requiescunt cineres Gulielmi Berkeley, Baronis de Stratton; obiit diem septuagenarius, anno 1741.”

ΤΑ ΚΑΛΑ ΕΡΓΑ ΤΑΤΤΑ
ΣΟΥ ΜΝΗΜΕΙΟΝ ΕΣΤΩ.

^o Itin. vol. i. p. 151.

^p Taxat. spiritual.

Near the above is a very neat mural monument of white and grey marble. Above the tablet is an altar adorned with trophies and military ensigns, and above that an elegant fluted urn:

“To the memory of the honourable captain William Berkeley, (second son of William lord Berkeley of Stratton) who died commander of his majesty's ship the Tyger, in his passage from the coast of Guinea to the West-Indies, on the 25th of March 1733, in the 33d year of his age, and was buried in the ocean.—Just, generous, steady, intrepid, gentle: loved, honoured, and lamented by his friends: eminently distinguished in his profession: still serving his country by his example.—This monument was erected in the year 1749, by his most affectionate brother John lord Berkeley of Stratton.” Arms: *Gules*, a chevron *ermine* between ten crosses pattee.

Near the middle north window of the chancel is a handsome mural monument of stone, having a rich cornice supported by five small Corinthian pillars. In front are two arches, and in a recess in the wall lie the effigies of a man in armour, with his head on a lion, and a panther at his feet. On his right and left lie two effigies of women with large stiff ruffs and winged caps. Within the recess are the arms cut in the stone, viz. Quarterly, 1. Berkeley; 2. *or*, a saltire engrailed *sable*; 3. *or*, two lions passant *azure*; 4. *gules*, ten bezants, in chief a label of three points.

There is no inscription, but the figures represent lord Fitzharding and his two wives, one of whom was sister to Wm. Godolphin, esq; who lies interred on the opposite side.

Against the south wall is a handsome mural monument of white and Sienna marble,

“In memory of John Donne, esq; who died May 19, 1782; and lies interred in Batcombe church.”

Arms: *Azure*, a lion rampant, a chief *or*; over all, on an escutcheon of pretence *argent*, a chevron *sable* between three trefoils *vert*.

In the middle passage, on flat stones:

“Underneath this stone lies the body of Mrs. Ann Fenn, a woman of exemplary piety and goodness, of a mild and affable temper, whose manly sense and sweet conversation engaged the admiration of the wise and great; whose humble charity and kind benevolence won much respect from all who knew her; whose wife submission to her Maker's will in every trial of her virtues; whose cheerfulness and affection for her friends in her last painful and severe distemper, were instances of uncommon constancy. She died the fourth of March 1747, aged 65.”

“Here lieth the body of Mr. Emanuel Mason, some time minister of this place, who was buried June 15, 1653.”

“Hic jacet Carolus Brown. Ob. Sept. 3, 1702.”

“Here lyeth the body of Thomas Smart, who departed this life March 22, 1751, aged 56.”

“Also of Mary, relict of Thomas Smart, who died March 16, 1761, aged 62 years.

“Likewise the body of Thomas Smart, son of Thomas and Mary Smart, who departed this life Sept. 9, 1763; aged 36 years. By whose will an annuity is given to

the churchwardens for keeping in repair the vault underneath, on condition they do not permit any other corpse to be interred in it."

N. B. The annuity abovementioned is 2l. 2s. the overplus he wills to be distributed in bread, meat, or coals, to the poor of the parish of Brewton.

On a brass plate:

"In memory of Robert Cheeke of this place, gent. who died May 30, 1750, aged 54.

"In memory of Thomas Cheeke, gent. who died April 15, 1730, aged 42."

Here are divers other inscriptions to the families of Wood, Snooke, Albin, Rufs, Pavy, Ivy, Fry, Clark, Sampson, Hiet, Sexton, &c.

On a handsome tomb in the church-yard, inclosed with an iron railing, and terminated by an urn, there is this memorial:

"Pulvis et ossa fumus! cadaverum antehac jacentium in ossuario sub adyto hujusce ecclesiæ, sub hoc marmore condita jussu Honorabilis C. Berkeley, Anno 1743."

Near the northwest corner of the church-yard is a very ancient freestone tomb, the sides and ends of which are divided into pannelled compartments, each having an armorial shield, but without any ordinary or charge.

The registers of this parish are well kept, and remain perfect from the year 1554. In one register we meet with the following memorandums:

"1621. King Charles heard a sermon preached by the bishop of Bath and Wells, in Brewton church; text, Psalm 68th, v. 1st."

Among the burials:—"1624. Capt. Henry Berkeley went from Brewton with his soldiers to the siege of Breda in the Low Countries, against Spain."

"1644. King Charles, with Prince Charles, was at Brewton."

The average number of christenings in this parish is 56, of burials 66.

In the town of Brewton are three hundred and twenty houses, and sixteen hundred inhabitants. Farms and detached houses, exclusive of the hamlet of Dishcove, eight.

W I C K - C H A M P F L O W E R.

TO the west of the town of Brewton, and formerly a chapelry thereto, stands the little village of Wick, distinguished by the additional title of Champflower, from its ancient lords of that name, who held the manor of the Mohuns, lords of Dunster-Castle. In the time of Henry II. Thomas de Campo Florido is certified to hold one knight's fee, and Lucas de Campo Florido another knight's fee, of William de Mohun, the founder of the priory at Brewton.^a The last-mentioned fee seems to have been

^a Lib. niger, 91, 92.

this manor of Wick, which continued to be thus holden by the same family for many generations. Henry de Campo Florido occurs lord of Wick 15 Henry III. whose daughter and heir Elena, in the 29th of the same reign, paid three marks for her relief.^b But in the next reign, viz. 14 Edw. I. William de Champflour (for so the name was then written) was possessed of Wick; and after him, 4 Edw. III. Henry Champflour held it of John de Mohun, by the service of one knight's fee, and was succeeded by John Champflour, 21 Edw. IV.^c

At the beginning of the last century Henry Southworth, esq; was lord of this manor, and it now belongs to Mrs. Strangways of Shapwick.

The living is a curacy in the deanery of Carey. Sir Richard Hoare, bart. is patron, and the Rev. Mr. Goldeborough the present incumbent.

The old chapel here falling into decay, and the inhabitants finding it too remote to attend divine service in the parish church of Brewton, Henry Southworth, esq; lord of the manor, erected a new chapel on the spot, which was consecrated July 18, 1624, by Arthur Lake, lord bishop of Bath and Wells; at the ceremony were present Dr. Timothy Revett, archdeacon of Bath, sir Robert Gorge, knt. Hugh Halfwell, and Edward Bisse, sen. esquires, with many other gentlemen of the county.^d

The edifice is small, being only forty-six feet in length, and fifteen in breadth. On the top is a small turret with one bell.

Against the south wall is a curious old monument of various kinds of marble, having an open arched pediment supported by two detached black pillars with Corinthian capitals gilt. On the tablet is this inscription:

"Here under lyeth the body of Henry Southworth, esq; lord of this manor of Wyke, who at his owne charge builte and adorned this chappell, and departed this life the 23d of May, 1625."

And underneath:

"Arthurus Ducke, legum doctor, et Willielmus Bull, armiger, focero opt. merit. pos."

On this monument there are four coats of arms. 1. Quarterly; first and fourth, *argent*, a chevron between three crosses crozlets *sable*, for Southworth; second and third, the same counterchanged. 2. Southworth, impaling *gules*, a bend embattled, between two crosses crozlets *argent*. 3. Or, three bulls' heads crested *gules*; Bull. 4. Or, on a fesse wavy *sable*, three mascles of the first.

Under the communion table there is a memorial for John Magg, gent. who died May 25, 1781, aged 55. And there are likewise some other inscriptions to the memory of the families of Snooke, Ames, Walter, &c.

On the screen between the church and chancel are these coats: 1. *Azure*, a pall charged with crosses crozlets fitchée, *argent*, impaling, *gules*, a chevron *or*, between three pears proper. Crest, a mitre. Motto, "Clamamus, Abba, pater."

^b Rot. pip. 29 Henry III.

^c Efc.

^d Vid. Leland's Collect. vol. iv. p. 384.

2. *Azure*, a St. Andrew's cross *or* and *argent*, impaling, *sable*, a bend between six crosses crozlets fitché, *argent*. Crest, a mitre. Motto, "Prudentia, innocentia." The arms of Arthur Lake, bishop of this diocese.

In the chancel: Quarterly, first and fourth, *azure*, three fleurs de lis *or*; second and third, *gules*, two lions passant gardant *or*.

On the interfections of the timbers in the ceiling are several armorial shields, several of which have the same bearings as those on the monument of Henry Southworth. The others are, 1. *Azure*, a dolphin embowed *argent*. Southworth, impaling quarterly, first, *sable*, a eagle displayed with two necks *argent*; second, party per fesse, *sable* and *argent*, a lion rampant counterchanged; third, a chevron *gules*, between three pheons *sable*; fourth, as the first. 2. Checqy, *or* and *argent*, a fesse *ermine*. 3. Quarterly; first, Berkeley; second, *or*, a saltire engrailed *sable*; third, *or*, two lions passant *azure*; fourth, *gules*, ten bezants, in chief a label of three points. 4. *Azure*, a chevron between three crescents *or*.

The situation of Wick is low, well wooded, and surrounded by hills finely cultivated. The lands are mostly pasture. It contains fifteen houses.

By the road side stands a small old cross with three rows of steps; the top of the pillar broken off.

NORTH and SOUTH BREWHAM.

THESE are two parishes of very considerable extent, lying about three miles eastward from Brewton, and on the banks of the river Brew, which denominates them, and separates them from each other. They were both in ancient times but one manor, which was very considerable, having been rated in the days of Edward the Confessor at twelve hides, as we read in the following record:

"William himself [i. e. William de Moion or Mohun] holds Briweham. Robert the son of Wimarc held it in the time of king Edward, and gelded for twelve hides. The arable is fifteen carucates. In demesne are four carucates, and two servants, and twenty-two villanes, and twenty-eight cottagers with thirteen ploughs. There are two mills, which pay nine shillings and two-pence rent, and sixty acres of meadow, and two hundred acres of wood. When he received it, it was worth twelve pounds, now fourteen pounds and twelve shillings.

"To this manor are added three virgates of land. Almar held them in the time of king Edward. The arable is half a carucate. There are three cottagers. It was and is worth five shillings.

"From this manor are taken away three hides, which Erlebold held of Robert in the time of king Edward, and could not be separated from the manor. Roger de Corcelle now holds them."^a

^a Lib. Domesday.

These lands William de Mohun, the grandson of the above-named William de Mohun, bestowed on his priory at Brewton, to which they belonged till the suppression of religious houses. In 1293 the estates of the prior of Brewton in Brewham and Horsley (anciently a hamlet in the parish of North-Brewham, but now depopulated)^b were rated at the sum of 8l. 10s.^c

37 Henry VIII. the manor of NORTH-BREWHAM with its appertinances was granted to sir Maurice Berkeley, knt. who in 24 Eliz. is certified to hold the same with the farm of Horsley, in North-Brewham, and a capital messuage, one garden, two cottages, one orchard, one hundred and fifty acres of arable, one hundred and twenty acres of meadow, three hundred acres of pasture, two hundred and twenty acres of wood in Brewton, and the rectory of Brewton, with the chapels of Brewham, Pitcombe, Redlinch, and Wick-Champflover. The manor is now divided; part belonging to Mr. Ring, attorney of Wincanton, and part to Mr. Curtis, of Milborne-Port.

There was formerly a chapel at Batt's farm in this parish, but at present there are no remains of any ecclesiastical edifice. This parish contains about sixty houses.

S O U T H - B R E W H A M

Is the largest of these two parishes, extending south and west to Brewton, Pen, and Stourton in Wilts. It contains eighty houses, about twenty of which, together with the church, are pleasantly situated in a narrow vale by the side of the river, over which there is a stone bridge of one arch. The rest of the houses are mostly in the hamlet of Hardway, one mile south, and under Kingsettle hill.

Northeastward from the village, but near Kilmington, in a different hundred, is an extraparochial place, called Brewham Lodge, the summer residence of Thomas Southcote, esq. The river Brew rises about half a mile from the house.

The manor of South-Brewham is the property of sir Richard Hoare, bart. who purchased it of Mr. Bennet of London.

The living is a curacy in the patronage of the lord of the manor. The Rev. Mr. Goldesborough is the present incumbent.

The church consists of a nave leaded, chancel tiled, a north aisle and porch. There is a tower at the west end fifty feet high, which contains five bells.

Against the eastern wall of the chancel is a stone monument with this inscription:

"In memoriam Edvardi Court, filii Simonis Court, generosi, et Elizabethæ uxoris ejus, hoc avus suus maternus luctu posuit, Deus coronavit. Edvard Bisse, natus Novem. 28, 1637; obiit Feb. 2, 1639."

^b There were two estates belonging to this priory, of the name of Horsley; this that we have abovementioned, and the other in Gloucestershire, where there was a cell to Brewton, the ruins of which still remain near the church.

^c Taxat. temporal.

Arms: Paly, *argent* and *azure*; on a chief of the first, an eagle displayed with two necks *fable*; impaling, *fable*, three escallops *argent*.

On a small white marble over the entrance into the nave:

“ Mr. Edmund Harvey erected this monument to the grateful memory of his kind uncle Mr. Edmund Hufsey, who was interred here April 26, 1760, aged 64.

“ Also Mrs. Anne Hufsey, sister of the above-mentioned Mr. Edmund Hufsey, who died Jan. 20, 1754, aged 74.” Arms: *Ermine*, three bars *gules*.

On several brass plates:

“ Underneath lieth the body of Charles Mitchell, gent. who died 25th May, 1766, aged 40 years.”

“ To the ever-living memory of the Rev. Edward Bennet, minister of the gospel, who by a suddain surprize fell asleep in Christ the 8th day of Nov. 1673; ætat. suæ 50. And Mary his wife, who also by a suddain surprize fell asleep in Christ Feb. 26, 1694. Ætat. 79.”

“ Here lyeth buried neere unto this place the bodie of Frauncis Lynnewraye the elder, who having lived heere steward of this manor of South-Brewham by the space of 44^r yeares, departed out of this wretched world in the true faith of Christ Jesus, the 30 daye of September anno Dom. 1596, et R. R^o. Eliz. 38^o. Sic sum ego et sic eris tu.”

The annual christenings in this parish are twenty-five, the burials seventeen.

M I L T O N - C L E V E D O N ,

A Parish so denominated from its ancient possessors, lies at the northwest extremity of the hundred, two miles north from Brewton, and five miles south from Shepton-Mallet, and on the turnpike-road between those towns. The situation is exceedingly pleafant, being on the north slope of Creech hill, with a fine rich vale beneath it, and Smallcombe hill in front. The number of houses is about thirty-six, most of which are in the turnpike-road. The lands are chiefly pasture, and there are about forty acres of coppice wood.

The manor is not noticed in the great Norman Survey; but we find that it belonged very early to the family of Lovel, of whom it was long held by the family which gave it its additional name. In the aid for marrying the king's daughter, 12 Henry II. William de Clivedon is certified to hold two knight's fees of Henry Lovel.^a After him there were divers others of the same family who successively possessed this lordship;^b but their principal and most ancient seat was at Clivedon on the Bristol

^a Lib. niger scac. 1, 100.

^b Esc.

channel in this county, from which place they originally derived their name. In the time of Richard III. I find mention of a partition made of the estates of Edmund Hogshawe, (who it seems was sometimes lord of this manor in right of Emma de Clivedon his wife) between Thomas Lovel and Joan his wife, one of the sisters and coheirs of the said Edmund Hogshawe; and John Bluet and Margery his wife, another of the sisters and coheirs of the said Edmund Hogshawe, and cousins and heirs of Edmund de Clivedon; in which partition this manor of Milton was assigned to Thomas Lovel.^c After this the Wakes became possessed of this manor, but forfeited it in the time of Henry VII. when it was granted out to different persons. It was however soon after recovered, and is now the property of the earl of Ilchester.

The living is a vicarage in the deanery of Carey; it was formerly appropriated to the priory of Brewton, and valued in 1292 at four marks.^d The earl of Ilchester is patron, and the hon. and rev. Mr. Digby the present incumbent.

The church, which is dedicated to St. James, is a small structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and small south aisle, with a low clumsy tower at the west end, apparently older than the rest of the building, having over its western entrance an ancient zigzag arch. This tower contains four bells.

Under a recess in the north wall of the chancel lies the effigy in stone of a lady, but no inscription is visible.

Against the north wall of the nave, is a very elegant monument of black and white marble, inscribed:

“To the memory of dame Susannah, relict of Thomas Strangways, esq; of Melbury in the county of Dorset, where they lie interred. She was the best of wives, a tender and indulgent mother, a sincere friend, and to this parish a great benefactor. Born in November 1660, married 1674; died August 19, 1718, in the 58th year of her age. Mrs. Elizabeth Strangways, her second daughter and executrix, erected this monument.”

Arms: *Sable*, two lions passant in pale paly of six *argent* and *gules*; Strangways: impaling per pale, *argent* and *gules*, a griffin segreant counterchanged within a bordure engrailed *or*; Ridout.

P I T C O M B E,

PROBABLY so denominated from its deep situation, is a small parish two miles south-west from Brewton, containing forty houses; most of which, with the church, are romantically situated in a low narrow dingle between fine hills interspersed with rocks and woods. The rest of the houses are scattered in the hamlets of Cole and Hadspen. In the latter of these is Hadspen-House, a good stone mansion built

^c Rot. claus. 15 Ric. II,

^d Taxat. spiritual,

by the late Mr. Dickenfon, who fold it to John Ford, efq; by whom very confiderable improvements were made both in the houfe and plantations. He has lately fold it to counfellor Hobhoufe of Bristol. On the weft fide of this houfe is a large hill, having on one fide the appearance of a tumulus, but in reality the work of nature, covered with a noble wood, which commands a fine view, and is itfelf a confpicious object to the furrrounding country. Near the church is a neat houfe with romantick pleafure-grounds, the property of Mr. Webb.

The manor of Pitcombe was in ancient times the eftate of a Norman of the name of Turftin Fitz-Rolf, to whom it was given by William the Conqueror; and it is thus accounted for in the general furvey:

“Turftin Fitz-Rolf holds of the king Pidecombe. Alwold held it in the time of
“king Edward, and gelded for five hides. The arable is five carucates. Two caru-
“cates are in demefne, and there are five villanes, and nineteen cottagers with three
“ploughs. There are two mills of fifteen fhillings rent, and twenty-two acres of
“meadow, and five acres of wood. In Briwetone eleven burgefles pay twenty-three
“fhillings. The whole is worth feven pounds. When he received it, it was worth
“eight pounds.”^a

It became in fucceeding times a member of the manor of Caftle-Cary; and paffed with that manor, Colle, and other lands, through the families of Lovel, St. Maur, and Zouche, and now belongs to Richard Colt Hoare, of Stourhead, efq; who is alfo patron of the living.

37 Henry VII. fir Maurice Berkeley held the chapel of Pitcombe, late belonging to the abbey of Brewton. It is now a curacy in the deanery of Carey; the Rev. Mr. Goldefborough is the prefent incumbent.

The church is dedicated to St. Leonard, and is a neat building of one aile, with a tower at the weft end containing three bells. There are no monuments, but on the floor are feveral infcriptions to the families of King and Hall.

“Mrs. Sufannah King gave by will 80l. to purchafe lands for the ufe of the poor of the parifh of Weft-Coker in this county; both which are now charged on Mr. Chifwell’s eftate at Bratton in this county, 4l. a year for the poor of this place, and 2l. a year to the poor of Coker, payable at Eafter for ever.”

In the church-yard is an ancient ftone crofs, the top of which is a crofs pateé perfect;^b and a tomb to the family of Perry.

^a Lib. Domefday.

^b The original intention of erecting croffes, whether in church-yards or in publick roads, was to remind people of the meritorious crofs and paffion of our bleffed Saviour Jesus Chrift; and of the duty incumbent on them to pray for the fouls of their departed brethren. Formerly there was fcarce a village or hamlet which had not one or more of thefe pious mementos; fome of them were infcribed with the names of the erectors, and with admonitions to the devout pilgrim: fermons were frequently delivered from them; and the knees of our religious anceftors with gladnefs preffed thofe fteps, which the degeneracy of modern times has ftudiously contrived to unhalloy and deftroy.

R E D L I N C H.

THIS little village, consisting of only eight houses, is pleasantly situated at the distance of two miles southeast from Brewton.

It is sometimes written in ancient records *Roliz*, *Radlicb*, and *Radelinge*, and was one of those many manors which William the Conqueror bestowed on Robert Earl of Morton in Normandy.

“Bretel holds of the earl, Roliz. Aluric held it in the time of king Edward, and gelded for four hides. The arable is six carucates. In demesne is one carucate, and four villanes, and three bordars, and seven cottagers with one plough. There are fifteen acres of meadow. A wood two furlongs long and half a furlong broad. It is worth forty shillings.”

Upon the rebellion of William earl of Morton, son to the abovenamed Robert, this manor was seized by the crown, and granted to William Lovel, who was also a Norman by extraction, being of the ancient house of *Yvery*. From him this manor descended to Henry Lovel his son, who, in the twelfth year of Henry II. upon the assessment of the aid for marrying the king's daughter, certified his knight's fees to be in number eighteen of the old feoffment, and one of the new.^a One of these fees was this manor of Redlinch, which was held of him at the date of this assessment, by Eustace, surnamed from this place of his residence *de Radlis*. This Eustace de Radlis was the progenitor of a respectable family, which long continued in these parts, till the name seems to have been lost in that of Draycot, probably by the failure of issue male, and the intermarriage of an heiress. For in the 18th year of Edw. I. in a roll of knight's fees and advowsons of churches which were late Hugh Lovel's in this county, this same fee in Redlinch is certified to be holden by the heir of Robert de Draycote.^b This heir's name was likewise Robert, but his surname was assumed from the manor of Draycot in this county, of which he was also mesne lord under the family of Beauchamp.^c He died 21 Edw. I. leaving issue John his son and heir of the age of eleven years.^d Which John de Draycot, (or John Draycot, as he is sometimes written, and stiled in old deeds *of Redlinch*)^e died in 35 Edw. III. and was succeeded by Simon Draycot his son, and heir to the estates, which seem to have been very considerable in this and other counties.

This ancient family bore for their arms, *Argent*, a cross engrailed *sable*; on the first quarter an eagle displayed *gules*. It is not certain how long they resided at Redlinch, but they seem to have become extinct about the reign of Henry V. when Simon Draycot, a descendant of the last-mentioned Simon, dying without male issue, left his estates to descend to Eleanor his only daughter and heir, the wife of James Fitzjames, esq; which James Fitzjames, by the said Eleanor his wife, had issue

^a Lib. Domeſday.^b Lib. niger, i. 100.^c Inq. post mortem.^d Ibid.^e Efc.^f Cart. antiq.

John Fitzjames, who was a knight, and married Alice the daughter of John Newburgh, of East Lulworth in the county of Dorset, esq; by whom he was father of three sons; John the lord chief justice, Richard bishop of London, and Aldred the ancestor of the Fitzjames's of Lewston in Dorsetshire.

John Fitzjames, the eldest son, applied himself to the study of the law, and presided for thirteen years as lord chief justice of the King's-Bench. 15 Henry VIII. he received the honour of knighthood, and died in the 30th of the same reign.

Richard Fitzjames, the second son, was entered at Oxford in the year 1459, and was elected fellow of Merton college in 1465. In 1473 he was proctor, and in 1481 vice-chancellor of that university. In 1474, he was made prebendary of Taunton in this diocese, and chaplain to king Edward IV. In 1482, being then D. D. he was elected warden of Merton college, (a station which he retained for nearly twenty-five years with distinguished credit) and about the same time was appointed master of St. Leonard's hospital in Bedford. In 1483 he was admitted to the office of treasurer in the church of St. Paul, and in 1485 to the prebend of Portpole in the same church; in which last year he was likewise instituted to the vicarage of Minehead, and soon after to the rectory of Aller, both in this county. In 1495 he was lord almoner to king Henry VII. and in the next year was consecrated bishop of Rochester, from which see he was translated in 1503 to that of Chichester, and thence in 1506 to London. He was a great benefactor to St. Paul's cathedral, as well as to other ecclesiastical, and otherwise public edifices in the metropolis; but particularly to his own college at Oxford, which he adorned with goodly buildings without, and enriched within with divers curious manuscripts and other valuable furniture. In 1510, he settled on the said college an annuity of five marks, issuing out of Knoll Park near Shepton-Montacute in this county, and appointed the same to be paid yearly on the feast of St. John the Baptist, (the tutelary saint of Merton) offered up in gold on the altar of mass at the usual time of oblations. He likewise expended much money in completing the structure of St. Mary's church in Oxford, in memory of which benefaction his arms, viz. *Azure*, a dolphin naiant embowed *argent*, quartered with those of Draycot, [see above] were sculptured thereon. He was likewise a considerable benefactor to divers schools in this part of England, particularly to that of Brewton, of which he and his brother the chief justice are esteemed by some the chief founders. At length (to use the expression of an honest antiquary) "after good deeds had trod upon his heels even to "heaven gates, he gave way to fate in a good old age in the beginning of 1522," and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral on the north side of the body of the church, near the steeple, under a marble stone erected by him in his life time, over which was built an elegant chapel of wood curiously carved, which perished with the steeple in the great fire of 1561.

What further particular of note we have to observe respecting this vill, is, that in 1746 it gave title of Baron to Stephen Fox, lord Ilchester and Stavordale; whose son Henry Thomas, the present earl of Ilchester, possesses both the title and estate, and

! Regist. de Merton.

! Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses, v. i. p. 661.

bears for his arms, *Ermine*, on a chevron *azure*, three foxes' heads crested, *or*; on a canton of the second, a fleur-de-lis of the last.

The mansion-house here is handsome and pleasantly situated, commanding an agreeable prospect southward of a fine rich country.

The living of Redlinch is a donative, in the patronage of Sir Richard Hoare, bart.

The church or chapel is of modern erection, and truly elegant; over the front door are the Ilchester arms.

U P T O N - N O B L E, or L O V E L,

LIES three miles nearly east from Brewton, and two southeast from Batcomb, which is its mother church. It is situated on the southeast slope of a hill well inclosed and cultivated, having the noble plantations of Stourton at three miles distance full in view, intercepted by a woody valley. A small nameless stream divides this parish from Wanstraw. It is called in *Domesday-Book* *Opetone*, and is thus surveyed:

“ The same Ralph holds of the Bishop [of Bayeux] OPETONE. Lefiner held it in
 “ the time of King Edward, and gelded for three hides. The arable is three carucates.
 “ In demesne is one carucate, and two servants, and five villanes, and four bordars,
 “ and two cottagers, with three ploughs. There are five acres of meadow, a wood
 “ half a mile long, and four furlongs broad. It was and is worth sixty shillings.”^a

Robert Burnel, bishop of this diocese, died seized of Upton 21 Edw. I. leaving it to his nephew Philip Burnel, who held it of the heirs of Giles de Flory by the service of one penny *per annum*.^b Edward Burnel his son and heir had livery of his lands 1 Edw. II. but dying without issue shortly after, Maud his sister, the wife of John Lovel, became his heir. The said Maud, surviving her first husband, married, secondly, John de Handlo, who had this manor 20 Edw. III. in which year he died; whereupon John Lovel, son and heir of the said Maud, by John Lovel her first husband, succeeded to this manor. 36 Edw. III. the manor was in the King's hands by reason of the minority of John Lovel, son and heir of the said John Lovel. 9 Henry IV. John Lovel, knight, is certified to hold at his death the manor of Upton of the abbot of Glastonbury.^c 20 Henry VI. John Rogers was lord of it, and it is at present possessed by Mr. Baker.

The living is a rectory in the deanery of Cary, and is jointly held with Batcombe by the Rev. John Poole.

^a Lib. *Domesday*.

^b *Efc.*

^c *Ibid.*

The church is a small edifice, thirty-eight feet in length and twenty-four in breadth, consisting of a nave, chancel, and south aisle, with an old tower over the porch (which porch serves also for a belfry) containing two bells.

Against the north wall of the chancel without, there is an old stone to the memory of John Rogers, esq; but the inscription is nearly effaced.

There are likewise the remains of a small stone cross, and three head-stones in the church-yard; but no monument nor inscription in the church.

This parish contains thirty-six houses.

Y A R L I N G T O N

IS a parish situated in the southwest part of this hundred, about four miles south from Brewton, and nearly the same distance west from Wincaunton. This parish contains about forty-six houses, thirty of which compose the village-street near the church, which stands in a pleasant vale, surrounded by small hills, and divided into fine and well-cultivated inclosures. Those hills, indeed, which lie to the east and south are lofty; and eastward from the church is a high wavy ridge of land called *Godsbill*, which has the appearance of a succession of natural terraces. On the southwest side of this hill are the vestiges of an ancient encampment, consisting of a double vallum; from the summit of which there is an extensive prospect over all the central part of the county, bounded by the Dorsetshire hills on the south, and by Quantock hills and those of Devon on the southwest.

In this parish there are two hamlets, 1. *Stoke-Lane*, which contains seven houses; 2. *West-Street*, containing five houses.

The manor of Yarlington, called in Domesday Book *Gerlintune*, belonged in the Conqueror's time to the Earl of Morton; for we thus read:

“The Earl himself holds GERLINTUNE. Alnod held it in the time of King Edward, and gelded for seven hides. The arable is seven carucates. In demesne is one carucate, and six servants, and eight villanes, and six cottagers, with two ploughs. There is a mill of seven shillings rent. Wood six furlongs long, and three furlongs broad. It was worth seven pounds; now it is worth one hundred shillings.”^a

The family of Montacute were afterwards possessed of this manor, and 7 Edw. II. Simon lord Montacute obtained licence of the King to fortify his manor-house here.^b After many descents it passed to the family of Pole, and thence to Henry Stafford duke of Buckingham. 1 Edw. VI. the manor and advowson of the church were granted to William marquis of Winchester; soon after which it came to William lord Parr, marquis of Northampton, by whom it was conveyed to Thomas Smyth, esq; who,

^a Lib. Domesday.

^b Pat. 7 Edw. II. p. 1. m. 10.

3 and 4 Philip and Mary, had licence to alienate it to William Rosewell, who in the time of Elizabeth disposed of it to the Berkeley family. It has lately been purchased of the marquis of Carmarthen by John Rogers, esq; who has built a handsome house on an eminence a mile southward from the church.

The living is a rectory in the deanery of Carey, and in the gift of the marquis of Carmarthen. The Rev. Dr. Jackson, prebendary of St. Paul's, is the present incumbent. It was valued in 1292 at 11 marks 3s. 4d.^b

The church is a light edifice, seventy feet long and seventeen wide, covered with tiles. At the south side stands an embattled tower, containing three bells.

In the south wall of the chancel there are two seats or recesses, commonly known by the name of tabernacles; and likewise an old monument of stone, with no legible memorial, save the arms of the Berkeley family.

On the north wall is a small black monument, inscribed to the memory of Mrs. Evelyn.

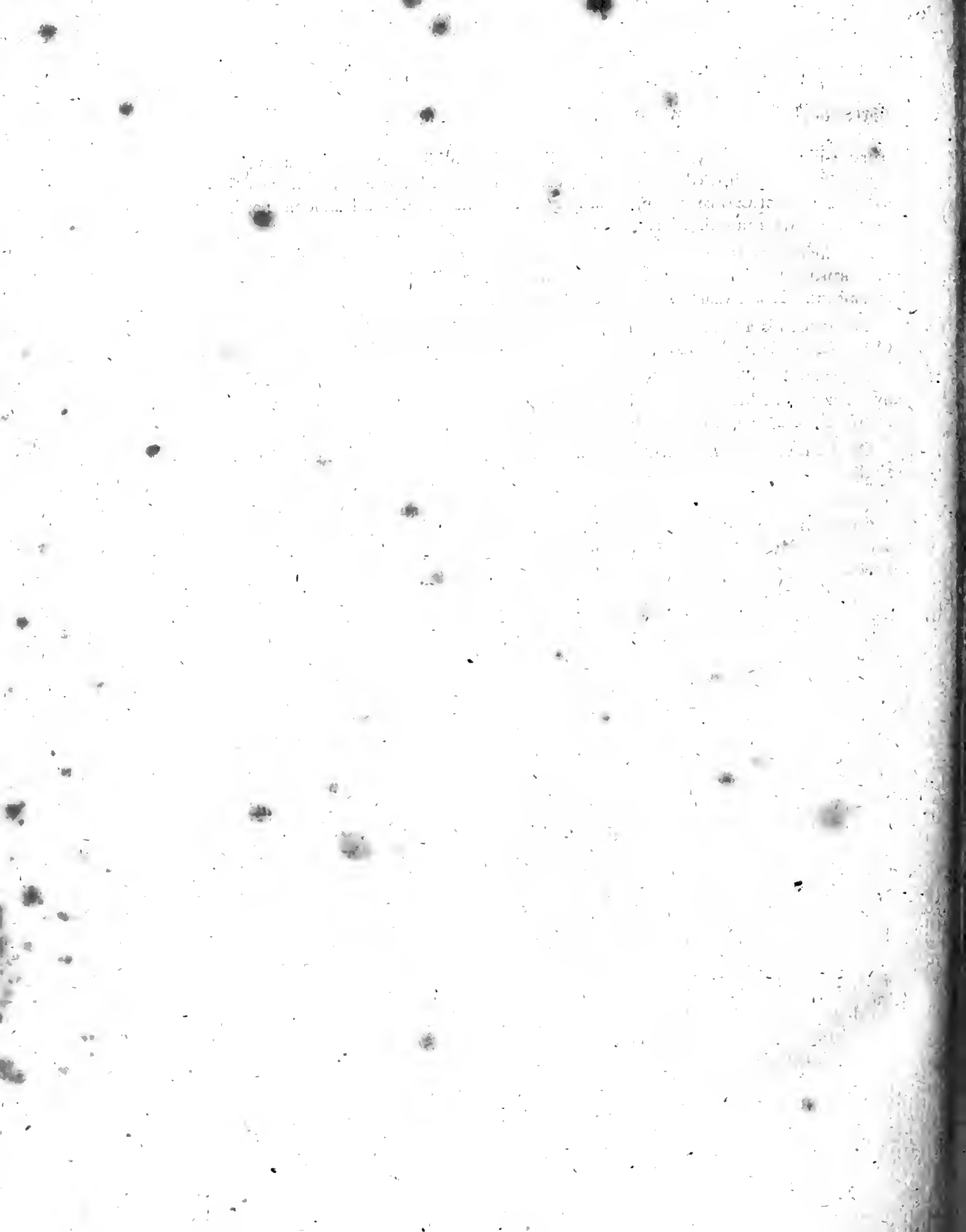
In the chancel floor:

“Here lie the remains of the Rev. Richard Gapper, A. B. late rector of this parish, who departed this life Aug. 19, 1782, aged 65. A worthy parish priest, and sincere honest man.

“Likewise the body of Mary Gapper, late of Shaston, Dorset, his venerable mother; who died May 12, 1770, aged 84.”

^b Taxat. Spiritual.





THE HUNDRED OF
C A N N I N G T O N.

THIS hundred, taking its appellation from its chief town, lies on the Bristol channel, which bounds it on the north; while the river Parret on the east divides it from the hundreds of Huntspill and North-Petherton.

This hundred was anciently held of the crown by the family of Walrond, after whom it was successively possessed by the families of Fitzpain, Poynings, and Percy. Sir Francis Rogers died seized of it 15 Car. I.

It contains ten parishes.

C A N N I N G T O N.

FROM the complexion of this and some other names of places in this county, antiquarians have been led to imagine that the *Cangi*, a tribe of the ancient *Belgæ*, who, as we learn from Tacitus, were subdued by Ostorius, proprætor in Britain under the emperor Claudius, were seated in these parts. But as others have with more reason placed them in a different quarter of the island,^a we shall forbear entering on a disquisition on this subject, and only observe that the most ancient appellations of this place are *Cantetone*, *Candetone*, and *Canytone*; all which seem to be compounded of the British word *Cann*, signifying fair, and *tun*, the ancient common term for a town, as distinguished by its order and compactness from a village or hamlet. Leland calls it "a praty uplandisch townc."^b It is at this day a considerable place, situated three miles and a half westward from Bridgwater, and in the turnpike road from that town to Dunster. The country is flat and woody, but rich and well cultivated.

^a See Camden's *Britannia in Somersetshire*; Horsley's *Britannia Romana*, p. 34; Musgrave's *Julii Vit. Epit.* p. 76, 77; Plot's *Staffordshire*, c. x. §. 4; and Gibbons's *Discourse about some Roman Antiquities discovered near Conquest*, Langtoft's *Chron.* p. 445, &c.

^b *Itin.* ii. 98.

The town consists of a pleasant street, containing fifty houses, one of which is the old ruinous mansion of the lords Clifford, now inhabited by a farmer. That part of Cannington called *Gournay-street*, from the very ancient family of that name, was long the residence of the family of Michel.

The manor was ancient demesne of the crown, having been a part of the possessions of king Edward the Confessor, and was not afterwards alienated, but still retained in the Conqueror's hands, as appears by the following survey, wherein it is conjoined with the manors of Williton and Carhampton:

“The king holds Willetone and Candetone and Carentone. King Edward held them. They never paid geld, nor is it known how many hides there are. The arable is one hundred carucates. In demesne are eleven carucates and a half, and eleven servants, and thirty coliberts, and thirty-eight villanes, and fifty cottagers with thirty-seven carucates and a half. There are two mills that pay five shillings rent, and one hundred and four acres of meadow. Pasture five miles in length and three miles in breadth. A wood four miles in length, and two miles and a half in breadth. It yields one hundred and sixteen shillings, and sixteen pence halfpenny of twenty in ore. In the time of king Edward it paid the ferm of one night.”

There was also a small portion of land of the name of Candetone, which was vested in other hands about this time, and is thus described:

“Robert holds of John, Candetone. Semar held it in the time of king Edward, and gelded for half a hide. The arable is one carucate, which is in demesne, with one villane and four cottagers. There is a mill of five shillings rent, and twenty-three acres of meadow, and six acres of pasture. It was formerly worth fifteen shillings, now twenty shillings.”

From another passage in the same record, we learn that there was at this very early date a church upon this manor, endowed with a considerable portion of territory:

“Erchenger holds of the king in the church of Cantetone two virgates and a half of land. The arable is two carucates. In demesne is half a carucate, with one villane, and six cottagers. There are seven acres of pasture, and thirty acres of meadow, and four acres of coppice wood. It is worth thirty shillings.”^a

In the time of king Stephen this and many other neighbouring places were in the possession of Walter de Courcy, a Norman by extraction, and one who was retained in the service of Maud the empress, as her sewer or chief butler. This Robert, being a person of a religious turn, founded in this town, about the year 1140, a priory for Benedictines, and granted a certain portion of his lands here and in other places for the maintenance thereof. The patronage of this house was vested in the successive lords of Stoke, a neighbouring manor, called in after times from its owners Stoke-Courcy, of which we shall speak hereafter. It was dedicated to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary, and consisted of a prioress and about twelve nuns.

Emma de Gylecombe was prioress A. D. 1317, upon whose resignation Matilda de Merston was elected that same year.

^c Lib. Domesday.

^d Ibid.

Wilhelma de Blackindone died in 1336, and was succeeded by Johanna de Bere.

Avitia de Reygners occurs 1343.

Johanna de Chedeldon died 1440.

Johanna Golyse was elected that same year, April 14.

Eleanora was prioress 1499 and 1502.

Cecilia de Vernai was prioress 1504 and 1533.

The revenues of this priory were valued 26 Henry VIII. at 39l. 15s. 8d.

Hugh de Welles, bishop of Lincoln, in his will made A. D. 1212, bequeathed the sum of five marks to this house.* 5 Ric. II. Robert Cross, rector of Spaxton, gave messuages in Poulet of the value of twenty-six shillings per annum to this priory, to find two wax candles for the altar.†

After the suppression of monasteries the site of this house, and the manor and rectory of Cannington, with the advowson of the vicarage, and many other lands and tenements, were granted by king Henry VIII. to Edward Rogers, esq; in whose family this manor continued till about the year 1670, when it escheated to the crown, and was granted by king Charles II. to Thomas lord Clifford of Chudleigh, in which family it still continues.

The manor of RADWAY-FITZPAINE within this parish was also included in the grant to Rogers. It formerly belonged to the lords of this hundred and those of the manor of Stoke-Courcy. It is a small hamlet, containing only six houses, one of which is the manor house, now inhabited by a farmer.

On the west side of this parish is an ancient estate called BRYMORE, formerly part of the lordship of Radway above-mentioned, and held from thence by the service of the tenth part of a knight's fee. Geoffrey de Bramora held it in the beginning of the reign of Henry III. soon after which it was possessed by Odo son of Durand de Derleigh, who conveyed the same to William Fitchet, and he to Elias Pym.

This Elias Pym was father of several children, William, John, and Roger his eldest son and heir, who possessed this estate 27 Edw. I.

The eldest son and successor of this Roger was of his own name, and bore on his seal a saltire, between four quatrefoils. He died 23 Edw. III. and was succeeded by Elias his brother; after whose death without children, the inheritance devolved to Philip the third son, who 50 Edw. III. being then parson of Kentisbury in Devonshire, conveyed all his right herein to Philip Pym, son of Henry his brother, and to the heirs of the said Philip.

Philip Pym was dead before 1 Henry IV. He had two sons by his first wife Emmota, daughter and coheir of Alexander de Camelis, whose names were Roger and William; by his second wife he had also a son called Elias, to whom he gave several estates in Dulverton, and Brumpton-Regis.

* Excerpt. e Regist. Wellen.

† Leland takes notice of this priory, and tells us, that "the church was hard adnexid to the est. of the paroch church." Itin. ii. 98.

Roger Pym, the eldest son, married Joan, daughter and coheir of John Trivet of Sidbury in Devonshire, a younger branch of the family of Trivet of Durborough. This Roger was possessed of Brymore from the first year of Henry IV. to 13 Henry VI. in which last year he was succeeded by Philip his eldest son. The coat of this Philip was a bull's head within a wreath. He was living 16 Edw. IV. and had two sons, Roger his successor, and Philip.

Roger Pym married Joan, daughter and heir of John Gilbert of Wollavington, by Alianor daughter and coheir of William Dodisham. He was living the last year of Edw. IV. at which time he made over all his estate lying at Brymore, Wollavington, and other places, to his son Alexander.

Which Alexander married Thomasia, daughter of William Stainings, esq; and died 8 Henry VII. He was succeeded by Reginald Pym, his eldest son, who, by Mary daughter of Thomas Dabridgecourt, was father of Erasmus Pym, and grandfather to the famous John Pym, esq; member for the borough of Tavistock.

This John, by Anna daughter of John Hooker, esq; was father of several children, the eldest of whom, Charles, was on the restoration made a baronet, and was succeeded in his honour and estates by a son of his own name; who dying without issue, the estate fell to his sister Mary, the wife of sir Thomas Hales, bart. progenitor of the present sir Philip Hales, bart.

About a mile and a half northwest from Cannington, and on the banks of the Parret, stands the hamlet of COMBICK, corruptly called *Cummidge*, and written in Domesday Book *Comich*, being in the Conqueror's time the property of Ralph de Limefi.

"Ralph de Limefi holds of the king Comich, and Walter of him. Liward held it in the time of king Edward, and gelded for one hide and a half. The arable is six carucates. In demesne is one carucate, with one servant, and four villanes, and five cottagers, with two ploughs. There are twenty-eight acres of meadow, and five acres of pasture, and two acres of wood. It was always worth forty shillings."

This manor was afterwards held by the Trivets of Chilton. The place contains about twenty houses, and there is a passage-boat kept here for crossing the river to Poulet. Here was formerly a chapel.

In this place lived and died in the reign of queen Elizabeth, Thomas Charnock, a noted Rosicrucian chymist, and author of several books, now little read, known, or understood, even in their titles: he died in 1581, and was buried at Otterhampton.^b

In this neighbourhood have been divers other places of ancient note, but now nearly depopulated.

PERDHAM OF PETHERHAM, (i. e. the hamlet on the Parret) was in the Conqueror's time the land of Roger de Curcelle, as we find it in the general survey:

"Anschitil holds of Roger, Perredeham. Godwin held it in the time of king Edward, and gelded for half a virgate of land. The arable is one carucate, which is held by four cottagers. There is one acre of meadow. It was and is worth ten shillings."

^a Lib. Domesday.

^b Athenæ Oxon. ii. 659.

^c Lib. Domesday.

The families of Tilly and Horsey were in later times possessed of this place; and here also lands appertained to the nunnery of Cannington.

The manor of BEER was formerly in lords of its own name, from whom it passed into the family of Poulet, and became one of their principal seats. 10 Henry IV. it belonged to the family of Bonville, and thence descended by an heiress to Grey, marquis of Dorset. By the attainder of Henry Grey, duke of Suffolk and marquis of Dorset, in 1553, it came to the crown, and was sold in 1557 to John Bowyer, esq; of whose descendant Edmund Bowyer, esq; it was finally purchased by Edward Colston, esq; and by him appropriated towards the support of his school or hospital in Bristol, to which it now belongs.

SALTHAY, corruptly written SALTY, and WEST-CHILTON, in this parish, were the possessions of the family of Tilly.^k

The church of Cannington was appropriated to the priory. The benefice is vicarial, and in the gift of the lord of the manor. The Rev. Mr. Price is the present incumbent.

With regard to the structure, (which is dedicated to St. Mary) it is, as Leland observes, "very fair, and well adorned;" consisting of a nave, chancel, and side ailes, with a handsome embattled tower at the west end, which contains a clock and five bells.

In the chancel, within the communion rails, were formerly two brass plates; one to the memory of William Dodisham, who was a benefactor to the church, and died Aug. 11, 1480; the other to the memory of Joan his wife, who died Sept. 30, 1472. Under the altar steps there was another inscription on brass for a vicar of this church of the name of Allford, who is also called a benefactor; he died in 1484.

In the south window of the chancel were likewise these arms, viz.

Sable, six mullets argent, 3, 2, 1.

Argent, on a chevron sable, between three trefoils of the second, three mullets or.

Ermine, a bend sable.

In one of the north windows of the nave:

Drate pro bono statu Edwardi Basing.

And near it:

Drate pro aia Leonardi Tilly armig. et pro bono statu Johanne, nuper consortis suae.

At the top of this window are the following coats:

Azure, three fleurs de lis or.

Argent, a bend gules; on a chief azure three escallops of the second, a chaplet for distinction.

Argent, a bend gules between three dragons' heads erased sable.

Argent, on a fesse sable, between three pheons of the first, two fleurs de lis gules; impaling, argent, three fleurs de lis gules, a label of three points.

^k For INSTOCK, anciently written YCHETOCKE and ICHETOKE, see CHILTON in the hundred of North-Petherton.

The pheons as before; impaling, *azure*, three fleurs de lis *or*.
Argent, a dragon erect *sable*; impaling, quarterly, *or* and *azure*, four eagles erect counterchanged.

The pheons again; impaling, *or*, on a bend *gules* three . . . *argent*.

In the next north window:

Argent, a chevron between three bugle horns *sable*; a crescent for difference.

Argent, three water bougets *or*.

Azure and *or* counterchanged, a sun in glory.

Gules, three bezants; a label of three points.

In the south wall of the chancel is an ancient monument of alabaster.

"Amy, second daughter of Edward Rogers of Cannington, esq; in the countie of Somersett, and Katharine his wife, daughter of sir John Popham, knight, lord chief justice of England. The beloved wife of Henry Saint Barbe, of Ashington in the same county, esq; died Año Dñi 1621, aged 33; whose pious life warrants her eternal happiness with Christ.

"She to gain love did AMYable live,
 And Sara like to her lord honour give;
 Bare him ten children; chafly bred them, free
 From superstition and impietic.

"Answer'd her worthy parents worth, and dyed
 A pattern to her sexe to shunne vain pride."

Arms: Paly of eight *sable* and *argent*, per fesse counterchanged for St. Barbe; impaling, *argent*, a chevron between three bucks passant *sable*, Rogers.

In this chancel there is a vault belonging to Lord Clifford; its scite above is surrounded by an elegant iron palisade of curious workmanship.

In the north aisle, on a small mural monument:

"Subtus inhumatur Hugo Ruscombe, nuper rector de Otterhampton et hujus ecclesiæ quondam vicarius; qui ob' 13^o Aprilis, anno Domini 1702, ætat. suæ 39."

On a white marble against the south wall:

"Near this place lieth the body of Elizabeth Ruscombe, wife of Joseph Ruscombe, of Clay-hill in this parish, and daughter of the Rev. John Brice, rector of Asholt; who died Nov. 17, 1737, aged 28. Also Sarah her daughter, an infant. Also the body of Joseph Ruscombe, late of Clay-hill, gent. who died Jan. 22, 1763, aged 60."

In the floor are several stones with the names of Fry, Clarke, Dodisham, and others.

On three tablets are the following memorials:

"Henry Rogers, of this parish, esq; by his last will gave the sum of 2350l. for the purchasing of lands, the clear rents and profits thereof to be applied towards the maintenance of twenty poor aged people, ten of the said poor to live within the manors of Withiel, Stert, and Salty, and to have their proportions. Which lands have been since purchased in the names of sir Edward Windham, bart. sir Francis Warr, bart. Nathaniel Palmer, esq; and others, to the number of twelve, as trustees. Lives renewable."

“Henry Rogers, of this parish, esq; by his last will and testament, bearing date the 8th of May 1672, did give to the parish of Cannington the sum of 600*l.* to be laid out and employed for the raising a stock and working-house for maintenance of the poor. Which money has been laid out in purchasing certain lands late Collard’s, lying within the parishes of Nether-Stowey and Spaxton, and conveyed unto trustees for that purpose.”—[The house is capable of holding 24 persons.]

“Sir Bartholomew Mitchel, knight, by his last will gave twenty pounds, the profits to be applied to the poor on Christmas eve.

“The lady Jane Rogers gave twenty-six pounds, the interest to be given weekly to the poor of this parish.

“Mr. Jyllyas Tap by his last will gave forty pounds, the interest to be given to the poor on Good-Friday.

“Mr. Benjamin Vaughan gave 50*l.* the interest for binding an apprentice to husbandry, one year out of Bridgwater, and the next out of Cannington. The master to have the use of the money one year.”

The whole number of houses in this parish is about one hundred, and of inhabitants nearly five hundred and sixty.

A S H O L T.

THIS parish lies in the southern limits of the hundred, distant eight miles north from Taunton, and seven south-west from Bridgwater. The surface of the country is pleasingly varied with hill and valley, well cultivated, wooded, and watered with fine springs. The number of houses is about twenty, including the hamlet of Holcombe, half a mile west, and the hamlet of Lower Asholt, one mile distant to the south.

The name of this place, as well as some others in the county, seems to have originated from its groves of ashes; acre being the Saxon term for that species of trees, and *Dolt* in the same language signifying a grove or thick wood.

We do not find any mention of this place in the survey made in the time of William the Conqueror, nor till the beginning of the reign of Henry II. when it was the land of Richard del Estre, a great person in these parts. It was afterwards the property of William de Reigni, who bore on his seal three grapple-hooks. John de Neville held one knight’s fee in this place of the king in chief, 10 Edw. I. But in the time of king Edw. III. and after, this manor was in the possession of the family of Hill of Spaxton, and it now belongs to the earl of Egmont.

The living is a rectory in the deanery of Bridgwater, and was valued in 1292 at 100*s.* The Rev. Nathaniel Blake Brice is patron and incumbent.

The

The church (which is dedicated to All Saints) is neat, and consists of a nave, chancel, and south aisle; at the west end is a tower containing three bells.

In the chancel over the communion table, is a stone monument to the memory of "Nathaniel Blake, M. A. who was rector of this church 35 years, and discharged the offices of his function with great diligence and integrity: he was buried 17 Nov. 1705."

On another mural monument of stone:

"M. S. Viri reverendi Johannis Brice, A. B. qui postquam hujus ecclesiæ rectoris per quinquaginta annos fideliter obiisset munera, e vita migravit die Nov. 23, A. D. 1761, ætat. 79."

On a black marble against the north wall of the nave:

"William Brice, fourth son of the late Rev. Mr. John Brice, who lies buried in the chancel of this church, died in the year 1774, and in the 59th year of his age. By his last will he gave the interest of 100l. to be distributed weekly in bread to the second poor of this parish. The rectors of this and the parish of Spaxton are appointed trustees for the same. Also here lyeth the body of Ann, second wife of the above William Brice, who died the 31st day of Dec. 1780, aged 74."

In the chancel floor:

"Anthony Amory deceased July 20, 1620, parson here 42 yeeres; who gave to the poore 30l. for ever, whereof 15l. to Aysholt, and 15l. to Bishop's-Nymet in Devonshire, where he was borne."

On another stone is a memorial to

"Humphry Blake the elder, of Over-Stowey, gent. who was interred June the 14th, 1665. And also Humphry Blake his son, interred Sept. 27, 1664."

The christenings in this parish are on an average five, the burials three, annually:

C H A R L I N C H

IS a small parish situated in an inclosed and woody country, five miles west from Bridgwater, and nine north from Taunton. Its ancient name was *Cerdefling*, probably from some ancient owner; though the first that appears on record is Alwi a Saxon, who held this vill in the time of king Edward the Confessor. It was afterwards given by William the Conqueror to Roger de Curcelle, who, at the time the survey was compiled, held it in demesne; for we read that

"Roger himself holds Cerdesling. Alwi held it in the time of king Edward, and gelded for one hide and a half. The arable is three carucates. In demesne are two carucates, and four servants, and three villanes, and three cottagers, with two ploughs. There is a mill of sixpence rent, and three acres of meadow, and thirteen acres of pasture, and two acres of wood. It was and is worth forty shillings."

In the time of Henry II. this place had possessors of its own name; but it soon after came to the possession of the family of Valletort of North-Tawton in Devonshire; of which manor Joel de Valletort, younger son of Roger, and brother of Reginald de Valletort, was lord in the time of Henry III. and bore for his arms, *Vert*, on a bend *argent*, three mullets *gules*.^b To this Joel succeeded sir Philip, and to him sir John Valletort, who had issue Hugh de Valletort. Which Hugh was living in the time of Edward II. and by Lucia daughter and heir of Adam le Bret, had issue several daughters, of whom Julian the wife of Geoffrey Lyffe had, in the division of her father's estates, this manor of Charlinch for her share. Their issue was Richard Lyffe, who was stiled 'of Currypool', where probably he resided: his seal was four eaglets displayed. Having married Margery the daughter of sir Matthew Stawel, *knt.* he became father of two daughters whom he left his coheireses, Amicia the wife of sir Baldwin Malet, and Joan the wife of Walter Tilly; the former of them had this manor, which continued in the family of Malet for some years. It was at length conveyed to the family of Smith, whose seat was at Spaxton, an adjoining parish. The late Mr. Smith of that place had one son, who died in his minority, and four daughters his coheireses, the second of whom being married to William Moleworth, *esq;* he in her right became possessed of Charlinch, and sold the manor to the late earl of Egmont, father of the present proprietor.

The adjoining manor of CURRYPOOL is of equal antiquity with Charlinch, and had the same possessors. It is surveyed in Domesday Book as follows:

" Roger himself holds Curiepol. Alwi held it in the time of king Edward, and gelded for one hide. The arable is four carucates. In demesne is half a carucate, and six villanes, and five cottagers having three ploughs. There are seven acres of meadow, and one hundred acres of pasture, and six acres of wood. It was and is worth forty shillings."^c

The Earl of Egmont hath likewise this manor.

On the opposite side of this parish is a very ancient seat called GAUTHENEY, but formerly written *Godelege*, *Godelney*, and *Gatbelney*; the first of which is compounded of the Saxon *god*, in our language signifying *good*, and *leaz*, a pasture.

At the time of the Conquest it belonged to the same lord as Charlinch and Currypool.

" Goisfrid holds of Roger [i. e. de Curcelle] Godelege. Alward held it in the time of king Edward, and gelded for half a hide. The arable is two carucates. In demesne is one carucate, and five villanes, and five cottagers with one plough and one servant. There is half a mill^d which pays ten-pence rent, and twenty acres of pasture. It is worth twenty shillings. It was worth thirty shillings."^e

^b Sir William Pole's Survey of Devon, MS.

^c Lib. Domesday.

^d This expression, as well as that of *half a plough*, both which frequently occur in this record, seem at first sight singular enough. But the fact is, that there was a mill in use betwixt the tenants of this manor, and those of some other, and the tenants of each paid their rents to their respective lords. So likewise when it is said there are so many cottagers *with half a plough*, it means that they had the joint use of a plough with some other neighbouring husbandmen.

^e Lib. Domesday.

After the Conquest this place had owners of its name, of whom Richard de Godelege is reported to have been a great warrior, and to have served king Edward I. in his wars in Scotland. This manor was likewise some time held by the lords of Charlinch, till in the time of Henry VI. it came to the possession of the family of Hody. In Edw. IV. sir Alexander Hody died seized of this manor without issue, and John, the son of sir John Hody, knt. lord chief justice of England, and brother of the said sir Alexander, became his next heir. To which John succeeded sir William Hody, knt. lord chief baron of the exchequer; William, Richard, William, Henry, and Richard. But in the time of James I. they disposed of this manor to Roger Bourne, of Wells, esq; whose posterity resided here for some generations, and were people of very considerable property; for in the composition made in 1651, John and Roger Bourne are set down in the sum of 700l. By the death of Thomas Bourne, esq; in 1738, the last male heir of this family, Gautheney came by an heiress to the Gores, and it is now the property of Edward Gore, of Kiddington in the county of Oxford, esq.

The manor house is a venerable old building, having a chapel in the tower; and stands about a mile northward from the church of Charlinch.

The living of Charlinch is rectorial, and lies in the deanery of Bridgwater. In the taxation of 1292 it is valued at 15 marks, but 26 Henry VIII. at 9l. 15s. 5d. The patron is sir Edward Baynton, bart. and his son the Rev. Mr. John Baynton, is the present incumbent.

The church (which is dedicated to St. Mary) stands on a high piece of ground, commanding a fine prospect to the south and east. It consists of a nave, chancel, an aisle or small chapel on the south side, and a tower at the west end containing four bells.

Against the south wall of the chancel is a small monument "To the memorie of Mr. Benjamin Vaghan, pastor of this church; who laboured in this vineyard for the space of twenty-one yeares, and dyed in the 50th yeare of his age, 1639.

Here reverend Vaghan lies, and canst thou see
His sacred vine without an eulogie?
Or pass him dry-eyed, who would impetrate
A sigh from envy, wring a tear from hate?
He merits rivers of them; though the tide
Were pearls dissolv'd, or cristall liquifide."

In the chancel floor:

"Here lyeth the body of the Rev. Mr. John Taylor, late rector of this parish, who died Feb. 1, 1737, aged 75 years; and who in his last will left a legacy of 20l. to the poor of this parish."

"Here lyeth the body of James Gadd, late rector of Charlinch, who deceased the 15th day of September 1643."

"Here lyeth the body of John Chicke Clarke, rector of Charlinch, who deceased April 27, 1654."

“ Here lyeth the body of John Chicke Clarke, rector of Charlinch, who deceased April 27, 1654.”

In the south aisle there is a black mural monument to the memory of Anne Bourne, daughter of John Malet of Enmore, esq; and wife of Roger Bourne of Cothelney, esq; high-sheriff of this county, who died May 1, 1670.

In the floor are several stones inscribed with the names of Bourne, Haviland, Blake, and Williams.

“ Florence Baber, relict of Edward Baber, esq; late of Regilbury in the parish of Chew-Magna, and daughter of Roger Bourne, esq; of Cothelney in this parish of Charlinch, did by her last will and testament, bearing date April 3, 1713, give unto the parish of Charlinch one hundred pounds for ever, the interest whereof to be employed in binding out poor children apprentices to some honest calling, at the discretion of the minister, churchwardens, and inhabitants.”

In the church-yard are the fragments of an old cross.

The number of houses in this parish is about twenty-five, and of inhabitants about one hundred and thirty.

F I D D I N G T O N

IS a small parish situated in a woody flat, six miles west from Bridgwater, and about three miles south from the Bristol channel. A hamlet called *Bonstone* lies within this parish, one mile northward from the church, and contains fourteen houses.

At the time of the Norman Conquest, this place was written *Fitintone*, and belonged to Roger Arundel, as we read:

“ Hugh holds of Roger, Fitintone. Ailward held it in the time of king Edward, and gelded for four hides. The arable is six carucates. In demesne are two carucates, and two servants, and six villanes, and five cottagers, with three ploughs. There are two mills of two shillings rent, and twenty-one acres of meadow, and fourscore acres of pasture, and forty-three acres of moor, and forty-two acres of wood. It was and is worth four pounds.”^a

In the time of Edward the first we find this manor to be the property of John de Columbers, the feat of whose barony was Nether-Stowey in the hundred of Williton. In the thirty-second year of that reign, this John procured of the king a charter of free warren in his demesne lands here;^b but the manor shortly after passed into other hands, and was some time in the possession of the Ap-Adams, the Hills of Spaxton, and other families. It now belongs to Mr. Williams.

^a Lib. Domesday.

^b Cart. 32 Edw. I. n. 19;

The living is a rectory in the deanery of Bridgwater; the Rev. Mr. Yorke is patron and incumbent.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Martin, consists of a single aisle and chancel, and a tower at the west end, containing four bells. There is no monument, nor any inscription of note.

O T T E R H A M P T O N,

Or, *The Town of OTRAME*, a Saxon lord,

IS situated on the western bank of the river Parret, seven miles northwest from Bridgwater. Part of the parish is flat and woody, but that next the river consists of moor and marsh.

It belonged at the Conquest to different lords, one of whom was Roger de Curcelle, whose estate here is thus surveyed:

“ Robert holds of Roger, Otramestone. Eduin held it in the time of king Edward, and gelded for half a hide. The arable is one carucate and a half. There are four villanes, and one cottager, and one servant. There are two acres and a half of meadow, and twelve acres of pasture, and seven acres of coppice wood. It was and is worth eighteen shillings.”

Another part belonged to Alured de Ispania:

“ Herbert holds of Alured, Otrementone. Estan held it in the time of king Edward, and gelded for one hide and two virgates and a half of land. The arable is three carucates. In demesne are two carucates, with one servant, and five villanes, and three bordars, and three cottagers, with two ploughs and a half. There are five acres of meadow, and three acres of pasture, and three acres of wood. It was always worth forty shillings.”

“ Ofmer holds one yard-land in Otrementone. His father held it in the time of king Edward. There are two parts thereof taken away, and laid to Candetoné, a manor of the king.”^a

This was one of those manors which were anciently held by knights service of the castle of Stowey. In the time of Henry II. William Fitz-Terric or Teodric held one knight's fee here of Philip de Columbers;^b but soon after the mesne lords of this manor were the Trivets of Chilton, after whom it was possessed by the family of Hody. In the inquisition taken after the decease of sir Alexander Hody, knt. 1 Edw. IV. it was found that the said Alexander held the manor of Otterhampton of John lord Audley; John his son and heir of the age of twenty-six years.^c It is at present the property of Mrs. Everard.

^a Lib. Domesday.

^b Lib. nig. Scac. i. 97.

^c Inq. post mort. 1 Edw. IV.

The church of Otterhampton is a rectory in the deanery of Bridgwater, and was in 1292 valued at 100s.^a The patronage is appendant to the manor, and the Rev. Mr. Bryan is the present incumbent.

There is no monument in the church, which is of one pace, and has a tower at the west end, containing four bells; but in the church-yard there are several inscriptions on tombs and other stones, and among the rest there is a memorial to "John Pearce, student in astronomy and musick."

S P A X T O N .

THIS is a large parish, lying five miles west from Bridgwater, and nine north from Taunton, and extending seven miles in length from Cothurst on the southwest to Otterhampton, over-against the channel on the north.

Its ancient name was *Spachestone*, and it was one of the many manors which king William, after his conquest of this country, gave to Alured de Ispania, one of his personal attendants. The record of that reign gives us the following account of it:

"Alured himself holds Spachestone. Alwi held it in the time of king Edward, and gelded for two hides and a half. The arable is eight carucates. In demesne is one carucate, and two servants, and three villanes, and two cottagers, with one plough. There are twenty-six acres of meadow, and nine acres of wood. When he received it, it was worth fifty shillings, now the same.

"Of this same land a foldier holds of Alured one hide and a half, and has upon it two ploughs, and three servants, and three cottagers, and six villanes, and five bordars. There are four acres of meadow, and one hundred and twenty acres of wood. It was worth three pounds, now as much."^a

After the Conquest this manor of Spaxton was held of the castle of Stowey, for many successive generations, by the family of Fichet. In the time of Henry II. Robert the son of Hugh, the son of another Hugh Fichet, is certified to hold it of Philip de Columbers by the service of one knight's fee.^b Hugh the brother of this Robert was settled at Merridge within this parish.

The said Robert was father of Hugh Fichet of Spaxton, who was likewise married, and left issue:

Geffrey Fichet his son and heir: which Geffrey is sometimes stiled of Sutton, in the parish of Moorlinch, where some of his family resided; and in a deed made in the time of Henry III. he is found to release to William Malet all his right to that manor. He was succeeded in this estate by

^a Taxat. spirit.^b Lib. Domestay.^c Lib. sig. s. i. 97.

Hugh Fichet, who likewise lived in the time of Henry III. and was father of sir William Fichet, knt. whose name is mentioned among the benefactors to the abbey of Ford in Devonshire.

Sir John Fichet, his son and heir, inherited this estate, and was succeeded therein by

Sir Thomas Fichet, who married Ricarda, daughter and heir of John Ingepen, and died 10 Ric. II. leaving by the said Ricarda his wife,

A second sir Thomas Fichet his son and heir: which sir Thomas bore on his seal a lion rampant, having a bull's head for the crest. He died 19 Ric. II. leaving a daughter and heir,

Isabel, married to Robert Hill, esq; a person of great note in these parts, and several times sheriff of this county and Dorset. To a deed of this Robert Hill, dated 4 Henry IV. there are two seals appendant; the one, per pale, a saltier verrey between four mullets, the arms of *Hill*; the other, a lion rampant debruised with a bend, being the coat (somewhat altered) of the family of *Fichet*. The inscription, **Sigillum Roberti Hulle.** This Robert Hill died 1 Henry VI. leaving issue by the said Isabel

John Hill his son and heir, who died 13 Henry VI. and was father of

Another John Hill, who married Margaret daughter of sir Walter Rodney, knt. and died 34 Henry VI. without any male heir of his body, leaving issue only a daughter and heir

Genovefa, the wife of sir William Say, knt. who dying without children, the estate reverted to Elizabeth sister and heir of the last John Hill, and aunt to the said Genovefa. Which Elizabeth was married to John Cheyney, of Pinhoe in the county of Devon, esq; and had issue

John Cheyney, who possessed this manor of Spaxton, and by Alice his wife left issue four daughters his coheireffes; Mabel, the wife of Edward Waldegrave of Suffolk, esq; Helena, wife of George Babington; Elizabeth, wife of William Clopton; and Anne, wife of Robert Hufley of Lincolnshire. Mabel the eldest daughter had this manor of Spaxton, and by her marriage brought it into the family of Waldegrave, ancestors of the lords Waldegrave, in whom it continued till conveyed in the present century to the family of Smith, a coheireffes of whom disposed of it to the earl of Egmont.

In this parish are several other ancient manors, and the following hamlets:

1. Merridge, situated one mile and a half southwest, containing six houses.
2. Radlet, one mile west, eight houses.
3. Splat, half a mile north, six houses.
4. Pightley, or Pileigh, half a mile south, nine houses.

The first of these hamlets is called in Domesday Book **MALRIGE**, and is thus surveyed:

“ Rannulf holds of Alured [de Hispania] Malrige. Alwi held it in the time of king Edward, and gelded for half a hide. The arable is two carucates and a half, In demesne is one carucate, and two servants, and four villanes, and one cottager,

Ex collect. vir. Rev. Geo. Harbyn.

* Sir Wm. Pole's MS.

“with one plough and a half. There is a mill of six-pence rent, and thirty acres of pasture, and twenty acres of wood. It was and is worth twenty shillings.”*

This estate also belonged to a branch of the Fichets, and was in the time of Edw. III. conveyed by them to the family of Fourneaux.[†]

2. RADLET had anciently the appellation of *Radeflote*, and at the time of the Norman Survey belonged to two lords, Roger de Curcelle, and Alured de Ispania:

“Robert holds of Roger, Radeflote. Godric held it in the time of king Edward, and gelded for half a hide. The arable is two carucates. There is one villane, and two cottagers, and a mill of sixpence rent, and five acres of meadow, and twenty-four acres of pasture, and one acre of wood. It was worth twenty shillings, now fifteen shillings.

“Herbert holds of Alured, Radeflot. Eftan held it in the time of king Edward, and gelded for half a hide wanting one furlong. The arable is one carucate and a half. There are two villanes, with one cottager, and five acres of meadow, and twenty-one acres of pasture, and three acres of wood. It was and is worth fifteen shillings.”*

Conjoined with this is another ancient manor called TUXWELL, and thus surveyed:

“Hugh holds of Roger [Arundel] Tochefwelle. Eftan held it in the time of king Edward, and gelded for one virgate of land. The arable is half a carucate. There are two villanes and three cottagers having one plough. There are one hundred and forty acres of wood, and forty-one acres of moor, and forty acres of pasture. It was worth when he received it twenty shillings, now twelve shillings and sixpence.

“Brietric [a thane] holds Tochefwelle. Goduin held it in the time of king Edward. There is half a virgate of land, and it paid no geld in the time of king Edward. The arable is one carucate. There are four cottagers with one servant. † It was formerly and is now worth twelve shillings and sixpence.”

Sir Alexander Hody, knt. held at his death i Edw. IV. this manor of Tuxwell, and three messuages, two tofts, seventy-five acres of arable land, and ten acres of meadow, in Radlet.^h 2 and 3 Philip and Mary it was in the possession of George Sidenham and Henry Becher, the former of whom had at that time a licence to alienate the premises to Humphry Blake.ⁱ 35 Eliz. the manor of Tuxwell, otherwise called Tuxwell cum Radlet, with lands in Spaxton, Asholt, and Over and Nether Stowey, were held by Robert Blake, esq; afterwards admiral of England. It is now the property of the earl of Egmont.

3. The hamlet of PIGHTLEY, or PILEIGH, was of ancient time called *Pilloch*:

“Anschitil holds of Roger, Pilloch. Godric held it in the time of king Edward, and gelded for half a furlong. The arable is half a carucate. But there is one carucate in demesne, and two cottagers, and three acres of meadow, and seven acres of pasture. It was and is worth six shillings.”*

It sometime belonged to the family of Malet.

* Lib. Domesday.

† Rot. fin. 3 Edw. III.

‡ Lib. Domesday.

^h Efc. i Edw. IV.

ⁱ MS. olim penes Humphred. Sydenham armig.

* Lib. Domesday.

The living of Spaxton is a rectory in the deanery of Bridgwater. In 1292 it was valued at twenty marks.¹ The Rev. Mr. Tucker is the present incumbent.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Margaret, is a handsome Gothick structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and fourth aisle, with a well-built embattled tower at the west end, containing a clock and five bells.

In a niche in the north wall of the chancel is the effigies of a knight in armour, and at his left hand a lady with a loose robe over a close-bodied habit, and about her head a broad fillet.

On the same wall is a mural monument of black stone, with this inscription:

“Hic Maria uxor Gulielmi Yorke, humata jacet; decessit decimo quarto cal. Septembris, 1729, post secundum et quadragesimum ætatis annum. Terram sinistra occupat Martha, chara morum soboles, quæ cœlestem animam efflavit, 24^o Nov. A. D. 1734, ætat. suæ 18.”

In the chancel floor:

“Hic requiescit Henricus Carlile, nuper hujus ecclesiæ rector: vir clari nominis, hospitio et charitate insignis. Obiit quinto cal. Novembris, anno 1712, ætat. 57.”

“Hic situs est Johannes, filius Gulielmi Yorke, quem mors præcox dempsit anno ætatis primo, cum fere semestri Novembris octavo 1722.”

“Reliquiæ Gulielmi Yorke, hujus ecclesiæ nuper rectoris, in fidem et spem resurrectionis, hic repositæ sunt, anno 1772, ætatis 85.”

“Joseph Cook, late rector of this parish, by his will dated July 19, 1708, gave to ten trustees therein nominated, all his lands of inheritance, to be held by them and their successors for one thousand years, in trust that they shall pay 2s. 6d. a week to a person to teach fifteen poor children of this parish during the term aforesaid. And two shillings a week to six poor persons born in and inhabitants of this parish; and that as soon as there should be money enough arising out of the said lands, they should build an hospital for them to dwell in, and that an honest poor man of this parish should dwell there, and read morning and evening prayers to them, for which he was to receive four shillings a week; and also that they should have gowns, shoes, stockings, fire, candles, and other necessaries.”

In the church-yard is a fine old cross.

¹ Taxat. spiritual.



STOCKLAND-BRISTOL, or GAUNTS',

IS a parish situated seven miles northwest from Bridgwater, on the borders of the Bristol channel, but divided from it by a narrow slip of land belonging to the parish of Stoke-Courcy. The country is flat, well wooded and watered, and the lands in general are very good, partly arable, with some rich meadows and marshes next the water.

It is by way of distinction called Stockland-Bristol, from its now belonging to the chamber of Bristol, and Stockland-Gaunts, from its having formerly belonged to the Gaunts' hospital in that city.

In the Conqueror's time this manor, with those of Quantockhead, Hewish, Bagborough, and Newhalle, belonged to Ralph Pagenel a Norman.

“Ralph Pagenel holds of the king Stocheland, and Ralph of him. In the time of king Edward, it gelded for three hides. The arable is five carucates. In demesne are two carucates, and four servants, and seven villanes, and four cottagers, with three ploughs. There are fifty acres of meadow, and fourscore acres of pasture. It was always worth one hundred shillings.”^a

This Ralph Pagenel, or Paganel, (as his name is more commonly written) was succeeded by Fulke Paganel his son and heir, who was father of Ralph Paganel, lord of Dudley in the county of Stafford, and ancestor of the present lord Dudley.

Which Ralph had two sons, Gervase, who inherited the lordship of Dudley, and William, who had the Somersetshire estates, as also the manor of Irnham, and other great possessions in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, and Warwick. This William married Avicia de Romelli, and by her had issue two daughters, Adelicia the wife of Robert de Gaunt, and Trethesenta the wife of Gefferey Luttrell, between whom, on the death of the said William, all the estates were divided. On the partition^b Robert de Gaunt had Irnham in Lincolnshire, and all the lands of Paganel within this county, which descended to Alice his daughter, wife of Robert de Were, a younger son of Robert Fitzharding, progenitor to the family of Berkeley.

This Robert was of Beverston castle in the county of Gloucester, and was succeeded by Maurice his son, called Maurice de Gaunt, who dying without issue 14 Henry III. Andrew Luttrell, the son of Gefferey, claimed as his inheritance the manors of Stockland, Quantockhead, Hewish, Poulet, and Weare, as also the manor of Irnham in Lincolnshire, whereof the said Maurice died seized; and upon payment of one hundred marks 15 Henry III. he had livery of the same.^c But of him, or his posterity, who were seated at Quantockhead, we shall here say no more, save that he gave this his manor of Stockland, with the advowson of the church, to the master and brethren of the hospital of St. Mark of Billeswyke in Bristol,^d which Maurice de Gaunt above-mentioned had founded. The said master and brethren 31 Henry III. obtained a

^a Lib. Domesday. ^b Rot. pip. 10 Joh. ^c Ros. pip. 15 Hen. III. ^d Inq. ad quod damnum, 8 Edw. II.

charter of free warren in their lands here,* which in 1293 were valued at 121.^f These lands they held till the dissolution of monasteries, when king Henry VIII. in the thirty-third year of his reign, granted the manor of Stockland, with the rectory and advowson of the church, as also the manor and advowson of Over-Stowey, and the manor of Hamme, to the mayor and commonalty of the city of Bristol, who are the present lords thereof, in trust for the city school erected on the scite of the old Gaunts' foundation.

The living is a vicarage, instituted in 1317; when it was ordained, that the vicar should have a house or houses built at the expence of the master of the hospital of St. Mark, together with such curtilages as the chaplain used to occupy; and fifteen acres of arable land, eight thereof lying in a certain croft called Langelond, five and a half in Pauncroft, and one and a half in Pefecroft: two acres and a half of meadow lying in the Fishpole; and two acres and a half of pasture lying in Langmede. Also the tithes of two windmills, and all the tithes of hay, except in the demefne meadows of the said master and brethren. They were also to have all the tithes of wool, milk, apples, hemp, flax, lambs, calves, pullets, pigs, geese and pigeons; also all obventions, oblations, and all small tithes belonging to the said church, as well from the court of the said master and brethren, as from the other parishioners, excepting the tithe of swans, which was ordained ever to appertain to the master and brethren aforefaid. The said master and brethren to sustain all ordinary and extraordinary burdens belonging to the said church, except finding two wax processional candles, which the vicar was to furnish at his own expence.^g

There was a further endowment of this vicarage in 1453, differing little from the former, except the sum of twenty-eight shillings, to be received yearly by the vicar from the master of St. Mark's hospital and his successors.^h

This church, in 1292, was valued at ten marks.ⁱ The patronage is in the chamber of Bristol, and the Rev. Mr. Blake is the present incumbent. The church is small, consisting of a nave and south aisle, and an embattled tower with a clock and four bells.

Against the north wall of the chancel is a monument of white marble, inscribed:

“Beneath lie the remains of the Rev. William Rawlins, many years vicar of this parish, and of Berrow. He died the 14th of June 1766, aged 48. In memory of a most tender father this monument is erected by his grateful and affectionate daughter.”

In the nave is an old mural monument of alabaster, with this inscription:

“To the memory of Mrs. Joane Everard, the wife of Robert Everard of Spaxton, living at Farme, who dyed Jan. 15, 168⁵/₆.”

In the floor are seven stones to the memory of various branches of the Everard family.

This parish contains forty houses, and about two hundred inhabitants.

* Cart. 31 Hen. III. ^f Taxat. temporal. ^g Excerpt. e Regist. Johannis de Drokenford, Ep. B. & W.

^h Excerpt. e Regist. Tho. de Bekynnton.

ⁱ Taxat. spiritual.

S T O K E - C O U R C Y .

THIS is a parish of large extent, situated in the northwest part of the hundred, and extends from the parish of Fiddington on the south, to the Bristol Channel on the north; forming at its extremity a long narrow peninsula, called Start-Point, which stretches nearly four miles into the sea, and terminates at the western edge of Bridgwater bay. The river Parret at this point emptying itself into the sea, causes it to be called Pedred or Parret's mouth, in the old Saxon *Peðridan-muð*. This Æstuary is supposed to be the *Ουέζαλα εἰσχυσις* of Ptolemy; and here, in 845, was fought a memorable battle between the Saxons under the conduct of Alstan bishop of Sherborne, and a straggling army of the Danes, in which the latter were completely routed. The length of the parish, from this point to the hamlet of Durborough on its southern limit, is eight miles; its breadth unequal. Besides the town of its name, it comprizes the following tithings, hamlets, and villis:

1. Week-Fitzpaine, with the hamlets of Burton and Stoford, one mile northeast from the parish church.
2. Shurton, the same distance to the northwest.
3. Durborough, one mile southwest.
4. Cock and Edston, two miles east.
5. Monkton, half a mile southeast.
6. Knighton, one mile north.
7. Fairfield, in Williton hundred.
8. Steyning.

The town of Stoke-Courcy consists chiefly of one long street, and is situated at the southern extremity of the parish, nine miles west from Bridgwater, and twelve northeast from Taunton. It is stiled in ancient records 'the borough and honour of Stoke-Courcy,' and the street above-mentioned still preserves the former of these appellations; although we do not find that it ever sent members to parliament more than once, viz. 34 Edw. III. when John Bakeler and Adam Mareys represented it. It was likewise formerly privileged with a market, which has long since been discontinued; but there are two fairs still held here, the one on the fourteenth of May, the other on the twenty-third of September. Near the old cross in the High-street are two fine springs inclosed within two cisterns, which supply the inhabitants with water, then unite with the brook that runs near the town, and fall into the sea at Stoford.

The name of this ancient place is of Saxon origin, *Stoc* in that language signifying a village; that of Courcy, or Curcy, was added thereto, to denote its having belonged to that family; whence it is vulgarly (though corruptly) called, and sometimes written *STOGURSEY*.

In the time of king Edward the Confessor the manor was held by Brixii, a Saxon; but at the Conquest it became the property of William de Faleise, a Norman of the Conqueror's train:

“ William de Faleife holds of the king, Stocche. Brixii held it in the time of king Edward, and gelded for four hides and a half. The arable is fourteen carucates. In demefne are four carucates, and five servants, and thirty-eight villanes, and three cottagers, and three coliberts, with ten ploughs. There is a mill of sixteen pence rent, and one hundred and fifty acres of meadow, and nineteen acres of pasture, and one hundred acres of wood. When he received it, it was worth twenty-five pounds, now twenty pounds.

“ To this manor is added half a hide, which in the time of king Edward a thane held in parage, [copartnership] and could go where he would. The arable is one carucate, and there are with it one cottager and two servants. It was always worth ten shillings.”

William de Faleife, a descendant of this person, being a great benefactor to foreign monasteries, gave for the sake of his soul, and the soul of Geva his wife, the church of St. Andrew in this place, with divers lands in the neighbourhood, to the Benedictine abbey of St. Mary of Lonlay, in the diocese of Seez in Normandy; wherein several of his family are said to have worn the habit. In consequence of this grant, although inconsiderable in itself, a prior and convent were sent over to settle here as a cell to that house; and we have the following names of the priors, who were always nominated by the abbot and convent of Lonlay above-mentioned:

Vincent Tybone, about 1305.

Peter de Siena died in 1316, in which year succeeded

Giles Roufee, who was recalled in 1328, and

Godfrey de Luco was presented in his stead. At this time there were only three resident monks.

William Hodui resigned in 1350.

John Gallard succeeded the same year.

Richard Anys occurs in 1402. Robert Vyse was the last prior.

After the suppression of alien priories, king Henry VI. in the twentieth year of his reign, bestowed most of the possessions of this house on his college at Eton. The revenues were but small, being valued in 1444 at only 35*l*.

It has been asserted by divers writers on monastick subjects, that William de Courcy and Hugh de Neville were the founders of this priory; but its institution being notified antecedently to either of their times, they are to be considered rather as benefactors than founders.

The family of Courcy, from whom this place, being the head of their barony, received (as we have before observed) its additional denomination, originated from Normandy. In the time of king William the Conqueror Richard de Courcy possessed the lordships of Newham, Secenden, and Foxcote, in Oxfordshire,^b and occurs as a subscribing witness to several of the charters of that reign.

Robert de Courcy, his successor, was of the household of the empress Maud, whose person he attended in the several troubles and distresses which befel her; retiring how-

^a Lib. Domesday.

^b Lib. Domesday Oxenefordscire.

ever from the concerns of public life, he took up his residence in these parts, and some years before his death founded the neighbouring nunnery of Cannington.^c

It does not appear when this Robert de Courcy died, or what family he left behind him; but a cotemporary with him was Richard de Courcy, one of the barons of Yorkshire in the time of king Stephen, and a chief commander in the memorable battle fought against the Scots near North-Allerton in that county.^d He was succeeded by

William de Courcy, baron of Stoke-Courcy in the time of Henry II. who, in the aid for marrying the king's daughter, certified the knights' fees of his barony, which his father and grandfather held, to be twenty-nine; and those of the barony of William le Meschin, his mother's father, to be seventeen,^e for all which 14 Henry II. he paid nineteen pounds ten shillings.^f In the same reign the annual farm thereof is stated at fifty pounds eight shillings.^g This William de Courcy died about the latter end of this reign, leaving Alice his daughter and heir, who became possessed of this estate, and was afterwards married to Warine Fitz-Gerold, a noble baron and chamberlain to king John, who in her right enjoyed the barony of Courcy, amounting to twenty-four knights' fees and upwards. By the said Alice he had two daughters; Margaret, wife of Baldwin de Redvers, son of the earl of Devon, and Joan, the wife of Hugh de Neville, between whom the inheritance was divided. Margaret, it seems, had no issue by Baldwin her said husband; but surviving him, she afterwards married Falk de Brent, a Norman by birth, of mean extraction, who 2 Henry III. paid his homage, and had livery of his wife's purparty; and in the eighth year of the same reign Hugh de Neville did the like for the other. This Falk de Brent, being a person violently disaffected against his sovereign and the regency of the times, fortified and garrisoned the manor-house of this barony, which in process of time, by reason of violence and depredation committed therefrom, became so great a grievance to the country, that upon complaint made to the king, it was by an express writ to the sheriff ordered to be dismantled; and what with the assault of lord Bonville in the time of Henry VI. and the long-continued ravages of time, little now remains of this fortress, save a few ruined walls, and a moat surrounding its site a little southward of the town.^h The said Falk de Brent, the builder of this castle, was sentenced 9 Henry III. to abjure the realm for ever, but he died soon after, and Margaret his relict had livery of her dowry of her first husband, and lived till the 20th Edw. I. but it does not appear that she possessed the estates; of which Hugh de Neville had in all probability the whole.

After the death of this Hugh de Neville, the manor and borough of Stoke-Courcy came to the possession of Robert de Walerond, who was affianced by marriage to the said Hugh de Neville, and held these lands 1 Edw. I.

To Robert de Walerond succeeded another Robert, and to him John de Walerond, who died 3 Edw. II. seized of this manor.ⁱ

^c See page 232.

^d Dugd. Bar.

^e Lib. nig. 90, 91.

^f Rot. pip. 14 Henry II.

^g Rot. pip. 23 Henry II.

^h From this castle to the priory was an underground passage, which in the beginning of this century was open on the priory side.

ⁱ Etc.

From which family of Walerond or Walrond, this manor passed through the families of Fitzpaine, Poynings, and Percy; and is now, with Week-Fitzpaine, the property of the earl of Egmont.

SHURTON is surveyed under the title of *Siredestone*, or the land or territory of *Sired* a Saxon lord. " Robert holds of Roger [de Curcelle] Siredestone. Sired held it in the time of king Edward, and gelded for half a hide. The arable is one carucate which is in demesne, with one servant, and two villanes, and five cottagers, with one plough. It was worth ten shillings, now fifteen shillings."^k

This manor formerly belonged to the Strodes of Parnham.

In the Conqueror's time the manor of DURBOROUGH, then written *Dereberge*, belonged to St. Mary's abbey of Glastonbury, in which time it had this description:

" Roger holds of the abbot, Dereberge. Oswald held it of the abbot in the time of king Edward, and gelded for two hides. The arable is three carucates. There are three villanes, and three cottagers, with two ploughs; and in demesne half a carucate, and eleven acres of meadow, and twenty acres of pasture, and ten acres of wood. It is worth thirty shillings. When he received it, it was worth forty shillings."^l

This place gave name to a very respectable family, who were lords of Heathfield in this county, called from them Heathfield-Durborough. The manor came by a co-heiress of Trivet to the family of Vernay, whose representative, John Acland of Fairfield, esq; jointly enjoys it with the marquis of Buckingham.

EDSTONE is called in the old record *Edevestone*, and is thus surveyed:

" Anschitil holds of Roger, Edevestone. Alwine held it in the time of king Edward, and gelded for two hides and a half. The arable is four carucates. In demesne are two carucates, and seven servants, and seven villanes, with one cottager, having three ploughs. There are forty acres of meadow, and five acres of wood. It was and is worth one hundred shillings."^m

The manor of Edstone now belongs to sir James Langham, bart. in right of his wife, the heiress of Thomas Musgrave, esq.

The manors of COCK and GOREPIT are the property of John Acland, esq.

The manor of MONKTON was heretofore parcel of the possessions of the priory of Stoke-Courcy; and now belongs to Eton college, which has the great tithes.

Within this parish, but in the hundred of Williton and tithing of Honibere, is the mansion and ancient village of FAIRFIELD. The village lay eastward of the house, and reached to a brook called Bayley's brook; but the greater part of the houses have long since been taken down.

The manor was anciently held of the castle of Stowey, and was originally part of the lordship of Honibere, but severed from it about the time of Henry II. Maud de Candos, in the reign of that king, granted to Martin the son of Goidflan, called Martin de Ferefelle, her lands of Ferefelle and Mulkysham, with all rights and services, to be

^k Lib. Domeſday.

^l Ibid.

^m Ibid.

held of her and her heirs by knights' service. Soon after which Philip de Columbers, son of the said Maud de Candos, granted Fairfield to William Ruffell, to be held by him and his heirs in the same manner as Martin de Ferefelle formerly held it. This William Ruffell seems to have possessed a large estate, having Mulborn from William Marshall, afterwards earl of Pembroke; Sydenham near Bridgwater, from William Paganel; Fenne, (of which place he sometimes wrote himself) of Falk de Brent; Bernersworth, of William de Dodeton; and many other parcels of land purchased of William Piro, William de Cunteville, Robert Malet, and others. He had three sons, Ralph, William Ruffel of Sydenham, and Walter of Bernersworth; as also a daughter married to Thomas le Beaufitz. Ralph, the eldest son, was of Fairfield, and a knight; he died 14 Edw. I. leaving by Margaret his wife one sole daughter and heir; at the time of his death married to William de Vernai.

This William de Vernai was son of William, son of Ernulph de Fulgeriis, and Maud de Vernai, daughter of Cecily de Vernai, and wife of Philip de Columbers, lord of Stowey. He was gentleman of the privy chamber to king Edward I. He died in the same reign of wounds which he had received in Scotland, and was buried at Hilfarence near Taunton, leaving three sons, William, Randulf, and Peter, and one daughter, Maud, married to Robert de Staunton.

William de Vernai, his eldest son, succeeded him. He married three wives: 1. Denyse, daughter of Thomas de Arundel of Clatworthy. 2. Ancilla, daughter and heir of Vincent de Stokes, by whom he had Peter and Roger de Vernai. 3. Agnes de Ford, who survived him. Of this William de Vernai we find nothing remarkable, save that he built a chapel adjoining to the parish church of Hilfarence, wherein he ordered his body to be buried; and in his will he leaves several legacies for masses in the churches of Hilfarence and Stoke-Courcy, for himself, his wives, and his father, mother, and grandfather; leaving his son Ralph and his widow executors. He died in 1333.

Ralph, his son by his first wife, was a knight, and died 23 Edw. III. leaving by Maud, daughter and at last coheir to Thomas Trivet of Durborough, William, John, Ralph, and Peter, all under age at the time of his death, and three daughters. This Ralph bore on his seal a chevron between three bugle horns, which arms (as also the arms of Trivet) are yet to be seen in the ceiling of the church of Stoke-Courcy, where he was buried on the south side of the body of the church; his monument still remains in the wall. He died 23 Edw. III.

On his death the wardship of William his eldest son and all his children was granted to Matthew de Clivedon; but this custody did not last long, for 25 Edw. III. this William was of age, and then married. But he died in the same year, and in the next Agnes his widow had an assignment of dower in Fairfield and Hilfarence.

To him succeeded John de Vernai, who inherited the estates of Fairfield, Durborough, and Hilfarence, and married Amice, granddaughter and heiress of Rosamund de Wolmerston, of Wolmerston in the parish of North-Petherton; by whom, dying 15 Ric. II. he left issue

John his son and successor, who married Alice, daughter of Hugh Carey of Gotten, by whom he had several children. He died 26 Henry VI. having long before his death retired into the priory of Stoke-Courcy, where he agreed with Robert Vyfe, the last prior, for an apartment called the West Chamber, with a kitchen, cellar, and offices thereto belonging, and a garden; to be held by him during the said prior's life, or such time as the king should allow him therein.

John de Vernai, the third of that name, succeeded in the estate. He married three wives: 1. Isabel, daughter of sir John Touchet, lord Audley, by whom he had no children. 2. Eleanor, daughter of John Brent, of Cossington, esq; mother of William de Vernai his successor. 3. Margaret, daughter of Richard Archer, esq; by whom he had issue Alexander Vernai of Wolmerston. This John died 1 Edw. IV. and was succeeded by

William his son, the fourth of the name. 12 Edw. IV. this William had a licence to build a wall and seven round towers about his mansion-house at Fairfield, and to inclose two hundred acres of ground for a park. He died 4 Henry VII. leaving by Joan, daughter of William Broughton, esq; John, George rector of Witheridge in Devonshire, and Cecily prioress of the priory of Cannington. The tomb in the Vernais' isle in the parish church of Stoke-Courcy, with an image of an armed man lying thereon, belongs to this William Vernai.

John his eldest son married Catherine daughter and sole heir of Robert Gambon of Devonshire, esq; and dying 23 Henry VII. was succeeded by Robert Vernai his son, at the time of his father's death twenty-three years old, and then married to Joan daughter of John Sydenham of Brympton, esq.

This Robert had the greatest estate that ever was in his family; for, besides the inheritance of Vernai, Trivet, and Wolmerston, he had the manor of Ashcombe, and several other estates in Devon and Dorset in the right of his mother. He died 38 Henry VIII. and was the last who resided at Fairfield, the manor-house of which he had greatly improved.

John Vernai his son married in his father's life-time Joan the daughter of Thomas Malet of Enmore, esq; and possessed the manors of Fairfield and Durborough. He died 2 Philip and Mary, leaving several children, of whom

Hugh the eldest son was twenty-three years old when his father died. Which Hugh married Margaret, granddaughter of sir Edward Walsingham of Scadbury in the county of Kent, by which marriage he had one only daughter called Elizabeth, from the queen who was her godmother. On the death of her father her wardship was granted to sir Thomas Palmer, of Parham in the county of Suffex, knt. to whose only son William she was afterwards married.

This sir Thomas Palmer, (whose family always lived in Suffex) soon after the marriage of his son, pulled down the old house at Fairfield, and began the present fabrick, which was compleated by sir Thomas Palmer his grandson. He died in 1583, leaving the aforesaid William Palmer his son and heir.

Which William died at Parham in 1587, leaving by the said Elizabeth Vernai, Thomas, who inherited Fairfield, and two daughters, Sarah and Catherine.

Thomas

Thomas his son applied himself to the sea service, and in 1595 was with sir Francis Drake and sir John Hawkins in the expedition to Porto-Rico, and afterwards commanded a ship at the taking of Cadiz, where he was knighted. He was one of the most considerable persons in the court of queen Elizabeth; but on the accession of king James, he resolved to spend the remainder of his days beyond the seas, and accordingly in the year 1605, he went with the earl of Nottingham into Spain, where, as he was providing a settlement for his family at Valledolid, he died of the small-pox, and was there buried. By Dorothy, the daughter of Thomas Malet of Enmore, esq; he had two sons, William and Peregrine, and three daughters who died unmarried.

William Palmer, his eldest son, being a person of great learning, chose always to live in London, and was therefore in the time of Charles I. fined a thousand pounds in the star-chamber, as having been disobedient to the king's proclamation, which required all persons of estate to reside and keep hospitality at their country-houses. He died at his house in the Black-Friars near the Temple in 1652.

Peregrine Palmer, second son to sir Thomas Palmer, went a volunteer to the Palatinate wars, and was afterwards an officer in the Swedish army. Upon the breaking out of the war with Scotland, he served a volunteer in the earl of Essex's regiment, and had afterwards a captain's commission. As soon as the royal standard was set up, he repaired to Nottingham, and faithfully served king Charles I. in the commissions of major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel of horse, being present at the battles of Edghill, Marston-moor, Cropedy-bridge, and Naseby; as also at the battle of Langport, in which last he served a volunteer. He died in 1684, having married Anne the daughter of Nathaniel Stephens of Eastington in the county of Gloucester, esq; by whom he had Thomas who died unmarried in 1680, (being that year chosen a burges in parliament for Minehead) Nathaniel, and Robert, and three daughters, whereof Elizabeth the youngest married sir John Wroth, of Petherton-park, bart.

Nathaniel his eldest surviving son succeeded in the estate; which Nathaniel served in several parliaments for the boroughs of Minehead and Bridgwater, and for the county of Somerset, and died in 1717, leaving by Frances his wife, daughter of sir William Wyndham of Orchard-Wyndham, bart. Thomas his eldest son, Peregrine, and several other sons and daughters.

Thomas Palmer, son and heir, married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of sir Thomas Wroth, of Petherton-park, and resided at Fairfield, where he devoted his time to the laudable study of investigating the antiquities of his country, and perpetuating to posterity the memoirs of its most respectable families. Death however early interrupted his pursuits, and left the publick to regret that so little remains of the labours of a pen so accurate, and a writer so worthy.

The above-named Thomas Palmer dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother Peregrine, the last survivor of his name and family, who worthily represented the university of Oxford in several parliaments. He married the heiress of — Longman, esq; and dying in 1762, left his estate to Arthur Acland, esq; his next of kin, second son of sir Hugh Acland, bart. of Columb-John in the county of Devon, by Cecily, daughter
and

and coheir of sir Thomas Wroth, of Petherton-park, son of sir John Wroth, by Elizabeth, daughter of colonel Peregrine Palmer, father of the last-mentioned Thomas and Peregrine.

Arthur Acland, esq; married in 1752 Elizabeth daughter of William Oxenham, by Anne the heirefs of William Long, of Newhouse in the county of Devon, esq; who married Elizabeth, daughter of sir John Wroth, bart. of Petherton-park. Arthur Acland died in 1771, leaving several sons and daughters, and was succeeded in his estate by John his eldest son, the present proprietor of Fairfield, who married in 1781 Elizabeth, sister of John Fuller, of Rose-hill in the county of Suffex, esq; and has issue one son, John Palmer, and one daughter. He bears for his arms, Checky, *argent* and *sable*, a fesse *gules*: quartering, Palmer, two bars *gules*, on each three trefoils *argent*, in chief a greyhound courant *sable*: Vernai, *argent*, three fern leaves *vert*: Wroth, on a bend *sable* three lion's heads erased of the first, crowned *or*.

The chapel at Fairfield, which in two surveys taken in 1562 and 1575 is spoken of as a very fair building, is now so entirely destroyed, that even the place where it stood is not known. It was rebuilt by Robert Vernai, but originally founded 17 Edw. I. by William de la Pyle, a servant or retainer to William de Vernai, who gave certain lands and tithes for the perpetual maintenance of a chaplain; all which were in the year 1562, by the connivance of master Amersham the last chaplain, unjustly seized by the vicars of Stoke-Courcy and Kilton.

Arms in the windows at Fairfield:

1. *Argent*, three fern leaves in fesse, Vernai: impaling, *vert*, a chevron between three lions rampant *or*. Wolmerston.
2. Vernai; quartering Woolmerston.
3. Vernai; impaling, *gules*, a wivern displayed *argent*. Brent.
4. Vernai; quartering, *argent*, a trivet *sable*. Trivet.
5. Vernai; impaling, *argent*, three jambes couped *sable*. Gambon.
6. Vernai; impaling, *azure*, three swans *argent*. Carey of Gotten.
7. Quarterly, *ermine* and *gules*, a chevron fretty *or*. Touchet, lord Audley.

The manor of STEYNING in this parish has for a long, though not an uninterrupted series of years, belonged to the family of Burland, of whom Robert de Burland possessed lands in this vicinity so early as the beginning of the reign of Edw. III.

By an inquisition taken 21 Eliz. it appears that Joan the late wife of John Martyne died 12 Eliz. seized of Steyning, leaving John Burland, her son by a former husband, her heir. Which John Burland, as appears by another inquisition, died in the year 1603, seized of Steyning and other lands holden by knight's service, and left issue

John Burland of Steyning, his son and heir, then aged eighteen years. He married Joan the daughter of William Bacon, of Otterhampton in this county, and died about the year 1647, leaving issue by his said wife

John Burland of this place, his son and heir, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Hody of Nethaway in the county of Devon, descended from sir John Hody, knt. chief

chief justice of England in the reign of Henry VI. This John died about the year 1648, soon after his father, leaving issue by Elizabeth his said wife

John Burland, his son and heir, born 1641, who married Margaret the daughter of Henry Cridland of Elworthy, and died in the year 1713.

John Burland, his son and heir, was born in July 1696, and in 1718 married Elizabeth the daughter and at length heiress of Claver Morris, of the city of Wells, M. D. He died Nov. 6, 1746, and left issue four sons and two daughters, viz. John Burland of Steyning, his son and heir; Claver Morris Burland, M. D. William Burland, fellow of New college, Oxford, and Robert; Mary the wife of the Rev. William Hudleston, and Anne the wife of the Rev. William Keate.

John the eldest son was of Baliol college, Oxford, which he entered in 1740. In 1743 he removed from the university to the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar in 1746. In 1762 he was made a serjeant at law, and in 1773 he received from the university of Oxford the honorary degree of doctor of laws. In 1774 he received the honour of knighthood, and was sworn one of the barons of the court of exchequer in the room of the honourable Mr. Baron Adams. This dignity he enjoyed but one year and eleven months, for on the 29th of February 1776, he died suddenly, by a blood-vessel bursting in his brain, as he was sitting in company with his brother Mr. Robert Burland, and his intimate friend colonel Charles Webb. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, where a handsome monument, inscribed with an honourable and very just character, is erected to his memory. He married in 1747 Lætitia the daughter of William Berkeley Portman, esq; of Orchard-Portman, and Anne his wife, only daughter of sir Edward Seymour, of Maiden-Bradley, bart. speaker of the House of Commons, and comptroller of the household of Queen Anne. Their issue is John Berkeley Burland, the present proprietor of Steyning, born Jan. 6, 1754.

The benefice of Stoke-Courcy is vicarial, valued in 1292, together with Lilstoke, at forty-five marks.* The patronage is in the college of Eton, and the Rev. Mr. Chilcot is the present incumbent.

The church was built at several times: the upper or eastern part of it is of very ancient date, and was the conventual church belonging to the adjoining priory, by the founder whereof the building was most probably erected in the time of Henry II. as the arches are semicircular, and are with their capitals ornamented in the stile of buildings of that age. By these arches the body of the church is opened to the north and south ailes, in the former of which, at the eastern end, was formerly an ancient piece of painting of our Saviour and the twelve Apostles; but which was defaced on the making a door under it into the vestry, and in the place of it is now a church inscription. This aile was dedicated to St. Erasmus.

The south aile is the burying-place of the family of Vernai of Fairfield, who are buried under flat stones charged with crosses. In the middle of it is a monument erected to the memory of John Vernai, who died in the time of Henry VI. adorned with the arms of that family, impaling a wivern, *Brent*; and those of *Rifedon*, viz. three

* Taxat. Spiritual.

arrows: as also with three stag's heads, the arms of Broughton of Sandford. On his right hand is an old stone figure of a man in a recumbent posture, belonging to another of the Vernai family. In the east window are the arms of Edward Seymour, the first of his name duke of Somerset; [his creation money was issuable out of this manor.]

On the roof of the church are these coats: 1. A chevron between three pheons. 2. Three swords in pile, *Poulet*. 3. Wavy. 4. A scaling ladder, being the arms of the priory. 5. A trivet, for *Trivet* of Durborough. 6. A chevron between three bugle horns—*Ruffell* of Fairfield, and afterwards *Vernai*.

The church is a very large handsome building; the tower in the center, supported by four large arches.

At the east end of the south aisle is a large handsome mural monument of various kinds of marble, to the memory of sir Thomas Wroth, bart. of Petherton-Park, who served his country in parliament for the town of Bridgwater, the city of Wells, and the county of Somerset. He maintained the ancient spirit of English hospitality, and died in 1721, aged 46.

And also to the memory of Thomas Palmer, esq; and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and coheir of sir Thomas Wroth. He represented the town of Bridgwater till his death, which happened in 1734, at the age of 51. His widow, who survived him but a few years, caused this monument to be erected after her death, which happened in 1737, at the age of 38.

On a mural monument of grey and white marble against the south wall, is an inscription in Latin to the memory of Nathaniel Palmer, esq; and Frances his wife, daughter of sir William Windham. Nathaniel died 1717; Frances died 1712. Arms, Palmer and Vernai quartered with Windham, viz. *Azure*, a chevron between three lion's heads erased *or*; langued *gules*.

By the side of the above is another mural monument of white marble, which was erected by Nathaniel Palmer, to the memory of his father colonel Peregrine Palmer, who was born in 1605, died 1684.

On a table of benefactions:

“ John Mascol of this parish, gent. who died Oct. 12, 1731, did by his last will and testament give thirty pounds a year for ever to be laid out in bread, and distributed by the ministers and churchwardens for the time being, among thirty poor families of this parish, on two Sundays yearly, viz. on the Sunday after Candlemas and All-Saints day. And did charge his two closes of land called Shelves and Shortflade, in this parish, with the payment thereof.

James Morgan, servant to Thomas Palmer, of Fairfield in this parish, esq; who died Sept. 13, 1727, did by his last will and testament give fifty pounds to trustees, to be laid out in land of inheritance, which accordingly has been done by the trustees in the purchase of a piece of ground called Longmead, lying near Redham in this parish; the two fifths of the clear money thereof to be paid to the vicar or curate of this parish for preaching a sermon in this church on Good-Friday for ever. The remaining three-fifths of the said clear income to be paid immediately after the service and

and sermon preached on that day; to be by the said vicar or curate and the churchwardens given and distributed among ten poor housekeepers, who receive no weekly relief or contributions from the parish: regard to be had to the largest families, and such as have most need of help.

“ John Meredith of Taunton, gent. born in this parish, did give by his last will and testament the annual proceeds and profits of one hundred pounds, to be bestowed in convenient cloathing for poor people of this parish for ever; and died the 11th of October, 1677.”

Sir William Poulet, of Bere, founded a small alms-house in this parish.

In the church-yard there are two fine yew-trees; the one large, with a fine spread of branches, and a raised seat round the roots.

OVER-STOWEY, or UPPER-STOWEY,

(So called to distinguish it from another STOWEY in this neighbourhood)

IS a parish of considerable extent, pleasantly situated on a gentle ascent on the eastern side of the Quantock hills, the chace and woods whereof are members of the honour of Stoke-Courcy. But the manor, at the time of or soon after the Norman conquest, belonged to Alured de Ispania:

“ Robert and Herbert hold of Alured, Stawei. Alwi held it in the time of king Edward, and gelded for three hides. The arable is In demesne are two carucates, with one servant, and two villanes, and four cottagers. There are four acres of meadow, and twenty acres of wood. When he received it, it was worth one hundred shillings, now sixty shillings.”^a

Part of this manor, being held as that of Stockland, was afterwards conveyed to Maurice de Gaunt's hospital in Bristol, and is to this day called Friar's Manor, being the property of the earl of Egmont.

There are four hamlets in, this parish, viz.

1. Marsh Mills, containing three houses.
2. Adfcombe, four houses.
3. Ely Green, in which are eight houses.
4. Plainsfield, containing eight houses, and one mill. It was the property of Alured de Ispania:

“ Hugh holds of Alured, Planesfelle. Edred held it in the time of king Edward, and gelded for one hide. The arable is two carucates. There are three cottagers, and one servant, and two acres of meadow, and fifteen acres of wood. When he received it, it was worth twenty shillings, now ten shillings.”^b

^a Lib. Domestday.

^b Ibid.

12 Henry II. Richard Fitz-Ralph held half a knight's fee in Plainefeld of Philip de Columbers.^c This manor was sometime the property of the Blakes, and now belongs to lord Egmont.

The living of Over-Stowey was appropriated to the master and brethren of St. Mark's hospital in Bristol, and in 1292 was valued at thirteen marks.^d In 1327 a vicarage was ordained, and the vicar and his successors assigned a mansion with curtilage, which the chaplain of the said parish church used to inhabit, together with a croft adjoining thereunto. It was appointed likewise that the vicar should receive all kinds of small tithes, with all oblations and obventions belonging to the said church, and one mark of silver from the said religious yearly.^e It lies in the deanery of Bridgewater, and the Rev. Mr. Holland of Salisbury is the present incumbent.

The church is a plain structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and north aisle, and a tower at the west end, sixty feet high, containing five bells.

Against the south wall of the nave is a monument inscribed,

“ Underneath this monument lieth the body of John Blake, jun. of Court-House, in this parish, gent. who departed this life May 2, 1723, aged 32. Here also lieth the body of John Rich, gent. who died the 11th of May 1747, aged 33.”

Arms: *Argent*, a chevron *azure*, between three garbs *or*. Crest, a crouching *fable*.

In the mid-passage,

“ Here lyeth the body of Humphrey Blake, of Over-Stowey, clothier, deceased; who was buried March 20, 1619. Also Ann his wife, Dec. 11, 1645.”

On a grave-stone in the chancel floor:

“ Hic jacet corpus Johannis Selleck, hujus parochiæ nuper rectoris, qui obiit 24 die Februarii A.º. Dom. 1657, ætat. 80.”

On the north side of the chancel there is a small mural monument of marble:

“ In memory of Sarah Wickham, wife of Thomas Wickham, vicar of this parish, who died May 19, 1717, aged 33.”

On a handsome tomb in the church-yard:

“ In memory of Samuel Rich, of Cross in this parish, gent. who died the 11th of June 1765, aged 60. Also Betty his wife, who died March 20, 1768, aged 68.”

^a Lib. nig. i. 97.

^b Taxat. spiritual.

^c Excerpt. e Regist. Joh. de Drokenford.



S T R I N G S T O N

IS a parish ten miles nearly west from Bridgwater, and fifteen nearly north from Taunton, pleasantly situated under the north-east ridge of Quantock hills, great part of which lie within its precincts.

On the highest part of these hills is a Roman intrenchment, called *Doufeborough* Castle, of a circular form, and about three quarters of a mile in compass. It consists of a double rampire, the fosse very deep and wide; the whole is thickly covered with an oak coppice wood, among which may be traced some vestiges of a *prætorium*. The figure of this camp is no objection to its being a Roman work, all their camps in this island having been fashioned according to the ground whereon they stood; and there is hardly any known settlement that the Romans had in Britain, but on some high hill in the neighbourhood there will be found such an intrenchment as this, being the *castra æstiva*, to which they marched their soldiers in the summer. The station by which this camp was made use of for that purpose, although we have no Roman road nor ancient name to strengthen the conjecture, seems to have been somewhere about Putsham, a hamlet in the neighbouring parish of Kilve, which lies at the foot of the hill; where, in the beginning of this century, a great number of coins of Dioclesian, Gallienus, Maximus, and of some of the thirty tyrants, were dug up.^a

This was one of the manors which in the time of king William the Conqueror were held by Alured de Ispania, of which we read in the general survey of that reign:

“ Rannulf holds of Alured, Strengestone. Alwi held it in the time of king Edward, and gelded for one hide. The arable is three carucates. In demesne are two carucates, and four servants, and three villanes, with one plough. There are four acres of meadow, and fifty acres of pasture. It is worth fifty shillings. To this manor is added half a virgate of land, which Bristive held freely in the time of king Edward. The arable is half a carucate. This is now holden by a villane. It was always worth five shillings.”^b

Another portion of land in this parish belonged to Roger de Curcelle.

“ William holds of Roger, Strengestune. Siward held it in the time of king Edward, and gelded for one virgate and a half of land. The arable is half a carucate, which is in demesne, with one cottager, and one acre of meadow, and six acres of pasture. It was and is worth eight shillings.”^c

In succeeding times this manor of Stringston was held of the castle of Stowey. In the assessment of the aid for marrying the king's daughter 12 Henry II. Hugh Fichet of Stringston is certified to hold one knight's fee of Philip de Columbers, lord of the castle and manor of Stowey above-mentioned.^d It seems after this to have been some

^a MS. Palmer.^b Lib. Domesday.^c Ibid.^d Lib. nig. i. 97.

time possessed by a family who had their name from this place, though it again reverted in process of time to the family of Fichet. In the time of Henry III. Adam de Cunteville, a Norman by descent, possessed this manor; he married to his second wife Amelia the daughter and heiress of Ranulph de Stringstone, and was father of several children; of whom Hugh de Cunteville,* who was also sometimes called Hugh Thurloe, inherited Stringston. This Hugh left one only daughter, who was named from the place of her nativity Aubrea de Stringstone, and was married to Hugh Fichet of Merridge, who in her right became seized of this manor, which continued in the said Hugh's descendants in the male line till 10 Edw. II. when William, son of sir William Fichet, passed all his right to the manors of Stringston and Merridge to sir Simon de Fourneaux, knt. and 3 Edw. III. the said sale was confirmed by William de Fourneaux, son of the said William.†

Which sir Simon de Fourneaux was a descendant of Henry de Furnellis, lord of Kilve in king John's time, and bore on his seal a bend between six crosses crosslets. He died 24 Edw. III. leaving issue by Alice his wife, daughter of sir Henry de Umfraville of Penmarke castle in the county of Glamorgan, one only daughter and heir Elizabeth (William his son having died in his father's life-time) the wife of sir John Blount, knt.

This Elizabeth lady Blount inherited the estates of Fourneaux, which were very great, being eight knight's fees and a quarter. She, surviving her said husband, founded in her widowhood 8 Ric. II. a chantry in the abbey of Athelney in this county, agreeing by indenture with Robert Hacche the then abbot, that they should for ever find two chaplains, one of whom was to be a monk, and the other a secular priest, to say mass every day in the year except Good-Friday, for the good estate of William Aungier and Henry Rodham, as also of her the said Elizabeth, the lady Alice Stafford, the lady Maud Stafford, and Robert Wrench; and all the other friends and benefactors of the said Elizabeth. And for the souls of sir John Blount, sir Simon de Fourneaux and Alice his wife, sir Henry de Umfraville and Isabel his wife, sir William Blount and Maud his wife, the lady Julian Talbot, the lady Elizabeth Cornewail, sir Brian Cornewail her son, sir Richard Stafford, and sir Richard Stafford the younger his son, Robert Flete and Robert Stockton, and for the souls of all her friends and benefactors deceased. And it was further agreed, that on the decease of the said lady Elizabeth Blount, or any other of the persons above-mentioned respectively, annual obits should be kept on the days of their deaths, as also for the other persons who were dead at the time of signing the indenture. These services to be performed at the altar of the Holy Trinity, in the abbey church of Athelney, and agreed by the abbot and convent that on neglect thereof the said Elizabeth and her heirs should have liberty to distrain on their lands at Clavelshay in the parish of North-Petherton.

Alice, daughter of the above-named lady Elizabeth Blount, in the indenture called the widow of sir Richard Stafford, but soon after married to sir Richard Stury, knt. succeeded in her estates.

* Sir Wm. Pole, and Mr. Palmer's MS. collections.

† Rot. fin. 3 Edw. III.

As to the parentage of this sir Richard Stury, he was son of sir William Stury, governor of Guernsey and Jersey, 27 Edw. III. and one of the most eminent persons of his time, as appears by the many military and other commissions he underwent. This sir Richard, 44 Edw. III. being then a knight, was ordered, with sir John Beauchamp, to conduct and attend the king of Navarre to his kingdom. 4 and 5 Ric. II. he was one of the commissioners appointed to treat with the bishop of Bayonne and others about a peace with France. 8 Ric. II. he was ordered to attend and take care of the king's mother, that being thought a time of danger. 13 Ric. II. he was with the earl of Northumberland, the bishop of Durham, sir John Devereux, and others, appointed to treat and conclude a peace with France; and in the same year, he, together with the dukes of Lancaster, York, and Gloucester, and other great men of the kingdom, signed the famous letter to the pope, complaining of his provisions to English benefices, and of the usurpations of the court of Rome. 18 Ric. II. he was commissioned to take the oath of the king of Scotland, in pursuance of a treaty then made between England and France, and by another commission joined with the earl of Northumberland and others, to settle the differences between England and Scotland, and to treat of certain marriages between some of the royal families of each kingdom. This was the last publick commission he executed; for being a zealous Lollard, he that year, during the king's absence in Ireland, is said to have encouraged many riotous proceedings; for which being cited before the king, he took an oath that he would give no further countenance to the Lollards, the king at the same time swearing that, if ever he did, he should die an ignominious death.

We find no more account of this sir Richard, except that he died about 4 Henry IV. and that his lady survived him. She was living 15 Henry IV. and then stiled herself the lady Alice Stury, lady of Culve; but on her seals she still bore the arms of *Stafford*, viz. a chevron within a bordure; impaling, Barry nebuly, the arms of *Blount*.⁵

On her death without children, the lands of sir Simon de Fourneaux, became divided amongst the descendants of his sisters, of whom Catherine the wife of Thomas Roche had the manor of Stringston, and left it to her daughter Joan, first married to Robert Greyndor, and secondly to sir John Barry, knt. which sir John dying without issue 1 Ric. III. the inheritance reverted back to the heirs of the sisters of John Button, or Bitton, of the county of Dorset, who had married Hawise one of the sisters of sir Simon de Fourneaux; and in the partition this manor fell to William Strode, of Parnham in the said county of Dorset, esq; in which name it continued till the year 1764, when Thomas Strode dying without issue, the male line of that ancient family became extinct; and sir John Oglander, of Nunwell in the county of Hants, bart. descended from a daughter of sir John Strode, knt. succeeded to the estates; whose son, sir William Oglander, bart. is the present possessor of this manor.

In this parish is another ancient manor called ALFOXTON, but in Domesday Book *Alfagestone*, where it is thus described:

⁵ Sir Wm. Pole's MS. collections.

“ Rannulf holds of Alured [de Ispania] Alfagestone and Leding. Alwi held it in the time of king Edward, and gelded for two hides. The arable is three carucates. In demesne is one carucate, with one servant, and four villanes, and two cottagers, with two ploughs. There are eight acres of meadow, and thirty acres of pasture, and thirty-five acres of wood. It was and is worth twenty shillings.”^h

In the time of Henry II. William the son of Jordan de Alveston held it and other lands of Philip de Columbers, by the service of half a knight's fee.ⁱ This possession seems to have been disputed, for 8 Henry II. Adam de Cunteville gave a fine to the king to have a writ of right to a knight's fee in Alvoceston;^k and some time after Richard de Cunteville released all his right to certain lands to William de Alfoxton. From this William the family continued in the male line possessed of this manor to the 6th Edw. III. (all of them except one bearing the name of William) at which time William, son of John de Alfoxton, sold all his right to his lands at Alfoxton, Dyche, Dodington, Wardeston, and Burton, to Robert de Burlond; a brother of which Robert, Thomas de Burlond, was grandfather of Christina, who though twice married left no issue. On which default the said Christina (or Christiana, as she is sometimes called) in 9 Ric. II. settled Alfoxton with its appertences on James Ayshe of Chagford. In this family of Ayshe the manor continued till 7 Henry V. when John Ayshe sold it to Richard son of Thomas Popham of Porlock.^l

This Thomas Popham, in many deeds of the time of Ric. II. and Hen. IV. is stiled *Homme de Lege*, which is the same with a serjeant at law; and in most of the considerable family transactions of those times is either a party or a witness. He bore on his seal 17 Ric. II. a stag's head; on a chief three roundels. Besides the abovementioned Richard, he was father of another son, named John, ancestor to the Pophams of Porlock.

The said Richard Popham, who purchased Alfoxton, had several other lands by the grant of sir John Luttrell of East-Quantock. He married Joan daughter and heir of John Orchard, of Orchard, (since called Orchard-Wyndham) by whom he had a daughter Joan, heiress to both families, married first to John Sydenham, of Badialton, esq; and afterwards to John St. Albin or Aubyn, of Paracombe in the county of Devon, esq. She died in 1493, having outlived both her husbands. Some time before her death, in order to prevent disputes between her sons, she divided the estates whereof she was possessed; giving to her son by Sydenham, Orchard and all the lands she had from her mother, and to her son by St. Albyn, Alfoxton, and the lands of Richard Popham.

The family of St. Albyn (as it is now written) was anciently possessed of and settled at Pickwell, in the parish of George-Ham in the county of Devon, in the church of which Mauger St. Aubin, a knight templar, lies buried.

In 1280, as appears by a chart of that date, Stephen de Sancto Albino was possessed of Hengestridge, now written Henstridge, in the parish of Berynarber in the county of Devon. And by another deed dated 1316, it appears that he and Matilda his wife

ⁱ Lib. Domesday.

[!] Lib. nig. i. 97.

^k Rot. pip. 8 Hen. II.

^l MS. Palmer.

resided there, and that the bezants in the family arms were then on a cross, as the Cornish branch of this family still use them, and not on a bend, as this branch has them.^m

Baldwyn de St. Aubin, descendant of this Stephen, was in 1369 settled at Paracombe, and the manor and advowson of that place at this day belong to the Rev. Mr. St. Albyn, proprietor of Alfoxton.

But to return to John St. Albyn, second husband to the heiress of Popham; he is styled 5 Edw. IV. 'of Ashway in the parish of Dulverton,' and by that stile was receiver of the King's lands in this county, and steward of the King's manors of North-Petherton and Bridgwater, as also steward to the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem near the last-mentioned town.

John his eldest son, in his mother's life-time, was called John St. Albyn of Ashway, under which title he married Elizabeth daughter and coheir of John Trivet, of Chilton-Trivet in this county, and by her was father of another John, who married Cecily, daughter of Henry Hyndford, esq; of Coker in the county of Dorset. He was succeeded in this estate by

George St. Albyn, who by Margaret daughter of John Acland, of Acland in the county of Devon, esq; was father of

John St. Albyn, his successor. Which John married Alice daughter of John Lyte, of Lytes-Cary in this county, esq; and by her was father of seven sons and eight daughters.

Lancelot, the eldest son, possessed Alfoxton, and having married Elizabeth the sister of sir Nicholas Halfwell, of Halfwell in this county, knt. had issue several children, of whom

John, the eldest son and heir, married Margaret daughter of John Dodington, of Dodington, esq; and by her had issue four sons and several daughters.

Lancelot succeeded to the estate. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John St. Albyn, gent. of Nether-Stowey in this county, and was father of

John, who married Amy, daughter of Francis Raxworthy, gent. of Stoke-Courcy; by whom he had issue

Lancelot St. Albyn, who, by Joan daughter of William Collard of Dodington, was father of

John St. Albyn. He married Anne daughter of Nathaniel Poole of Dulverton, esq.

The Rev. Lancelot St. Albyn, A. M. brother of the last-mentioned John, is the present possessor of Alfoxton.

^m A remarkable instance of the great evidence which seals anciently carried with them, appears by a memorandum on the back of a deed executed by two members of the different branches of this family, after one of them had settled in Cornwall, to this effect, viz. "That one of them had made use of his cousin's seal, having left his own at home."

There is also a hamlet within this parish called *DITCH*, of which mention is made in early writings. In the time of king John, William, a son of Adam de Cunteville, granted all his lands in Dyche and Lymbury to John de Alfakeston; these lands, sometimes called a manor, have from that time continued in the same possession with Alfoxton, but the greatest part of the vill and lands adjoining was, at the time of this grant, part of Stringston, and was soon after conveyed by Aubrea de Stringston to John Fitz-Gilbert in free marriage with Agnes her daughter.* Which John had several other lands in Lexworthy, Enmore, Stowey, and East-Bagborough, which descended to a son of the same name. This son residing at a place called Gogulmere within this hamlet of Ditch, assumed his surname from thence, and was living 30 Edw. I. From him descended in the male line five successive generations, (viz. John, John, Thomas, Richard, and Thomas,) called sometimes by the name of Gilbert, and sometimes Gogulmere; the last of whom, Thomas Gilbert, of the city of Exeter, 5 Henry VI. was owner of Gogulmere, and conveyed it to sir Edward Hall, John Vernai, esq; and others in trust for Nicholas Bicombe and Ellen his wife, daughter of the said Thomas. These Bicombes had Gogulmere till the time of Henry VII. and then sold it and several other parts of their estate in parcels. The prosperity of this family of Gogulmere seems to have ended with this Thomas, but their name continued several ages in this neighbourhood. 28 Henry VIII. Gregory Gilbert, alias Gogulmere, was an officer belonging to the king's park at North-Petherton; and 6 James I. John Gilbert, alias Gogulmere, a fanatical minister, was committed by sir Nicholas Halfwell, for having on a sabbath day attempted to preach naked in the parish church of North-Petherton.°

The living of Stringston is a rectory in the deanery of Bridgwater, but is not mentioned in Pope Nicholas's or other taxations, having always been considered as a member of the parish of Kilve, which is the mother church. The patronage is in Baliol college in Oxford; the Rev. Mr. St. Albyn is the present incumbent.

The church is a small building, consisting of a nave, chancel, and aisle or chapel on the south side, the burial place of the St. Albyn family.

On the east side of this aisle is an alabaster monument, with this inscription:

“Johes St. Albon, sen. de Alfoxden,º infra parochiam de Stringston in com. Somerset, armiger; ab antiquâ familiâ St. Albon Devonix oriundus; alienissimo tempore Cæsaris arma invitâ fortunâ secutus; tam literis, quam bello præclarus; munificus etiamq; desideratissimus, ob. 14º Martij Anno Dñi 1708, Ætat. suæ 85.”

Arms: *Ermine*, on a bend *sable*, three bezants.

º Sir Wm. Pole's MSS. Collect.

• MS. Palmer, from the original examination at Halfwell, 1709.

¶ It is wonderful how many different ways this manor has been written; as *Alfagestone*, *Alfagestona*, *Alvagestone*, *Alfakestone*, *Alvocestone*, *Alvodestone*, *Alveston*, *Alfoxden*, *Alfoxon*, *Alfoxen*, *Alfoxton*, and *Alfoxton*; all of them (except the two last, which are modern) occurring in ancient evidences. From the Domesday word one would be induced to think, that the place derived its name from *Alsege* or *Alphege*, a Saxon owner; q. d. *Alphege's-town*.

On another mural monument near it:

“Underneath are deposited the remains of John St. Albyn, esq; late of Alfoxton, by whose death the poor lost a constant benefactor, and his country a most sincere friend, on the 7th of April 1744, aged 65.”

On the west side of the aisle is an elegant monument of grey and white marble, having on the front of its lower part, which is altar-shaped, a weeping nymph sitting in flowing drapery of excellent sculpture, embracing an urn with her right arm, and with the left wiping her tears. On an oval tablet this inscription:

“Here lie the remains of John St. Albyn, esq; of Alfoxton in this parish, who died Nov. 10, 1768, aged 52 years. In him the injured lost a patron; the distressed a father: he was a kind master, a sincere friend, and a tender husband. He married Anne daughter of Nathaniel Poole, esq; of Dulverton in this county:—In testimony of her gratitude and affection, she erected this monument to his much-respected memory.

“Here likewise are interred her remains. She died Feb. 22, 1781, aged 62.”

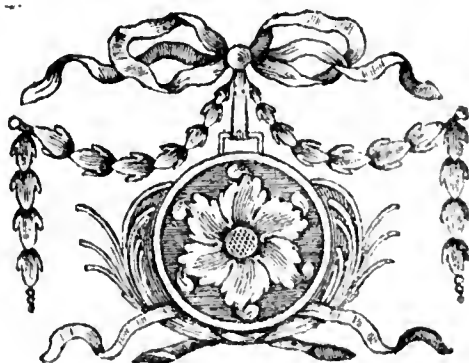
On a small tablet at the bottom of the above:

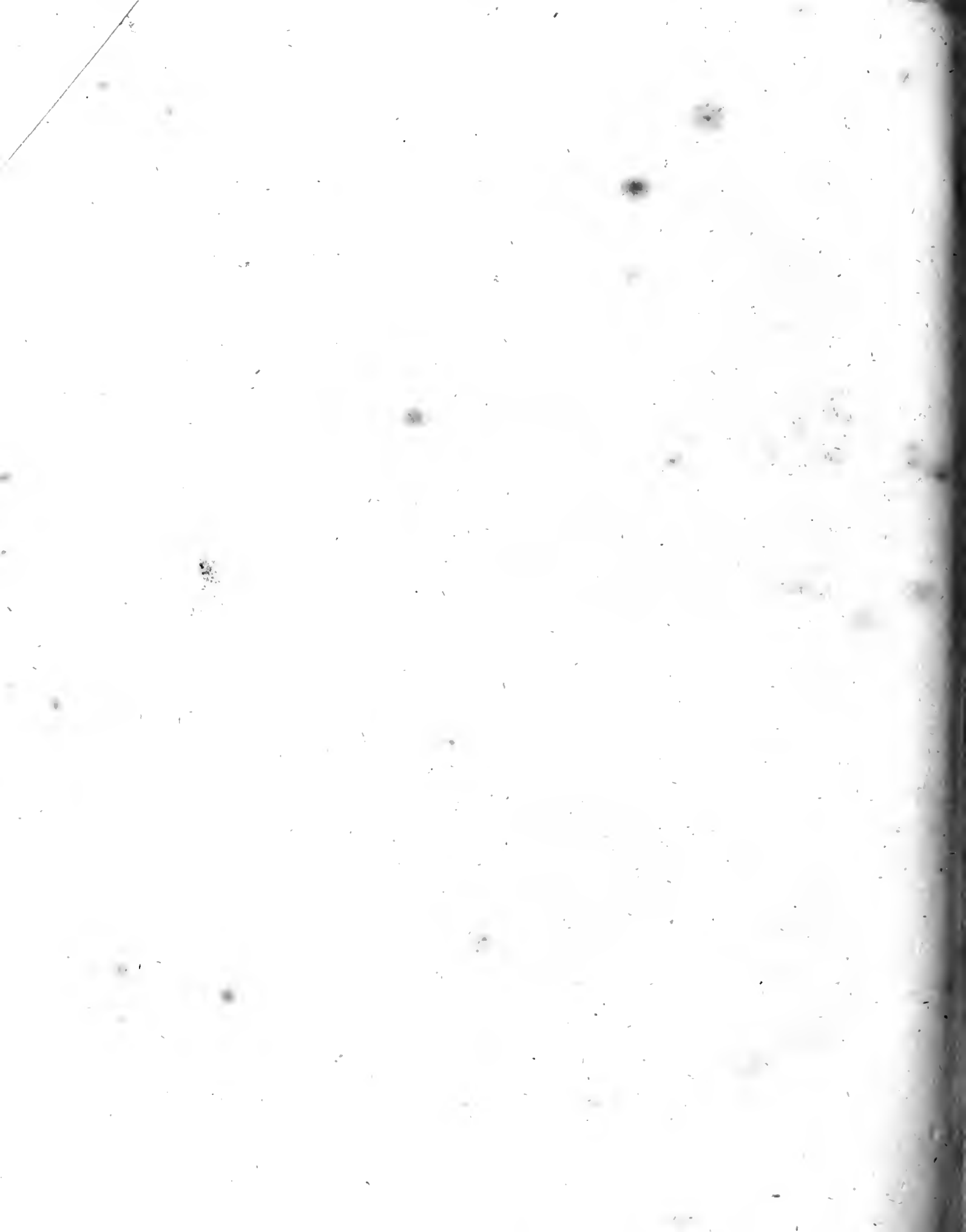
“The Rev^d. Lancelot St. Albyn, A. M. hereby gratefully expresses his sense of the justice and generosity he experienced by her will.”

Arms: St. Albyn, impaling, *azure*, a fess between three leopard's heads *or*. Poole.

In the church-yard is an old stone cross in good preservation.

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.







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ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

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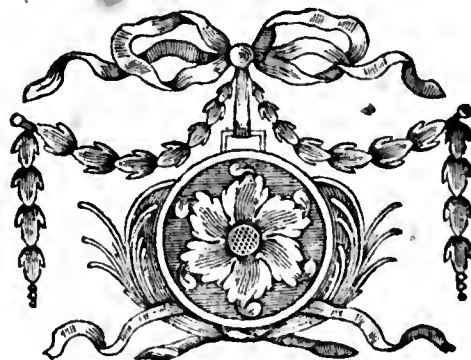
- 4. line 31. after North, read *lately of the Speke family.*
- 15. l. 7. r. the Rev. James Upton.*
- 16. l. 14. r. the Rev. John Fewtrell.
- 17. l. 38. for Edward VI. r. *Edward IV.*
- 18. l. 27. f. rectory, r. *curacy.*
- 21. l. 14. r. the Rev. John Templeman.
- 22. l. 12. f. eleven, r. *ten.*
- 23. l. 20. f. rectory, r. *curacy.*
- 24. l. 18. f. Pinfent, r. *Pynsent.*
- 27. l. 30. f. of, r. *to.*
- 31. l. 7. f. Coombe, r. *Coombes.*
- l. 13. r. the Rev. Samuel Alford is the present incumbent.

* N. B. The incumbents of livings are corrected to the year 1789.

- PAGE
36. l. 35. r. the Rev. Thomas Hopkins.
42. l. 11 and 13, f. Pyme, r. *Pyne*.
48. l. 37. r. the Rev. Nicholas Baker is the present incumbent.
51. l. 6. f. Pryme, r. *Pyne*.
 l. 12. r. the Rev. John Fewtrell.
55. l. 6. r. the Rev. Richard Purdey.
57. l. 17. r. the Rev. Edward Troyte.
63. l. 26. for a further account of the etymology of this place, see vol. iii. p. 115.
64. l. 2. r. the Rev. Richard Abraham.
73. l. 30. This donation was made by Jeffry Towil, who also gave to the poor-stock
 20l. the interest thereof to be yearly distributed for ever. He died A. D. 1682.
 At East-Hayes in the parish of Walcot, on an eminence commanding a most
 delightful prospect, Dr. Skeet has lately erected a very handsome mansion, called
Bailbrook-Lodge, of which a plate, engraven at his expence, is here inserted.
76. l. 19. f. exclusive, r. *inclusive*.
 l. 31. The advowson of the living is sold, r. *patron and incumbent*.
 l. 36. f. Cely, r. *Caily*.
81. l. 16. f. nine, r. *upwards of twenty*.
92. l. 16. f. Untia, r. *Unton*. Her second husband was Sir John Warre, of Hester-
 combe, father of Sir Francis Warre, bart.
94. l. 7. now Sir Charles Warre Malet, bart.
95. l. 25. r. the Rev. Robert Wells.
108. l. 14. r. the Rev. Peter Davy Foulkes.
112. l. 35. and 118. l. 12. r. the Rev. Mr. Camplin.
120. l. 26. and elsewhere, f. Contance, r. *Contances*.
121. l. 23. for Edmund, r. *Edward*.
 l. 26. r. Miss Pultney.
126. l. 7. r. the Rev. Edward Lambert.
128. note ^d, f. baronetage, r. *baronage*.
133. l. 31. f. *Cacellā*, r. *Cācella*.
139. l. 3. f. vicarage, r. *curacy*.
151. l. 35. f. vicarage, r. *curacy*.
163. l. 28. for gallicā, r. *Gallicā*.
 l. 37. f. circeter, r. *circiter*; *ibid.* f. Abii, r. *Abi*.
166. note ^e, f. xi. r. ii.
176. l. 10. r. *a peculiar*.
179. l. 16. now the Rev. Martin Stafford Smith.
183. l. 25. r. *and a peculiar*.
184. l. 16. In Netherwere there was anciently a chapel.
197. l. 17, 18. f. Jennys, r. *Jennings*.
 l. 19. and elsewhere, r. the Hon. James Everard Arundel.
 l. 33. f. westward, r. *northward*.
198. l. 8. r. the Rev. Harry Farr Yeatman.
200. l. 1. f. rectorial, r. *vicarial*.
 l. 2. f. Clement, r. *Clements*.

202. l. 4. f. Hawkins, r. *Rawkins*.
203. l. 7. r. the Rev. Francis Crane Parsons.
l. 28. For this hamlet, part whereof lies in Churchill, see vol. iii. p. 579.
204. l. 6. r. Miss Pultney.
l. 7. r. Churchill parish.
207. l. 9. r. Miss Pultney.
215. note ^m, f. in this county, r. *in the county of Cornwall*.
216. l. 7. r. the Rev. Charles Roberts.
219. l. 11. 212. l. 28. and 224. l. 24. f. Goldesborough, r. *Goldesbrough*.
223. l. 13. r. the Hon. and Rev.
224. l. 1. *Hatspen* was purchased by Vickris Dickinson, esq; of the executors of the late Thomas Player, of Cleeve-hill in the county of Gloucester, esq; and sold by him to Captain Meadows, who sold it to John Ford, esq; of whom it was purchased by Henry Hobhouse, of Clifton, esq; barrister at law. The house was built by the Players, not by Mr. Dickinson.
237. last line, r. the Rev. John Reeks.
243. l. 3. r. the Rev. John Trevor.
l. 10. f. Colthurston, r. *Cotbelstone*.
246. l. 2. f. Tucker, r. *Tooker*.
257. l. 27. r. the Rev. Edward Palmer.
267. l. 26. r. the Rev. Harry Farr Yeatman.

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.





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